

THE STRATIGRAPHY OF ROME: BENCHMARK FOR THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE FIRST MILLENNIUM CE

- >How can Rome have history from 1 to the 930s CE if it builds residential quarters, aqueducts, latrines, sewers, roads, ports or even bakeries only from 1 to the 230s CE?**
- >How can archaeologists from other cities or entire countries complain about some 700 years without settlement layers in the first millennium CE if such strata do not even exist in Rome?**

Gunnar Heinsohn
Gdańsk. 21 November, 2018

INTENTION OF THE SLIDES

- The “**STRATIGRAPHY OF ROME**” is not an essay *per se*. It is a series of slides which can be used as a research tool for investigating the three major epochs of the first millennium CE ([1] Imperial Antiquity, [2] Late Antiquity, [3] Early Middle Ages).
- If, for example, British, Scandinavian, Slavic or Arab scholars believe that settlement layers for one or two of these epochs are missing in excavation sites in their respective countries, they can use this research tool to check which epochs have settlement layers in Rome. If the layer or layers in question are also missing in Rome, researchers may begin to ask whether the generally accepted history of the first millennium is fraught with serious flaws. After all, researchers are only able to complain about “missing” epochs at home because they are convinced such epochs exist in other regions, or at the very least in Rome. Dendro-chronologists may comprehend why they failed to find a single city with a superimposed timber sequence for Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages. If anyone is looking for another cause for the downfall of Rome than barbaric invasions, he may find it.
- The slides in “The Stratigraphy of Rome” illustrate that during the first millennium CE (up to approx. 930 CE) residential quarters (*insulae*), latrines, water pipes, sewers, roads, ports, kitchens, bakeries etc. were built in Rome only during Imperial Antiquity (1-230s CE). The author further holds that what are called “Late Antiquity” and the “Early Middle Ages” were in fact aspects of Imperial Antiquity. Stratigraphically, Imperial Antiquity belongs to the time span of about 700-930s CE, because its latest layers are directly (without intervening settlement layers) followed by the primitive new beginnings in the High Middle Ages of the 10th/11th century.
- The stratigraphic identity of Imperial Antiquity (1-230s CE) and the Early Middle Ages (700-930s CE) does not mean a historiographic 1:1 parallelism. One cannot simply parallel events dated to, e.g., 80 CE with events currently dated to 780 CE. Stratigraphic identity only means that all real events that are dated to Imperial Antiquity, and to the Early Middle Ages, happened within the ca. 700 to 930s CE time span.
- In many discussions, the author has been surprised to find that even among archaeologists (including Italians) the actual stratigraphy of Rome is rarely considered. The slides are intended to close the gap between belief and reality. Please note that this presentation is a work in progress. Objections, suggestions or additional points of view are thus welcome.

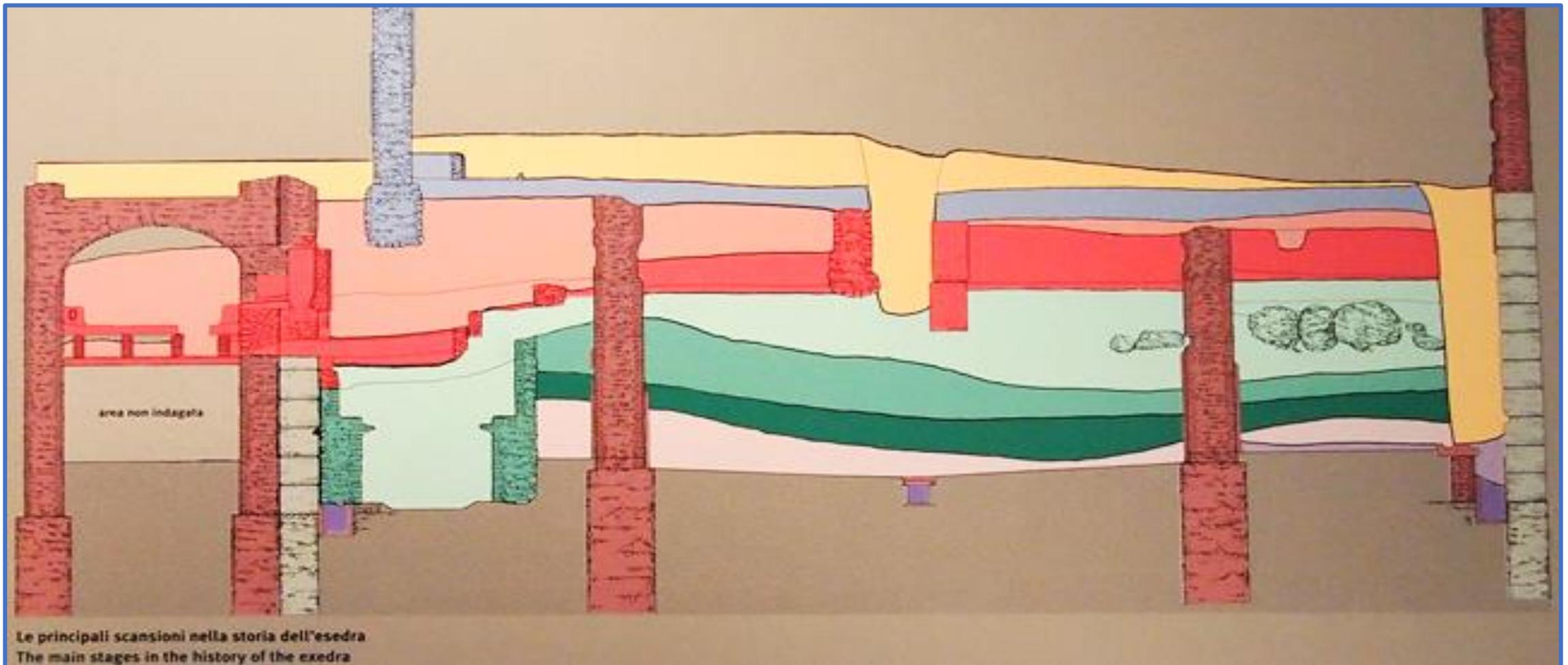
Thanks for editorial assistance go to Clark Whelton/New York.

Periods of the 1st millennium CE, which should be represented by distinct settlement strata at least in ROME!

Why is there **no evolution** in architecture, technology, language etc. **between** Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages although **evolution** takes place **within** the epochs?

10/11th c. CE	<i>PRIMITIVISM OF THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES</i>	
<i>10th C. Crisis</i>	<i>Destruction, depopulation, dark or grey earth etc.</i>	
8th-10th c. CE EARLY MIDDLE AGES	SIMILAR ARCHITECTURE Hebrew, Greek, and Latin of the 9th c. like in 2nd c.	<i>PRESLAV</i> 
<i>6th C. Crisis</i>	<i>Destruction, depopulation, dark or grey earth etc.</i>	
4th-6th c. CE LATE ANTIQUITY	SIMILAR ARCHITECTURE Plague, migrations, Huns and Goths invade Italy in 450s CE	<i>FELIX ROMULIANA</i> 
<i>3rd. C. Crisis</i>	<i>Destruction, depopulation, dark or grey earth etc.</i>	
1st-3rd C. CE IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY	CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE Plague, migrations, proto-Huns (Iazyges) + proto-Goths (Quadi) invade Italy in the 160s CE	<i>LONDINIUM</i> 
1st C. BCE	LATE LATÈNE / LATE REPUBLIC / LATE HELLENISM	

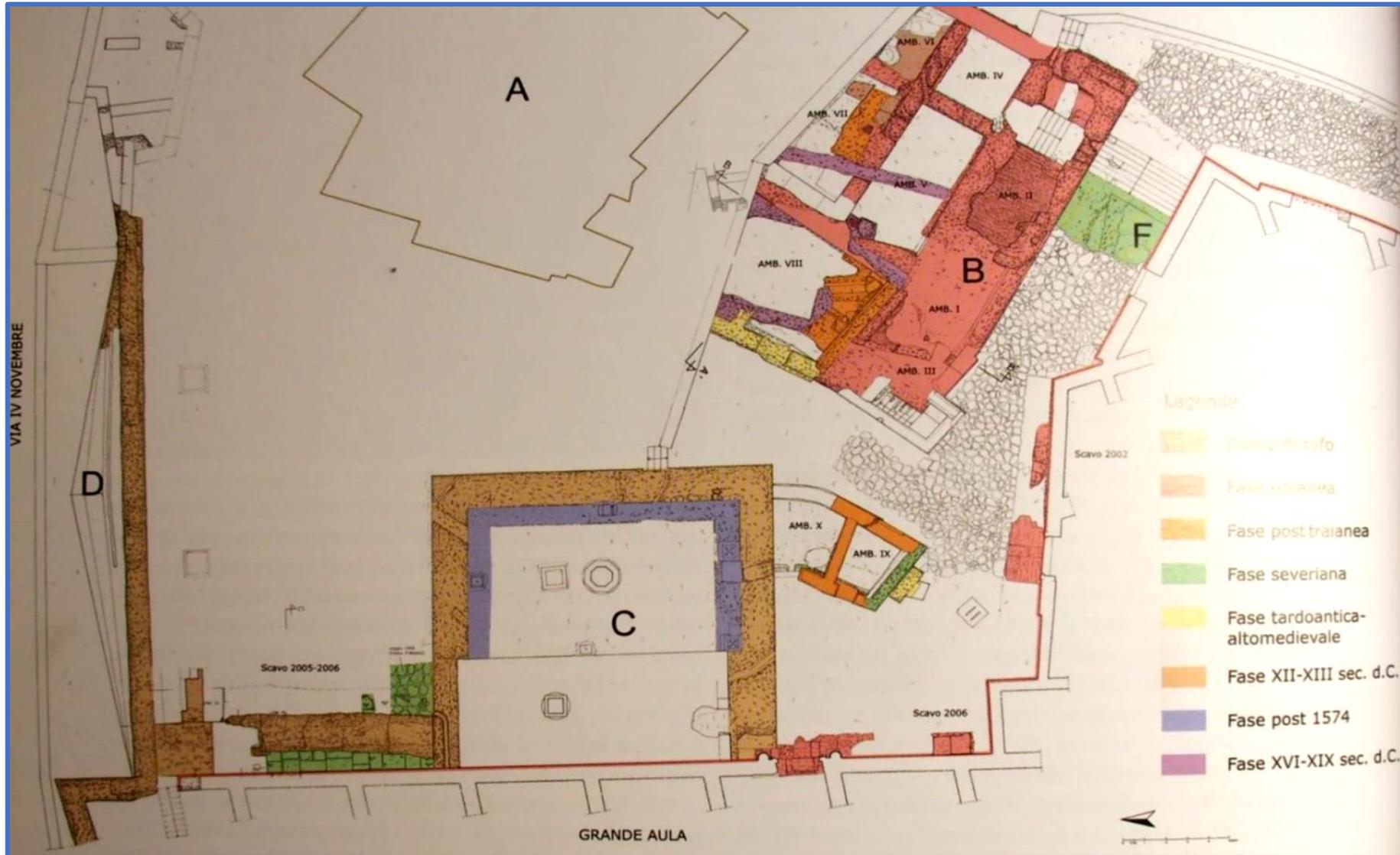
TETRARCHY AND THE STRATIGRAPHY OF ROME AT CRYPTA BALBI (foto J. Sidorczyk-Heinsohn at the museum): The lower grey walls (right and third from left) are Augustan (early 1st century.) The massive vertical structures (red-brown) are from the 120s AD (Hadrian). **No human structures for 3rd to 7th century, i.e., nothing for Tetrarchy and Late Antiquity.** Two sterile layers of *deposito* (pink and dark green) are vaguely dated 7th/8th century and have no structures at all. They bury the 2nd century structures. A lime kiln (in the medium green layer) and an assumed roof collapse (light green layer) are dated 8th and early 9th century. **Nothing is attributed to the 150 early medieval years from 850 to 1000 AD.** The red layer above the light green one is dated 11th to 13th century. If one counts from top to bottom, the two sterile layers (pink + dark green) belong to the catastrophe of c. 930 AD. The Roman buildings below, therefore, cannot have ended in 230, but must have perished around 930 AD. Survivors of 930 AD used the lime kiln (erected in medium green layer) for building new houses. Together with the light green layer it belongs to the second half of the 10th century. The red layer keeps its 11th century date. *Heinsohn September 2018*



ROME'S MARKET OF TRAJAN (89-117 EMPEROR)

They are the empire's most important place of purchase for emperors and slaves. And yet only a primitive piece of wall (yellow) is envisaged for the period 230-1100 AD. There are no separate building stages for Late Antiquity (3rd-7th c.) and Early Middle Ages(8th-10th c.)

[Ungara, L., Del Moro, M.P., Vitti, M., eds. (2010), *I mercati di Traiano restituiti: Studi e restauri*, Roma: Palombi Editori].





In the area of **HADRIAN'S ATHENAEUM** of 123 AD (Piazza Venezia) there are, between the 120s and 900 AD, only the originally built parts of the early 2nd century. They are believed (because of catalogue dated coins etc.) to have been used without repairs until the 5th century. All materials discovered above the structure of the 120s show only a primitive survival after devastation. Since nothing is known for the period 900-1000 AD, stratigraphically the materials of utter misery must belong to the 10th century. For it was not until the 11th century that the modest new beginning of urbanism kicked in.

[<http://www.thehistoryblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Hadrian-atheneaum.gif>]

Typical *ad-hoc*-theories to explain the mystery that even the richest Romans did not build in Rome's Late Antiquity 4th-6th/7th c. CE.

The **EMPERORS** did not build in Rome after the 3rd century because they felt “it was enough to reflect themselves in the monumental buildings of the developed Principate” [1st/2nd c. CE] (*sich an den Großbauten der fortgeschrittenen Prinzipatszeit spiegeln*; Behrwald, R. (2009), *Die Stadt als Museum? Die Wahrnehmung der Monumente Roms in der Spätantike*, Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 281).

The **SENATORIAL CLASS** did not build in Rome after the 3rd century because there was still so much 1st/2nd c. urban substance left that “a return to a generous building policy would not have turned a profit“ (*von einer Rückkehr zu einer umfangreichen Baupolitik wäre deshalb [...] kein Gewinn zu erwarten gewesen*; Behrwald, R. (2009), *Die Stadt als Museum? Die Wahrnehmung der Monumente Roms in der Spätantike*, Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 281).

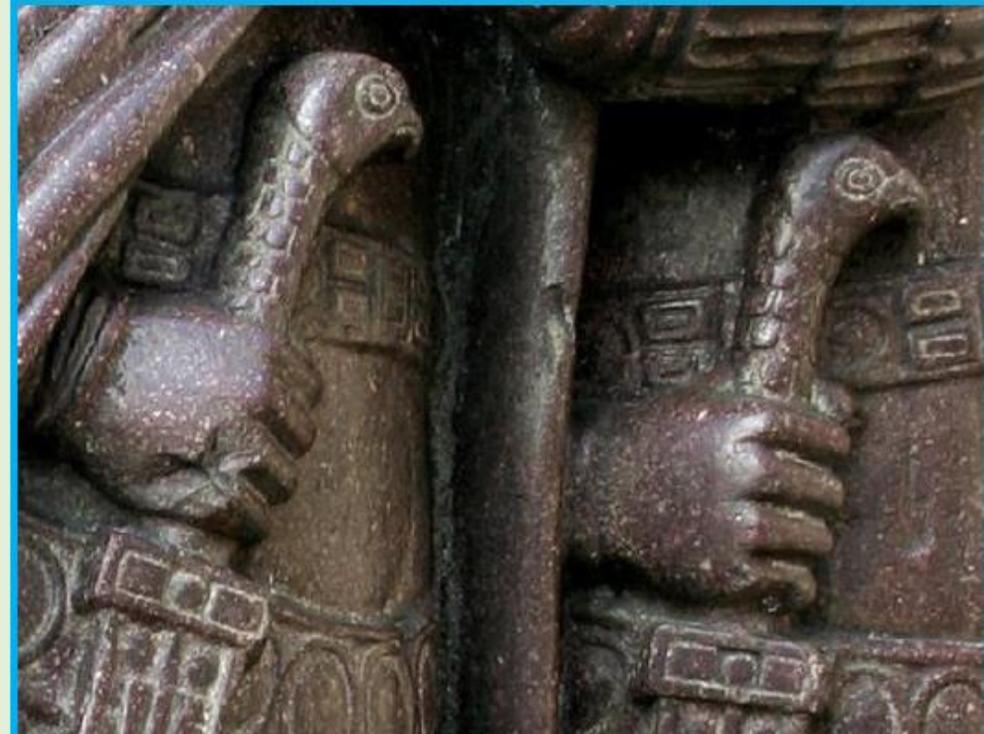
The **ARISTOCRACY** did not build *domus* in Rome after the 3rd century “because impressive buildings [of Antiquity] were still in use (but for how long?) whilst others were given to a modest occupation, and still others simply fell apart” (*Imposante Häuser wurden wahrscheinlich weiter genutzt (aber für wie lange?), während andere eine bescheidenere Nutzung erfuhren und wieder andere schlicht zerfielen*; -Machado, C. (2012), „Between Memory and Oblivion: The end of the Roman *domus*“, in Behrwald, R., Witschel, C., Hg., *Rom in der Spätantike: Historische Erinnerung im städtischen Raum*, Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, 111-138 / 130f.).

ROMAN SWORDS OF LATE ANTIQUITY (4th - 7th CENTURY CE) WERE NEVER FOUND.

Such weapons had disappeared from the provinces of the Imperium Romanum “already in the course of the 3rd century AD“ (*schon im Verlauf des 3. Jh. n. Chr.*; Miks 2007/I, 148). There is a “complete absence of sword sheaths in Roman find contexts of the 4th century AD“ (*vollständige Fehlen von Schwertscheidenteilen in römischen Fundkontexten des 4. Jh. n. Chr.*; Miks 2007/I, 373). Nobody knows how Diocletian's legionaries defended themselves. Nobody knows what weapons the legions of Justinian carried into the battles of the 6th century AD. The Tetrarchy swords known from statues are sensational because they represent by no means a new level of weapon development. Rather, they bring a completely inexplicable relapse to 300 or even more years earlier pieces from Late Hellenism: “Bird head handles [...] also appear on monuments of the Hellenistic period, such as the balustrade barriers (after 188 BC) of the Athena Shrine in Pergamon [...] After that they are well represented at the beginning of the imperial era” of the late 1st century BC and the early 1st century AD“ (*Vogelkopfgriffe [...] treten auch auf Monumenten der hellenistischen Zeit, wie z.B. auf den Balustradeschranken (nach 188 v. Chr.) des Athena-Heiligtums in Pergamon [...] und sind] dann auch schon zu Beginn der Kaiserzeit belegt*; Miks 2007/I, 210). If Diocletian went into battle with outmoded swords or no weapons at all for power-symbolic reasons, he must have been out of his mind. If, however, he was, as all the sources show, a concerned and reasonable leader, our chronology must be erroneous. [Citations from Ch. Miks, *Studien zur römischen Schwertbewaffnung in der Kaiserzeit*, Bd. 1: Text, Bd. 2, Katalog und Tafeln, Rahden: Marie Leidor, 2007.]

Greek (Eastern Roman) sword with bird head handle (stele from Chalcedon [Louvre]) from the **1st century BC.** [Miks 2007II, Table 291/A].
{cf. <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/06/04/gunnar-heinsohn-porphry-and-power/>.}

Roman swords with bird head handle from the porphyry tetrarch statue (originally Byzantium, today Venice) from the **early 4th century CE.**
[<http://sword-site.com/thread/99/byzantine-swords?page=1>.]



Coins in the leather purse of Childeric (457/58-481 CE) indicate the simultaneity of Roman emperors artificially dispersed over two epochs - Imperial Antiquity and Late Antiquity.

[D. Quast, ed., *Das Grab des fränkischen Königs Childerich in Tournai und die Anastasis Childerici von Jean-Jacques Chifflet aus dem Jahr 1655*, Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, vol. 129, Regensburg: Schnell & Steiner, 2015, pp. 178 f.]

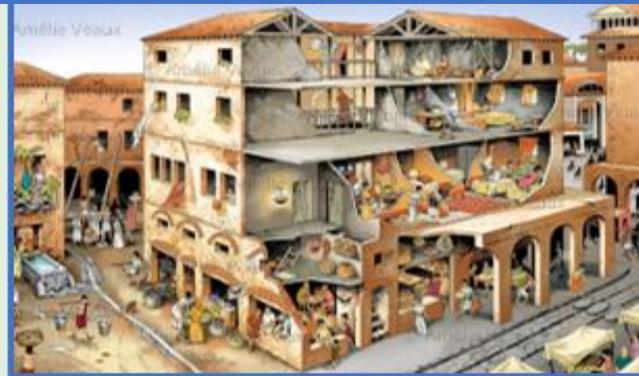
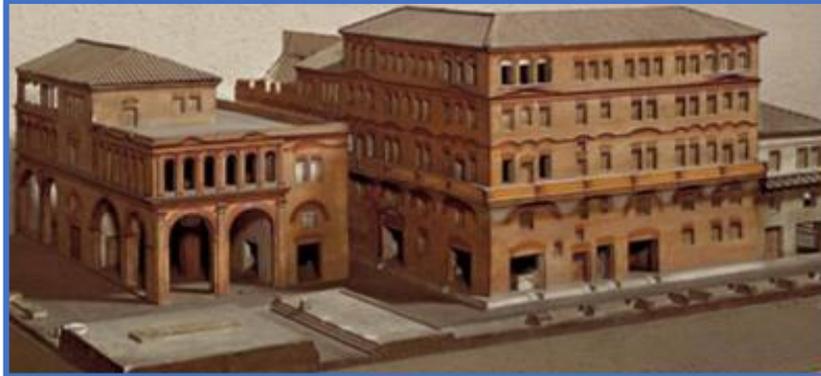
Coins of Imperial Antiquity				Coins of Late Antiquity				
Kaiser	RIC	Chronologie	Anzahl	Kaiser	Münzstätte	RIC X	Chronologie	Anzahl
Republik	unbestimmt		1	Theodosius II.	Konstantinopel	232-237. 257-260	431-434	1
Nero	RIC I	50-68	1	Theodosius II.	Konstantinopel	282-293	441-443	1
Trajan	RIC II	98-117	2	Valentinian III.	Ravenna	2035-2036	435	1
Hadrian	RIC II	117-138	5	Valentinian III.	Konstantinopel	505-506	452	1
Antoninus Pius	RIC III	138-161	9	Marcian	Konstantinopel	507-511	451-456	8
Faustina I.	RIC III	138-161	3	Leo I.	Thessaloniki	620-627	457	1
Marc Aurel	RIC III	140-180	7	Leo I.	Konstantinopel	605. 630	462-471	57
Faustina II.	RIC III	147-180	3	Julius Nepos	Ravenna	3212-3213	474-477	1
Lucius Verus	RIC III	161-169	6	Basiliscus	Konstantinopel	1001-1007	475-476	1
Commodus	RIC III	172-192	2	Basiliscus & Marcus	Konstantinopel	1010-1012. 1019-1024	476	2
Julia Domna	RIC IV	193-217	1	Zeno	Konstantinopel	911	474-475, 476-491	14
Caracalla	RIC IV	196-217	1	Zeno & Leo	Konstantinopel	906	476-477	1
Constantius II.	RIC VIII	351-355	1	Anzahl				89
Anzahl			42					

EARLY MEDIEVAL ROME (7th/8th to 10th c. CE)

“Nothing is known of the shape of the residential houses. / Of houses and streets only few traces remained.”

[„Über den Zustand der Wohnhäuser ist nichts bekannt. / Von Häusern und Strassen sind nur wenige Spuren übriggeblieben.“]

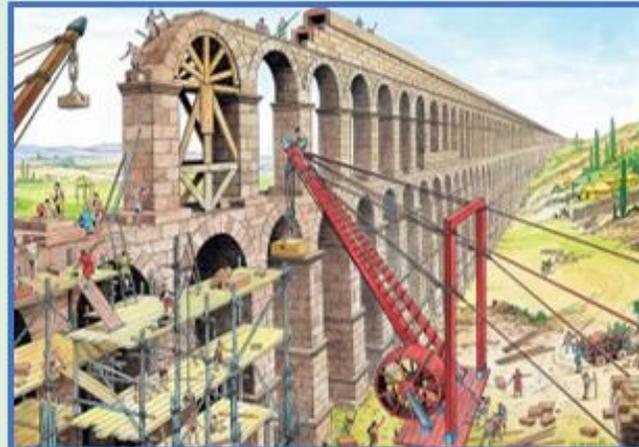
(Krautheimer, R. (1987), *Rom: Schicksal einer Stadt, 312-1308*, Leipzig: Koehler & Amelang , 126 / 257).



No apartments
were built in Rome
for 700 years from
the 230s to 930s CE!

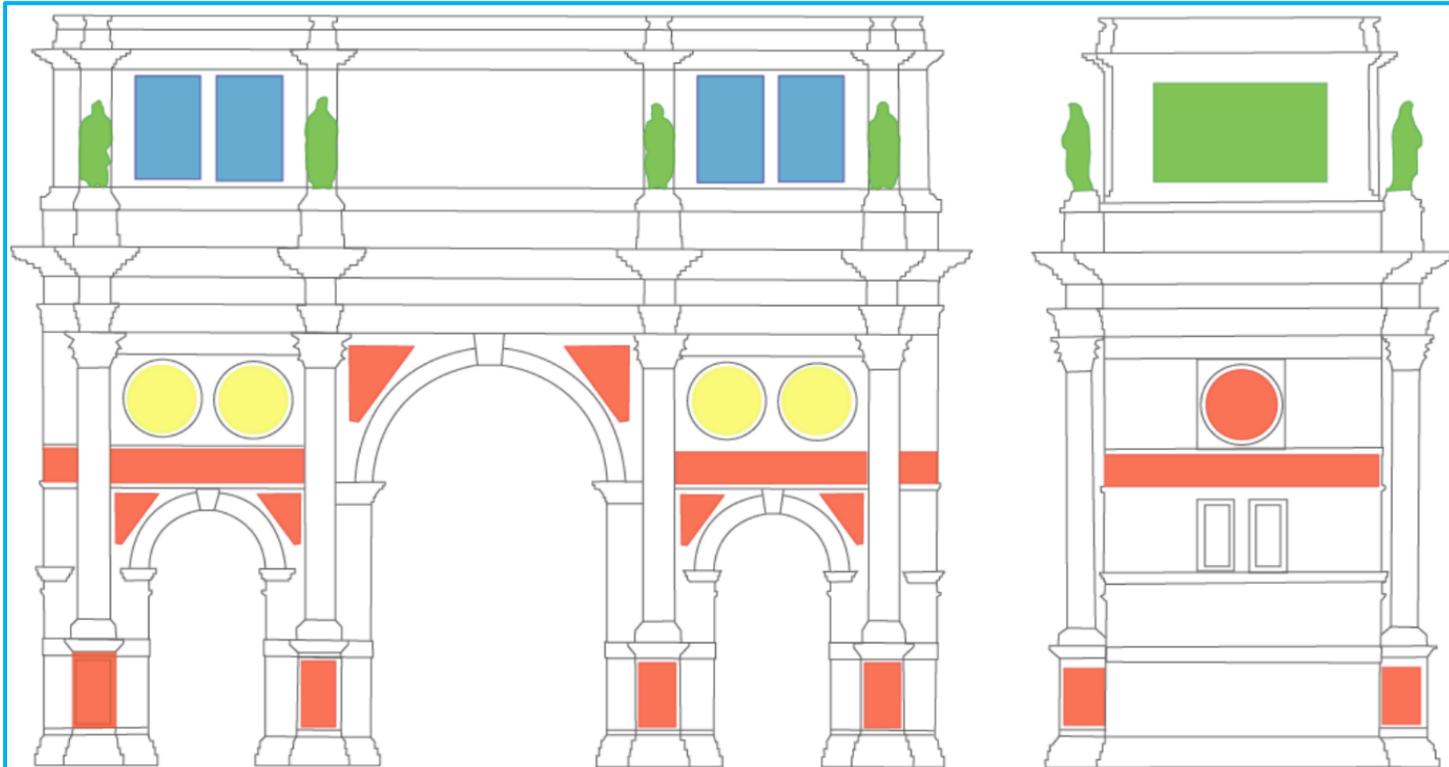


No latrines were
built in Rome for
700 years from the
230s to 930s CE!



No aqueducts
were built in Rome
for 700 years from
the 230s to 930s CE!

CONSTANTINE'S ARCH IN ROME with 4th c. basis *beneath* 1st/2nd century additions. Were the splendid friezes really stolen from Imperial monuments (which ones?) or were the added later to honour Rome's saviour?



Marcus Aurelius (160-181 CE)

Traianus (98-117 CE)

Hadrianus (117-138 CE)

Constantine (306-337 CE)

Arch relief dating

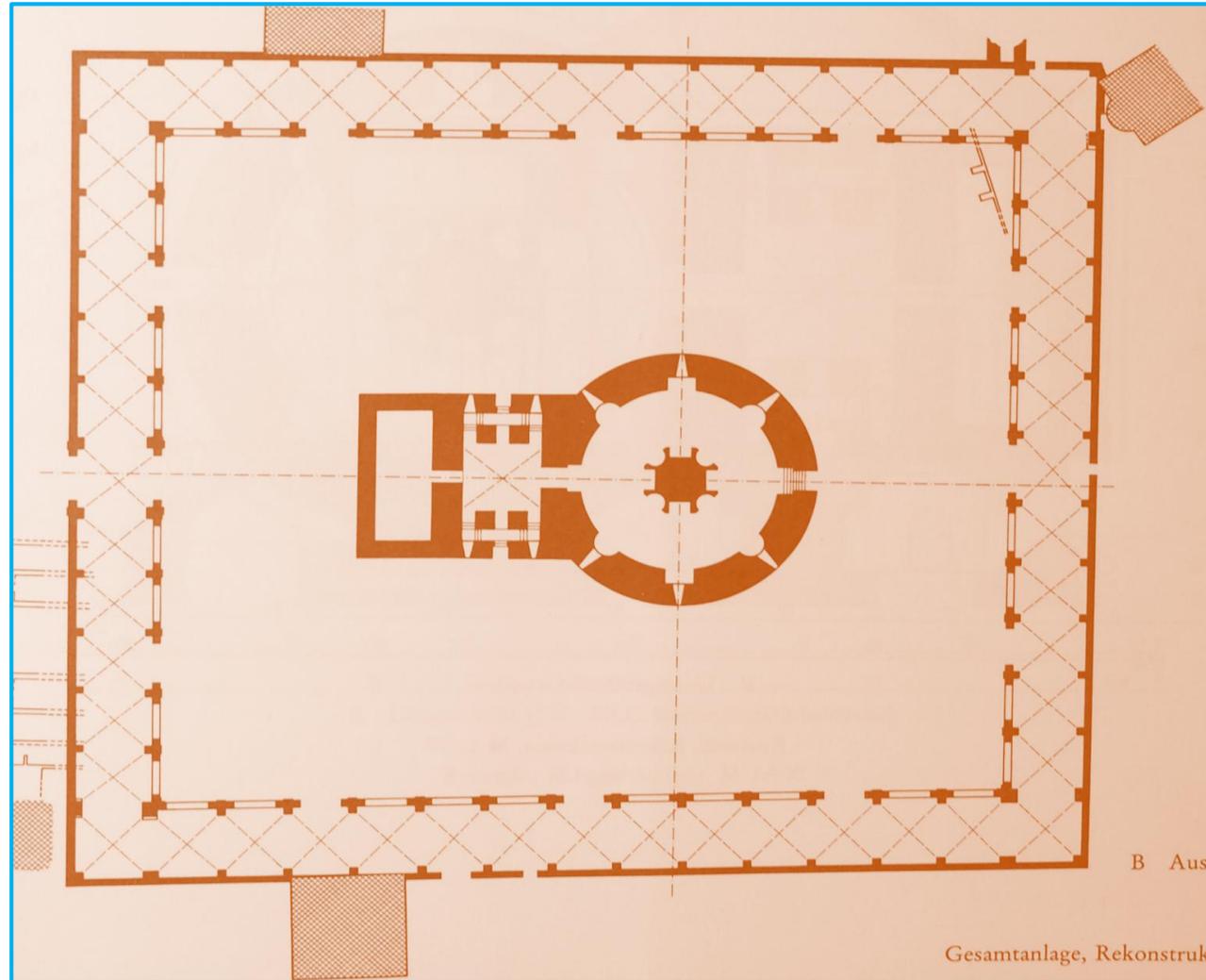
Green Trajan Yellow Hadrian Blue Marcus Aurelius Red Constantine

Villa of MAXENTIUS (with apsis; mausoleum below left) on **Via Appia dated to the **4th century CE** but sitting on **structures of the 1st century BCE****

[Johnson, M.J. (2009), *The Roman Imperial Mausoleum in Late Antiquity*, Cambridge; New York et al: Cambridge University Press, 87]

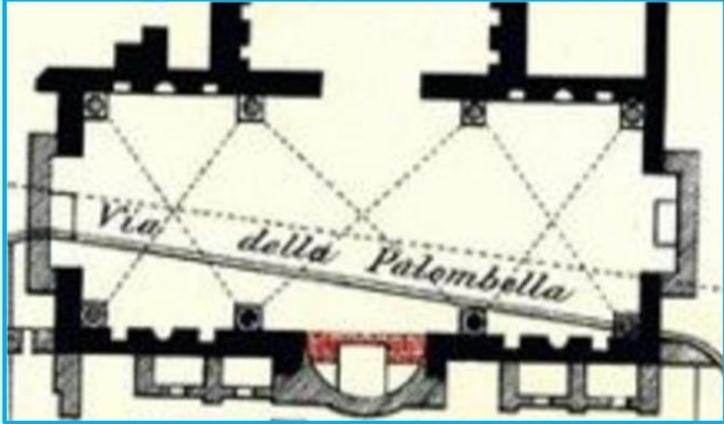


Layout of **MAXENTIUS-MAUSOLEUM** on Rome's **Via Appia**. It is dated to the **early 4th century** (Late Antiquity) but is surrounded by **1st c. tomb-buildings of Imperial Antiquity** cutting into its perimeter wall (the southern tomb belonged to the *Gens Servilia*). This brings the mausoleum into the **first half of the 1st century AD**. [Rasch, J.J. (1984), *Das Maxentius-Mausoleum an der Via Appia in Rom*, Mainz: Zabern, table 79b.]



Groundplan of Basilica of Agrippa (63-12 / 33 BCE)

[<http://erenow.com/ancient/the-pantheon-from-antiquity-to-the-present/6.html>]; RIGHT:
[http://www.roma-antiqua.de/antikes_rom/forum_romanum/basilica_maxentia]

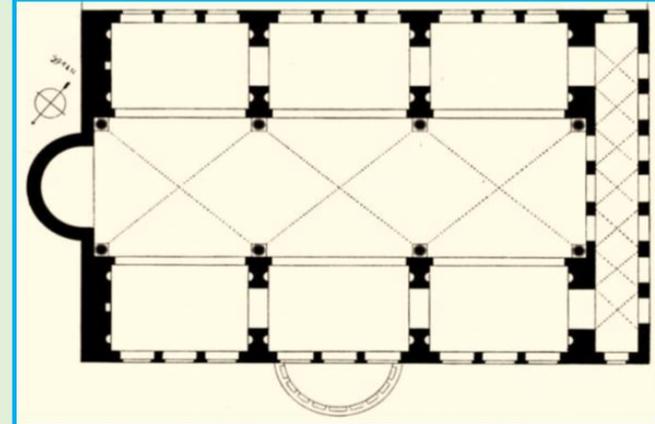


Reconstruction of Agrippa's Basilica (33 BCE)

[<https://www.maquettes-historiques.net/P23m.html>]



Groundplan of Basilica of Maxentius (270-312 CE; frequently but falsely presented as the first of its type)



Reconstruction of Maxentius's Basilica (since 307 CE)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0yQU4wqK_9g]



DID MAXENTIUS AND CONSTANTINE DIG UP SCULPTURES FROM 300 YEARS OLDER RUINS OF ROME TO RECARVE OR IMITATE THEM OR DID THESE RULERS BELONG TO THE 1st HALF OF THE 1st CENTURY CE?

Maxentius “found inspiration for constructing his portrait in the public squares, basilicas, villas, and bathhouses in Rome, which were filled with statues of respected emperors of the past. / The comma-shaped locks on the forehead of his sculpted and minted portraits [...] mirror the hairstyles of the Julio-Claudian emperors and especially the style of Trajan. / Maxentius’ strategy could work because the images of the emperors he meant to emulate were still present in Rome and could be revived to serve new purposes in the present. // The associative bond between Maxentius’ portraits and the early imperial emperors can also possibly be read in the recarving of existing portraits of Augustus.”

[S. Betjes, S. Heijnen, “‘The usurping Princeps’: Maxentius’ image and its Constantinian legacy”, *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology*, No. 5.3, 2018, 5-23; 12 / 13 // 14.]

Two Maxentius (306-312 CE) “portraits, one from Ostia and one from a private collection in Rome, preserve Julio-Claudian coiffures at the back and the locks in the neck. These features suggest that they were once portraits of emperor Augustus” (31 BC-14 CE). [S. Betjes, S. Heijnen, “‘The usurping Princeps’: Maxentius’ image and its Constantinian legacy”, *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology*, No. 5.3, 2018, 5-23 / 14.]

“Constantine [306-337 CE] too apparently tried to follow the paradigm of Augustus [31 BC-14 CE]. But this was also the paradigm of Maxentius [306-312 CE]. [...] Constantine had to refine Maxentius and his emperorship.”

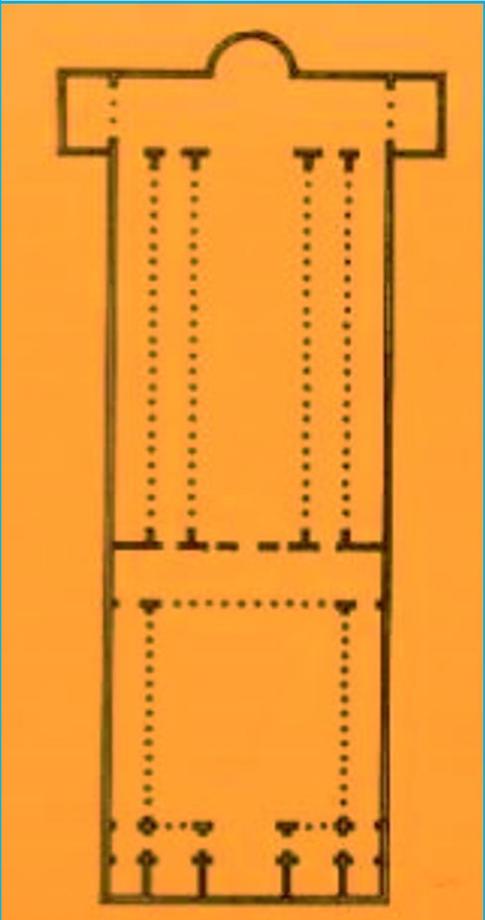
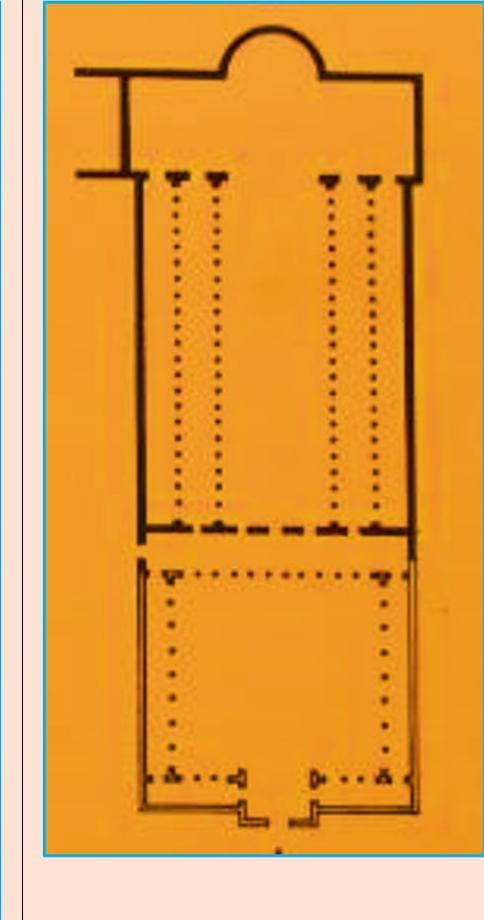
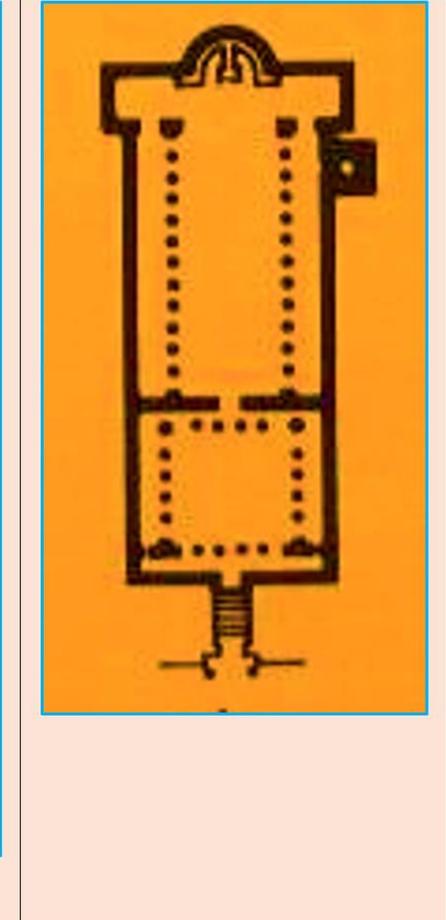
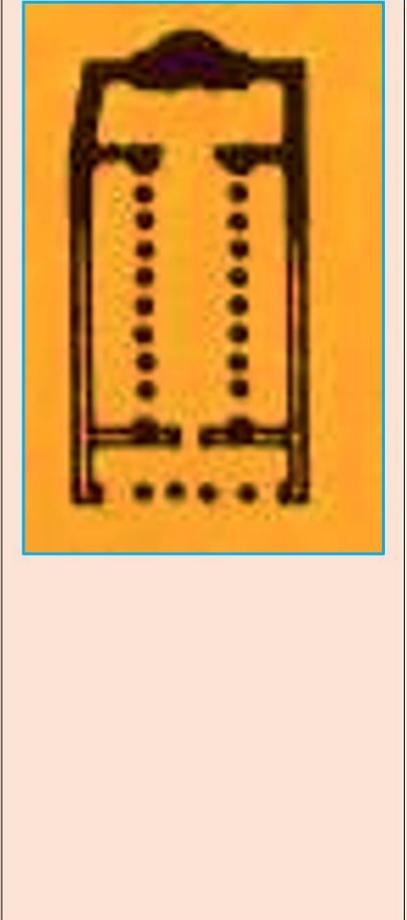
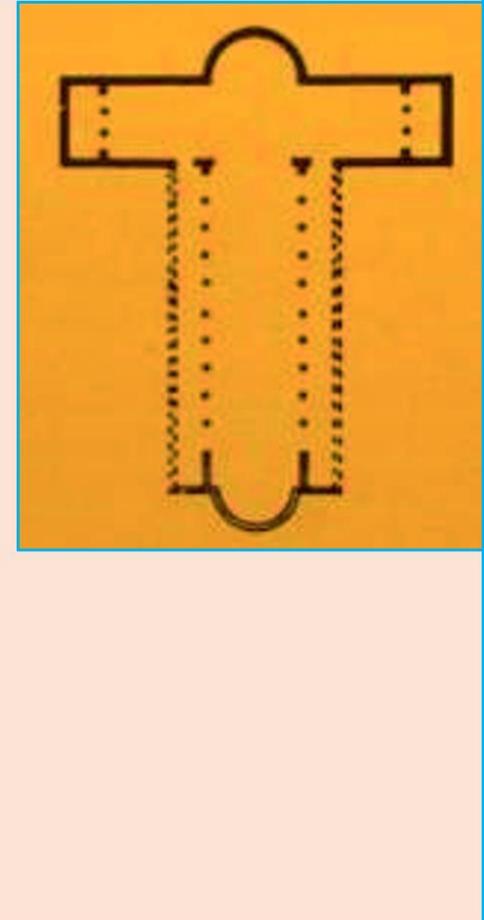
[R. Van Dam, *Remembering Constantine at the Milvian Bridge*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011, 244.]

“The coins and medallions struck by Constantine after 312 [...] document the most extraordinary transformation of an emperor in the history of Roman portraiture [...] he [Constantine] has become a neo-Augustus with a neo-Trajanic hairstyle.”

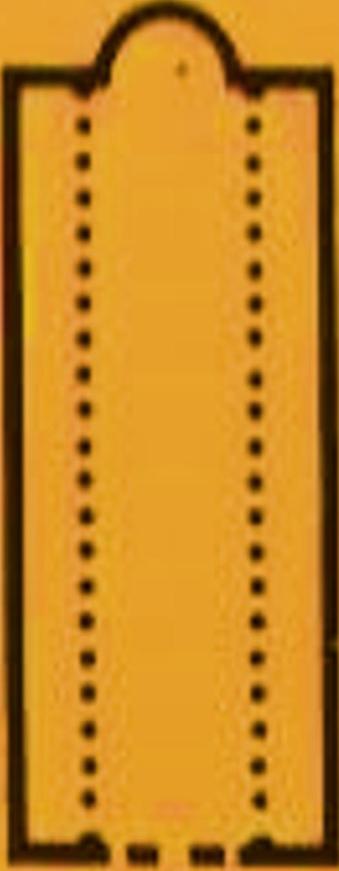
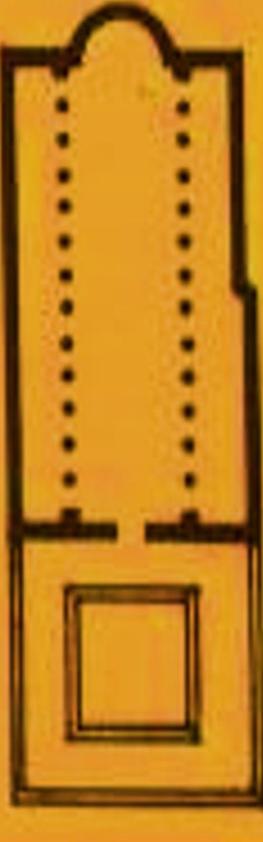
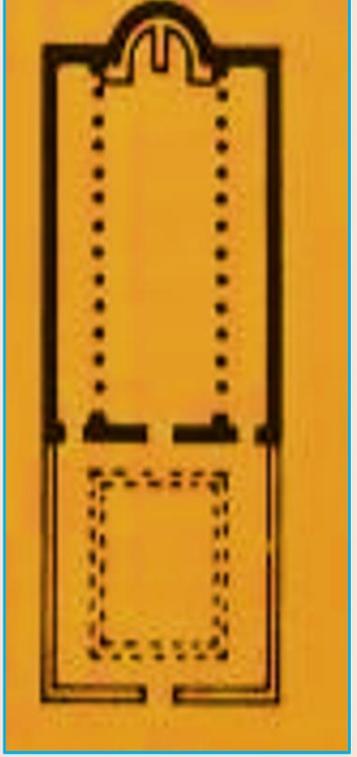
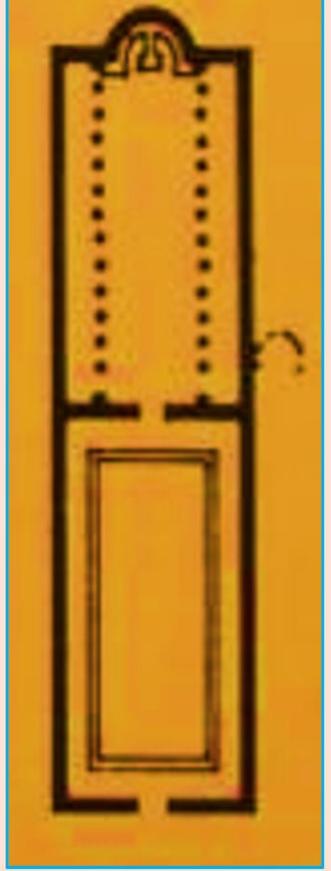
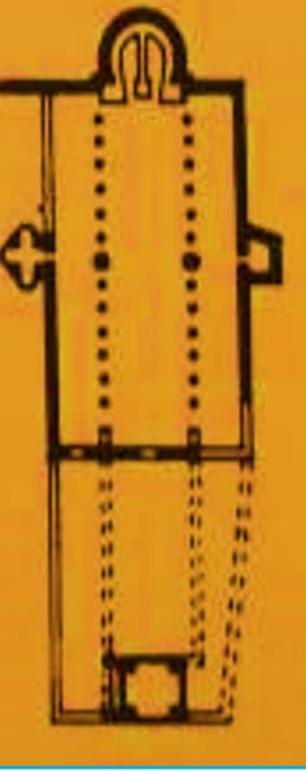
[D. Kleiner, *Roman sculpture*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1992, 434.]

Because Maxentius and Constantine copied, in the first half of the 1st century CE, the portraits of Augustus (which Trajan also did), scholars believe that Maxentius and Constantine copied the portraits of Augustus *and* Trajan. Realiter, Maxentius, Constantine, and Trajan copied the portraits of Augustus.

Krautheimer published in 1942 that Rome's **second basilica-renaissance** of Imperial Antiquity during the **8th century of the Early Middle Ages** repeats ground-plans of the **4th century** (from the **first basilica-renaissance in Late Antiquity**) instead of the chronologically closer 5th century (Krautheimer 1988, illu. 54: a, h, i, f; illu. 62). He did not mention, however, that nowhere are early medieval 8th century basilicas found super-imposed on the remains of the 4th basilicas. Though supposedly 400 years apart, they share the same stratigraphic level, i.e. **they are contemporaries during the early medieval time-span.**

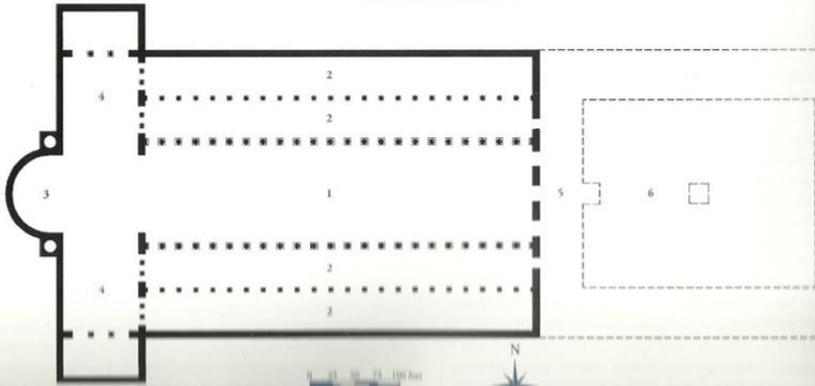
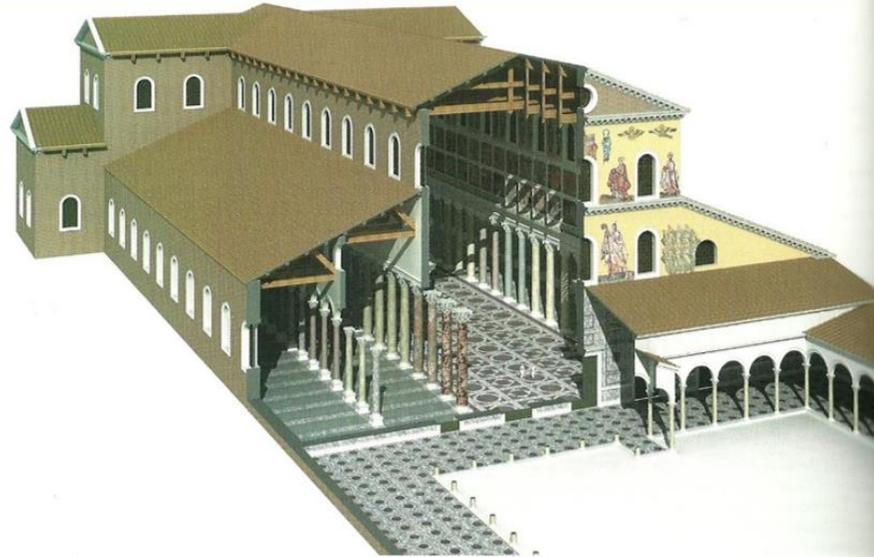
<i>Old St. Peter</i> Rome (4 th c. AD)	<i>San Paolo fuori le mura</i> Rome (4 th c. AD)	<i>Santa Prassede</i> Rome (4 th c. AD)	<i>S. Stefano degli Abessini</i> Rome (8 th c. AD)	<i>Abteikirche</i> Fulda/Germany (8 th c. AD)
				

Krautheimer also discovered that Rome's **second basilica-renaissance** of Imperial Antiquity during the **9th century of the Early Middle Ages** repeats ground-plans of the **5th century** but never of the 4th century (from the **first basilica-renaissance in Late Antiquity**) {Krautheimer 1988, illu. 54: l, m, p, r, s}. He did not mention, however, that nowhere are early medieval 9th century basilicas found super-imposed on the remains of 5th basilicas. Though supposedly 400 years apart, they share the same stratigraphic level, i.e. **they, too, are contemporaries during the early medieval time-span.**

<i>Santa Maria Maggiore</i> Rome (5 th c. AD)	<i>Santa Sabina</i> Rome (5 th c. AD)	<i>San Martino ai Monti</i> Rome (9 th c. AD)	<i>Santa Cecilia</i> Rome (9 th c. AD)	<i>Quattro Coronati</i> Rome (9 th c. AD)
				

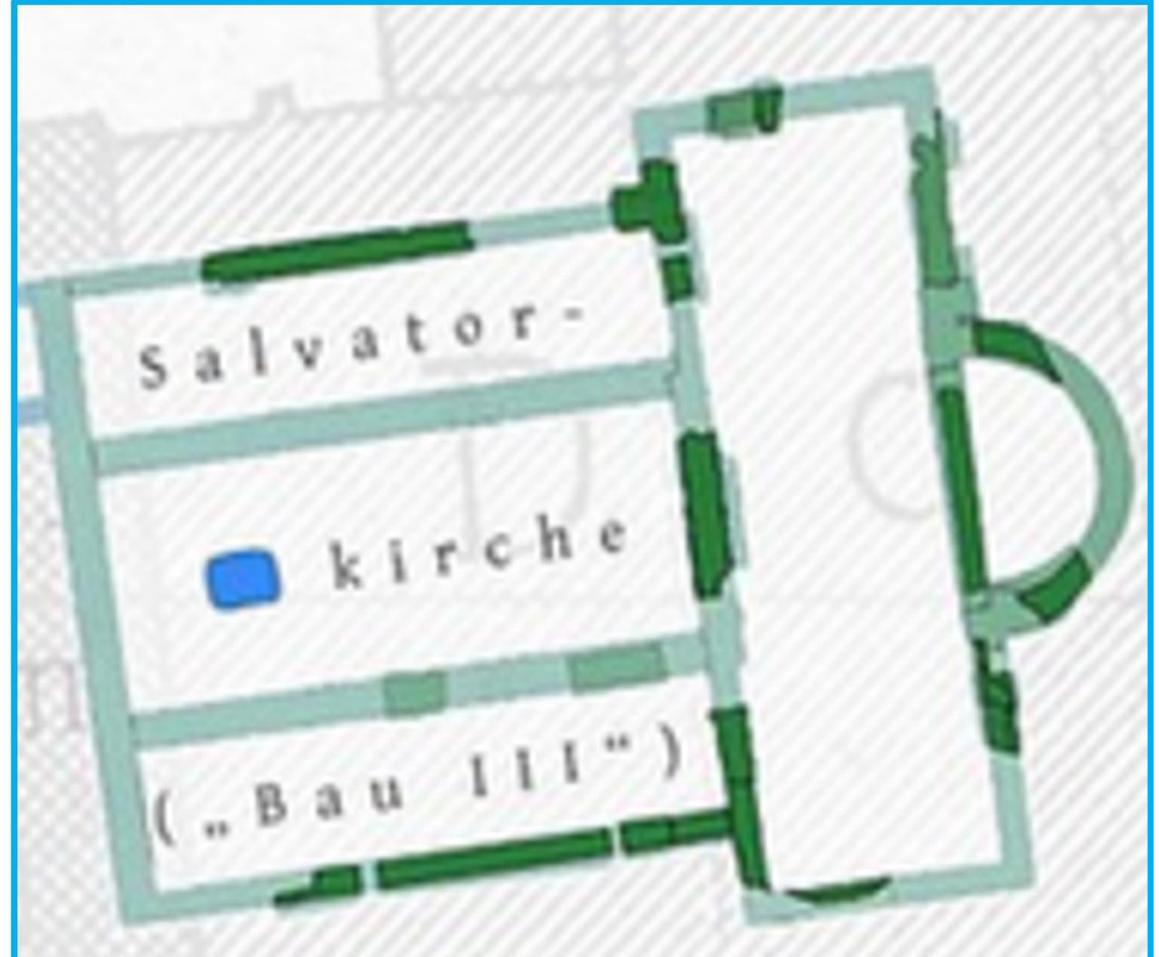
OLD ST. PETER BASILICA (ROME/Italy)

Late Antiquity; 4th c. AD; so-called first renaissance of basilicas of Imperial Antiquity {1st/2nd c.AD} [<https://www.pinterest.se/pin/498281146242760886/>]



SALVATOR BASILICA (FRANKFURT/Germany)

Early Middle Ages; 9th c. AD; so-called second renaissance of basilicas of Imperial Antiquity {1st/2nd c.AD} [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H6vgiPkEu88>]



Roman brickwalls of 2nd and 9th century with discharging arches

2nd c. Pantheon
(superb imperial execution).

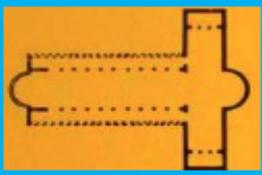
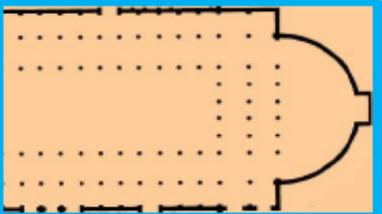
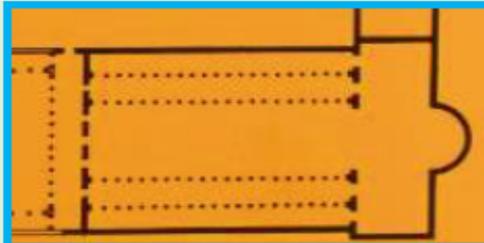
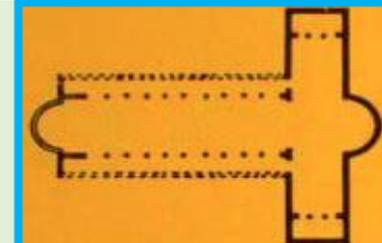
[<http://www.romeartlover.it/Costroma.html>]



9th c. Santi Quattro Coronati
(hasty and sloppy execution).

[Barelli 2012, 138]



		SANTA CECILIA / Rome (9th c.) 9 th century == "5 th " c. == "2 nd " c.	<p>The VERTICAL COLUMN represents TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY. Simultaneous buildings from, stratigraphically, the 8th ["1st"] and 9th ["2nd"] centuries are arranged one after the other to fill the first millennium.</p> <p>The HORIZONTAL BAR shows the basilicas' stratigraphic position that a STRATIGRAPHY-BASED CHRONOLOGY must respect.</p> <p>Krautheimer had labeled the repetition (of "1st" and "2nd" c. ground plans and building materials) during the "4th" to "5th" c. as a renaissance. The same repetition in the 8th to 9th c. he has called a new renaissance.</p> <p>[R. Krautheimer, "Die karolingische Wiederbelebung der frühchristlichen Architektur" (1942¹), in R. Krautheimer, <i>Ausgewählte Aufsätze zur Europäischen Kunstgeschichte</i>, Köln: DuMont, 1988, 198 ff. / illu. 54: 62].</p>					
		FULDA / Germany (8th c.) 8 th century == "4 th " c. == "1 st " c.						
		MARIA MAGGIORE / Rome ("5th" c.) "5 th " c. == "2 nd " c. == 9 th century						
		SAN PAOLO / Rome ("4th" c.) "4 th " c. == "1 st " c. == 8 th century						
	"2 nd " c. == "5 th " c. == 9 th century	MARIA MAGGIORE / Rome ("5th" c.)					"5 th " c. == "2 nd " c. == 9 th century	SANTA CECILIA / Rome (9th c.)
	"1 st " c. == "4 th " c. == 8 th century	AULA DOMITIAN/Rome ("1st" c.)		"4 th " c. == "1 st " c. == 8 th century	SAN PAOLO / Rome ("4th" c.)		8 th century == "4 th " c. == "1 st " c.	FULDA / Germany (8th c.)

But what about the *domus* dated 4th-6th c. beneath Palazzo Valentini right besides the Trajan-Forum?

The *domus*-site, too, has buildings for only one [i.e. 4th-6th c.] of the tree periods attributed to the time-span between 1 and the 930s AD. Some 700 years are missing. It also ends catastrophically (*violento terremoto*) -- dated here 6th instead of 10th century.

Partial reconstruction of 1st-3rd c. style of *domus* under Palazzo Valentini dated 4th-6th c. [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Md3MaqQktI>]

1st-3rd c. mosaic type in *domus* under Palazzo Valentini dated 4th-6th c. [<http://www.palazzovalentini.it/domus-romane/>]



P. Baldassarri, "The Archaeological Area of the 'Domus Romanus',

in: D. Dondi, ed., *The Roman Do*

mus, at Valetini Palace, Roma: Città Metropolitana Roma Capitale, 2016, pp. 46-75.

PERIODS OF VALENTINI DOMUS

ART

BUILDINGS

Early Middle Ages
8th-10th c. AD

No art

No building

6th/7th c. AD

Catastrophe ("earthquake and fire") destroys the villa

Late Antiquity
4th-6th c. AD

No movable works of art

Villa in the outline, and mosaics in the iconography of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.).

Imperial Antiquity
1st-3rd c. AD

Movable works of art (sculpture)

Supposedly no buildings but Augustean capitals, 1st c. *oscillum*, 2nd c. bath, brickstamps etc.

Since 312 BCE eleven major **AQUEDUCTS** were built in Rome. With *Aqua Alexandrina* (**226 CE**; 22.4 km) this impressive program was **mysteriously abandoned for good**. Although texts attributed to Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages speak of maintenance, there is no hard evidence for repairs before *Acqua Vergine* was restored in **1453 CE** [Karmon 2005; illus.: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aqua_Alexandrina#/media/File:ParcoGiovanniPalatucci4.JPG].

Remains of *Aqua Alexandrina* — with arches 20-25 m high—at *Fosso di Centocelle*



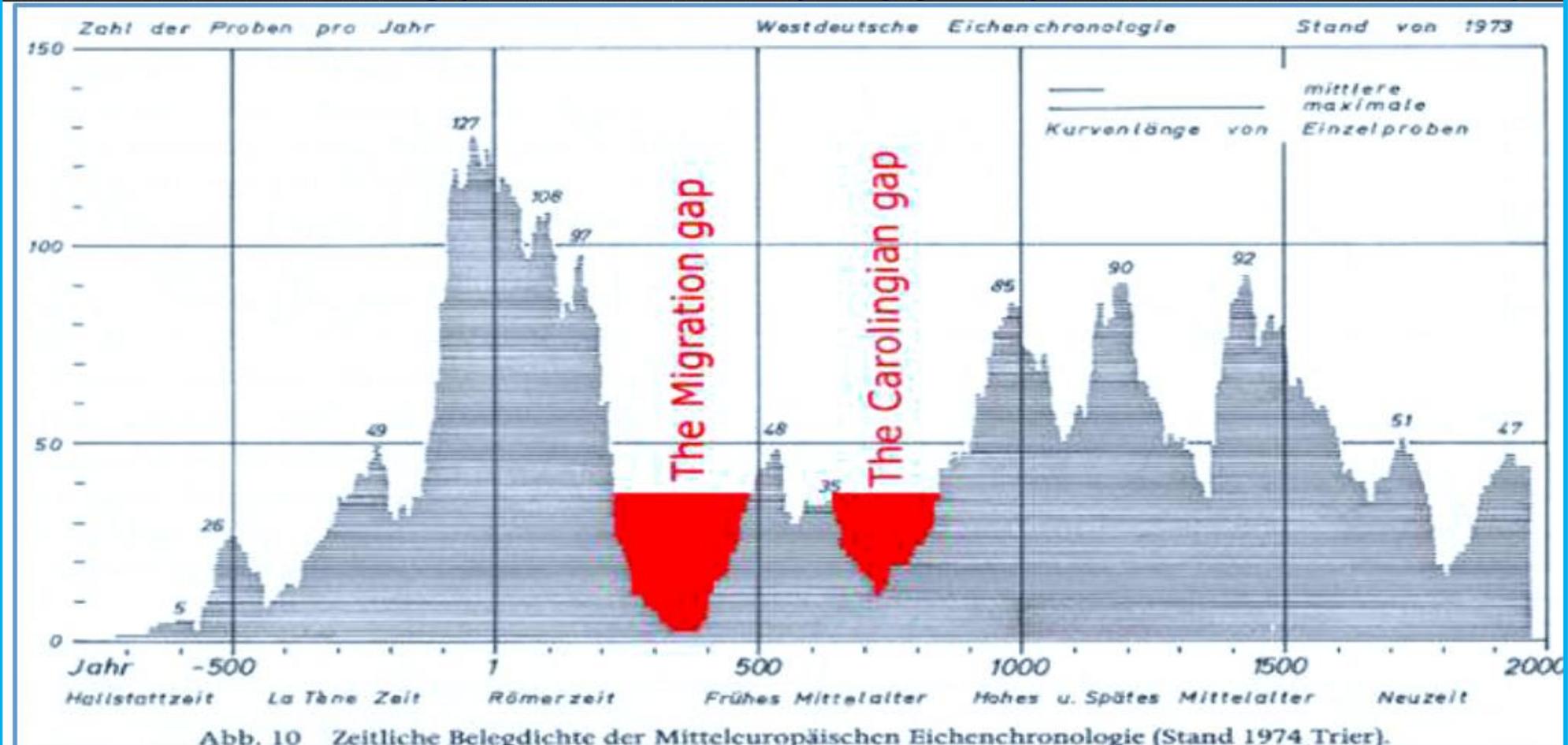
Remains of *Aqua Alexandrina* at *Tor tre Teste*



Enigmatic timber scarcity in Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages as first recognized by dendro-pioneer Ernst Hollstein (1918-1988)

[E. Hollstein, *Mitteleuropäische Eichenchronologie*, Mainz: Phillip von Zabern in Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1980, fig. 10; cf. L.-A. Larsson, P. Ossowski Larsson, "Merging Hollstein curves: an interpretation of the data", <http://www.cybis.se/forfun/dendro/hollstein/merging/index.htm>]

No sites exist anywhere with uninterrupted timber specimen from about 1000 CE backwards to Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.), which is why the dendro-chronologies for Ancient Rome and, thereby, the entire first millennium are in disarray. Since the very existence of the chronological periods without wood samples was never doubted by the researchers, nobody started to question our textbook chronology. Instead, out of stratigraphic context, scholars searched for wood samples in wells or moors to fill the irritating gaps. In addition, identical ring sequences were used twice in a row to garner more years. Therefore, "all dendrochronological datings done on West Roman time wood is wrong by some unknown number of years" [<http://www.cybis.se/forfun/dendro/hollstein/arenakeller2/>].



Now one could object that Rome and Constantinople are laggards among the important cities. But what about metropolises such as **SYRACUSE**, whose artistic wealth later adorned Rome's palaces? There, too, residential buildings were built in only one of the three epochs between 1 and 930 CE.

STRATIGRAPHY OF SYRACUSE (SICILY) IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM CE.

Residential areas (with potential timber for dendrochronologists and C14-daters) were built, before to 930s CE, only during Imperial Antiquity.

ANTIQUITY (1 st -3 rd c.)	LATE ANTIQUITY (4 th -6 th c.)	EARLY MIDDLE AGES (7 th /8 th -10 th c.)
Construction of residential quarters (pagan and/or Christian) with latrines, water-pipes, streets, pagan temples etc. but no pagan burials.	Pagan burials (catacombs) but no construction of pagan residential quarters , latrines, water-pipes, streets etc.	No construction of pagan residential quarters , latrines, water-pipes, streets etc.; no pagan burials.
Christian BISHOP MARCIANUS (1 st c.) (disciple of St. Paul) but no Christian churches or burials.	Christian BISHOP MARCIANUS (4 th c.) with Christian churches and burials (catacombs) but no construction of Christian residential quarters , latrines etc.	No construction of Christian residential quarters , latrines, water-pipes, streets etc.; no Christian burials.

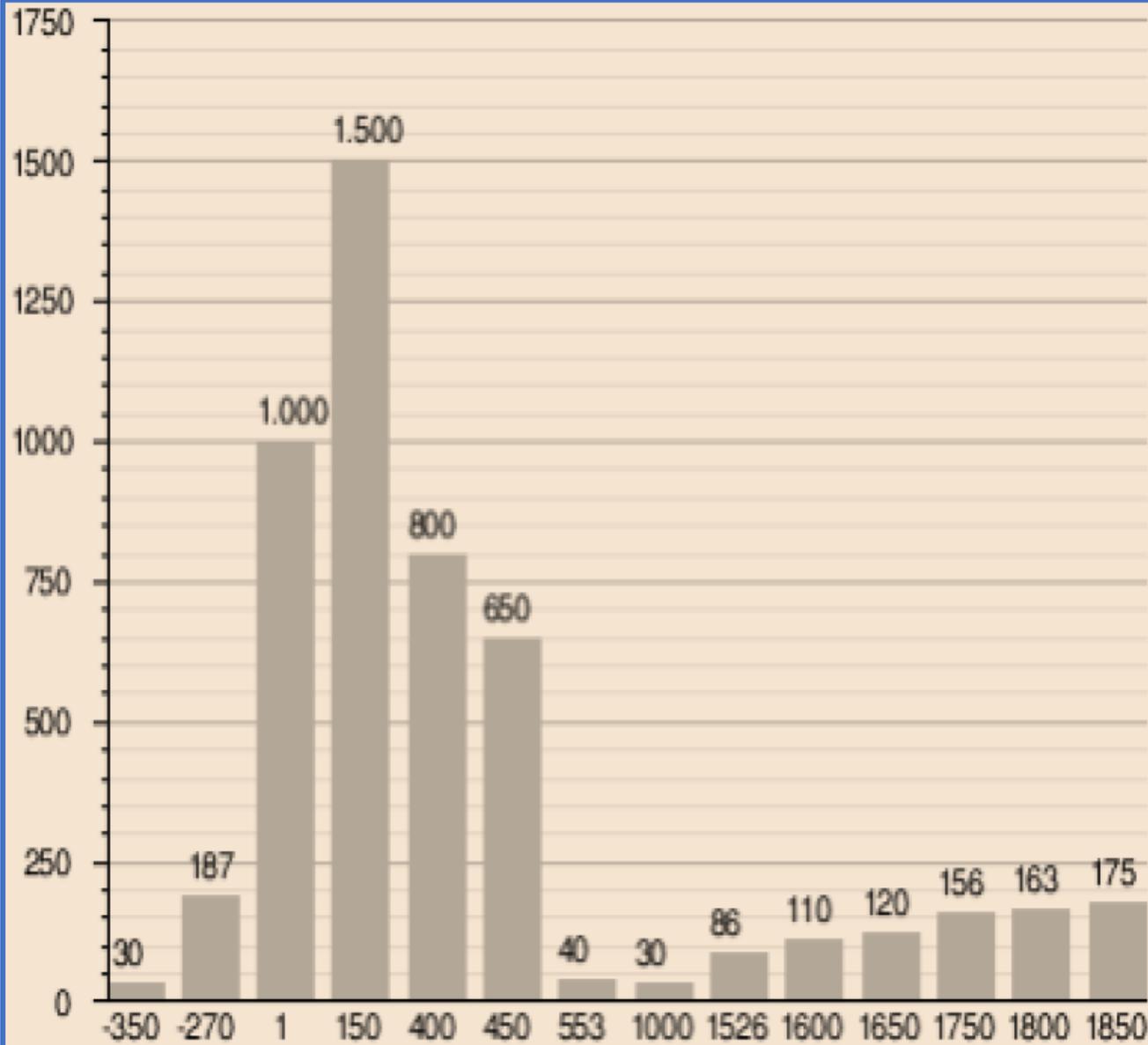
DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL STUDIES for the 1st millennium CE are so difficult because nowhere does one find stratigraphies with new residential quarters and their timber for the three main epochs (Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity, Early Middle Ages) stacked on top of each other, but only one of the three epochs with timber is present per site.

More and more archaeologists have recognized that there is always only one epoch with distinct stratigraphy, not only in Rome, but also in other cities. However, they do not want to do without a single day of the 930 years for the period between 1 and 930 CE. This forces them to assume that the buildings of the 2nd century were used unchanged also in the 9th century. Woods of the 2nd century are then identical with those of the 9th century, which can only increase the confusion. Three cities are presented here as examples: York (*Eboracum*), Zürich (*Turicum*) and Aachen (*Aquis Granni*).

York (<i>Eboracum</i>)	Zürich (<i>Turicum</i>)	Aachen (<i>Aquis Granni</i>).
<p>“Rebuilding in stone began in the early second century AD under Trajan but may have taken as long as the start of the reign of Septimius Severus [193 – 211 CE] to be completed” [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eboracum].</p> <p>“Excavations on the Roman fortress walls have shown that they may have survived more or less intact for much of their circuit. [...] The survival of the walls and gates shows that the Roman street pattern survived. [...] Excavations beneath York Minster have shown that the great hall of the Roman headquarters building still stood and was used until the 9th century.” [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_York].</p>	<p>“On the basis of the archaeological findings, a destruction of the settlement structures in Zurich can be ruled out. The Roman settlement has probably continued into the early Middle Ages. Roman roads, buildings and infrastructure hardly changed. Roman roads, buildings and infrastructure continued to be used.”</p> <p><i>[Aufgrund der archäologischen Befunde kann eine Zerstörung der Siedlungsstrukturen in Zürich ausgeschlossen werden. Die römische Siedlung hat sich wohl bis ins Frühmittelalter kaum verändert. Römische Straßen, Gebäude und Infrastruktur wurden weiterbenutzt; cf. R. Kaiser, “Vom Früh- zum Hochmittelalter”, in M. Flueller-Grauwiler et al., eds., Geschichte des Kantons Zürich. Band 1: Frühzeit bis Spätmittelalter, Zürich: Werd, 1995; 130–171 / 152.]</i></p>	<p>The “shape of Roman Aachen [...] survived until the Carolingian period” of the 8th-10th century.</p> <p><i>[Gestalt des römischen Aachen [...] bis in die karolingische; cf. H. Müller, J. Ley, A. Schaub, F.J. Pohle, “Pfalz und vicus Aachen in karolingischer Zeit”, in T. R. Kraus, ed., Aachen. Von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. Bd. 2: Karolinger – Ottonen – Salier 765-1137, Aachen: Mayersche, 2013, 1-408 / 324.]</i></p> <p>Most Roman buildings “were only finally abandoned and demolished or built over since the 12th century.”</p> <p><i>[Straßen und Wohnbauten überwiegend erst seit dem 12. Jahrhundert endgültig aufgegeben und abgebrochen oder überbaut; cf. J. Ley, A. Schaub, “Die Aachener Pfalz: Siedlungs- und Baugeschichte”, In Zeitschrift für Burgenforschung und Denkmalpflege, issue 2, 2018, 66-73 / 68.]</i></p>

DEMOGRAPHY OF ROME IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM CE

[https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demografia_di_Roma]



Rome of the first millennium CE builds residential quarters, latrines, water pipes, sewage systems, streets, ports, bakeries etc. only during Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.) but none in Late Antiquity (4th-6th c.) and in the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c.).

Since the ruins of the 3rd century lie directly under the primitive new buildings of the 10th century, Imperial Antiquity belongs stratigraphically to the period from ca. 700 to 930 CE.

The decline in the population from 1.5 million to 650,000, dated in the diagram to "450" CE, must be accommodated archaeologically in Imperial Antiquity. The decline is due to the plague crisis with Antonine Fires, the burning of Rome's State Archives (Tabularium) as well as the invasion of Italy by proto-Hunnic Iazyges and proto-Gothic Quadi from the 160s to the 190s. The 160s ff. are identical with the 450s ff. CE and the invasion of Italy by Huns and Goths. Stratigraphically we are in the 860s ff. CE.

The demographic minimum in the CRISIS OF THE 6th CENTURY ("553" CE in the diagram) is, therefore, identical with the CRISIS OF THE 3rd CENTURY as well as with the COLLAPSE OF THE 10th CENTURY [<http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsoln-tenth-century-collapse.html>].

Therefore, the diagram's dates "553" and "1000" stand for the same demographic situation (3rd=6th=10th c. CE).

The cataclysm annihilating the large majority of Rome's population strikes the earth around the 930s (=3rd=6th c. CE).

That cataclysm causes the FALL OF ROME. The invasion of Huns and Goths precedes it by some 70 years.

STRATIGRAPHY-BASED CHRONOLOGY OF IMPERIAL ROME IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM CE

STRATIGRAPHY DATES (TENTATIVE)	EVENTS	TEXTBOOK DATES
10th/11th century CE	HIGH MIDDLE AGES Primitive new beginnings for about 30,000 survivors. They build huts in protective structures such as theatres, temples, the Colosseum etc. All aqueducts are broken. Until the 15th century, water comes from wells. Marble ruins are burned to make lime. Animals graze above the Forum Romanum, which was buried under deep layers of mud. It was not rediscovered and excavated until the 19th century.	10th/11th century CE
Ca. 930 CE	CATAclysm OF THE TENTH C. COLLAPSE / CRISIS OF THE 3rd C.	235 CE
Ca. 890s to 930 CE	SEVERANS Recovery of the empire from Antonine plague and fires. Fortifications on the borders because, along with "barbarians" invited into the empire to compensate for plague losses, uninvited tribes enter the Imperium, which leads to wars. New laws, compiled in Ravenna and Constantinople (the most recent jurists in Justinian's Corpus belong to the Severans), replace Rome's burnt records.	193 to 235 CE
Ca. 865 to 890s CE	MARCUS AURELIUS AND COMMODUS The crisis of the 160s to 190s CE (Marcus Aurelius, Commodus etc.) — probably global in scope — with plague, Antonine Fires, and population losses led to movements and invasions, which carry the academic label Migration Period, but which are dated some 300 years later. Iazyges and Roxolanes (proto-Huns; S. Botalov) march (in cooperation with the Gothic Quadi; settled around Ravenna) from Pannonia via Friuli to Italy and threaten Rome. They resemble the Huns, who march (in cooperation with Goths, settled around Ravenna) from Pannonia via Friuli to Italy (dated to the 5 th c.), as well as the Hungarians who march from Pannonia via Friuli to Italy (dated to the 9 th c.). Because of the burning of Rome's State Archives (Tabularium), the city can no longer function as a command centre. Severan rulers, several Barracks Emperors, Ravenna, and Constantinople take control of the empire.	161 to 192 CE
Ca. 800 to 865 CE	NERVA TO ANTONINUS PIUS The heyday of Roman civilization. The population of the capital rises to well over one million.	96 to 161 CE
Ca. 770 to 800 CE	FLAVIAN DYNASTY [Relative stagnation; tax increases; civil war; conspiracies, wars from Israel to Scotland.]	69 to 96 CE
Ca. 670 to 770 CE	JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY [Strong economic, architectural, and demographic upswing; population approaches one million.]	27 BC to 68 CE
7th century CE	LATE LATÈNE PERIOD IDENTICAL WITH FINAL PHASE OF REPUBLICAN PERIOD	1st century BC

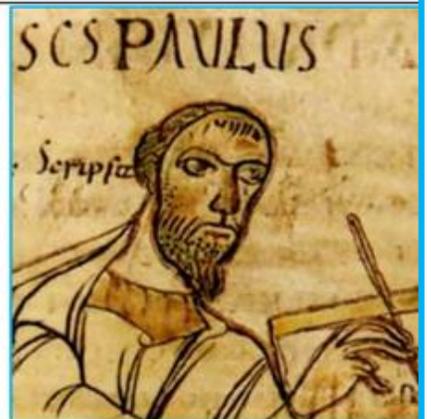
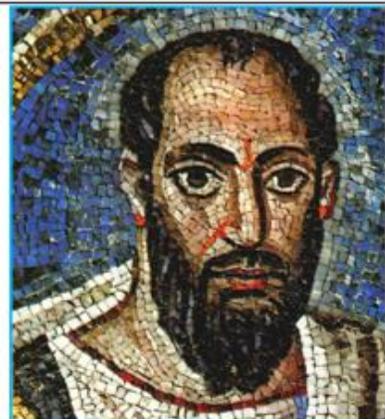
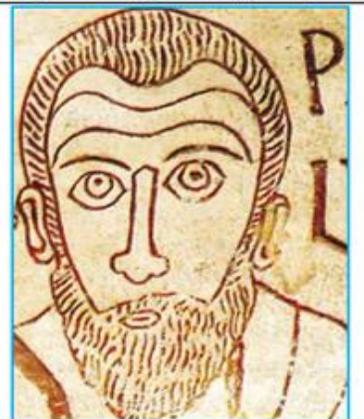
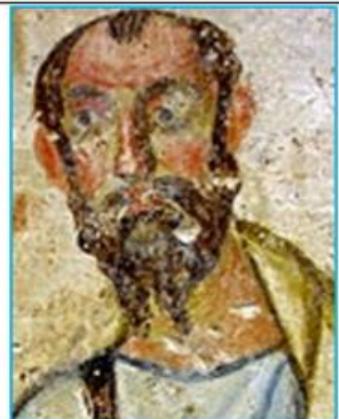
STRATIGRAPHIC SOLUTION FOR THE CHRONOLOGICAL PARADOXES OF THE PORTRAITS OF ST. PAUL

Although St. Paul lived in the 1st century of Imperial Antiquity and **died in Rome**, there are no images of the apostle for about 300 years. The images from Late Antiquity (4th c. ff.) and the Early Middle Ages (8th c. ff.) show, over great distances, so much facial similarity that several artists may have seen the saint. With the given chronology, however, this would require miracle powers. Which portraitist could have made a journey from 300 to 700 years back in time to glimpse Paul's face? The fact that the portraits were made 300 to 700 years after Paul is considered as evidence that he did not exist (see more here: <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/08/13/gunnar-heinsohn-saint-paul-was-real/>).

Stratigraphically, however, the three periods (1) Imperial Antiquity, (2) Late Antiquity and (3) Early Middle are three aspects of the same period of the 8th-10th century. Therefore, there is no epoch without Paul portraits. The illustrations from Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages belong to the same period as Imperial Antiquity.

<p>1st-3rd c. of Imperial Antiquity</p>	<p>3rd/4th c. of Late Antiquity (Roman catacomb; possible most ancient portrait 300 years after Paul's death)</p> <p>[http://winterthurerfortbildungskurs.ch/publi/FruheHeilige.pdf].</p>	<p>4th c. of Late Antiquity (Cave of St. Paul [Ephesus], most ancient portrait <i>Magna Graecia</i> although he lived in Greek cities from 46-56 CE)</p> <p>[http://www.fortv.at/galerie/die-paulusgrotte/]</p>	<p>4th c. of Late Antiquity (Roman catacomb)</p> <p>[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon_Petrus#/media/File:Petrus_et_Paulus_4th_century_etching.JPG].</p>	<p>5th c. of Late Antiquity (Ravenna; Oratorium St. Andrea)</p> <p>[http://www.reformiert-info.de/5297-0-12-2.html].</p>	<p>9th c. of the Early Middle Ages (St. Gallen) (manuscript; Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart)</p> <p>[http://www.2dbild.ch/apokalypse/index.php?page=haupt2/unter6].</p>
--	---	---	--	---	--

NO PORTRAITS of St. Paul (10-60 CE) in Rome or elsewhere for 300 years although Paul lived in Rome from 58-60 CE.



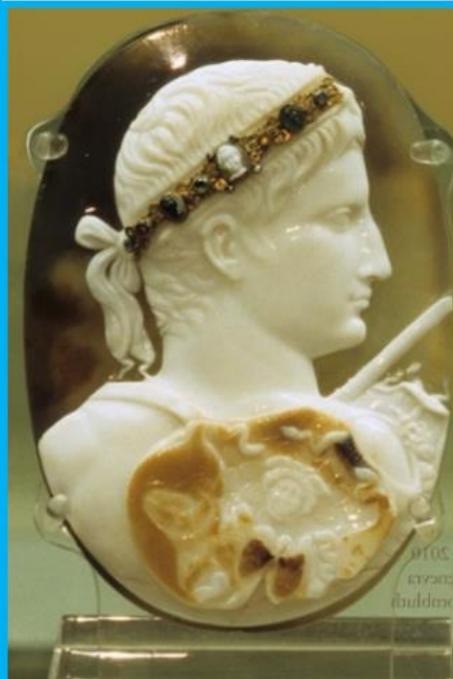
Because extra-Biblical sources for **ST. PAUL (10-60 AD)** and his followers are missing, historians and theologians cannot convincingly refute claims that Paul is an invention. Yet, if sources attributed to **Late Antiquity** and the **Early Middle Ages** — periods that **share Imperial Antiquity's stratigraphy** — are added, a clearer picture may emerge.

Imperial Antiquity (1 st -3 rd c.)	Late Antiquity (4 th -6 th /7 th c.)	Early Middle Ages (8 th – 10 th c.)
<i>PAULUS / SAINT PAUL</i> (+ c. 60 AD)	<i>PAULOS THE CONFESSOR</i> (+ c. 350 AD)	<i>PAULICIANS/PAULINISTS</i> (700s ff.)
<p>He is Roman by birth (may be from <u>Tarsos</u>) and close to Thessaloniki. He is celibate, erudite, and a powerful preacher. No churches. He is only attested to by letters that are not yet part of a canonized New Testament. Jesus crucifixion is not yet turned into a cult ritually re-enacting it as the redeeming sacrifice of a deity.</p>	<p>He is believed to have come from Thessaloniki. He is celibate, erudite, and a powerful preacher. Rich church archaeology in 4th c. He thrives before the canonization of the New Testament (dated to 367 AD). Not even a word of his writings has survived, though he is some 300 years closer to us than St. Paul.</p>	<p>A widespread movement all over Asia Minor. Churches unknown. Their teachings are based on the letters of St. Paul. There is no evidence for the canonization of the New Testament although it should have been available for many centuries. Paulicians reject the ritual reverence of the death on the cross as a pagan cult.</p>
<p>He travels extensively, and lives for some time in Rome. No image of Paul has survived. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin enter 700 years without significant evolution.</p>	<p>He travels extensively, and lives for some time in Rome. Images of St. Paul appear but none of Paul the Confessor. The Hebrew, Greek, and Latin of his time shows no linguistic evolution since 1st c.</p>	<p>Images of St. Paul as far as St. Gallen. The Hebrew, Greek, and Latin of the 8th c. exhibits no linguistic evolution during the 700 years after St. Paul.</p>
<p>His following in Greece and Anatolia must have been significant, but did not leave churches.</p>	<p>His deposition as a bishop leads to bloody unrest in Constantinople, with its many churches.</p>	<p>Unrest of Paulicians is put down ruthlessly by emperors who left no archaeology.</p>
<p>He suffers a violent death. His assumed tomb is venerated in <i>San Paolo fuori le Mura</i> (Rome).</p>	<p>He suffers a violent death. His assumed tomb is believed to have been in <i>St. Paulos</i> (Constantinople).</p>	<p>Many Paulicians suffer violent deaths, from Constantinople <i>via</i> Asia Minor to Armenia.</p>

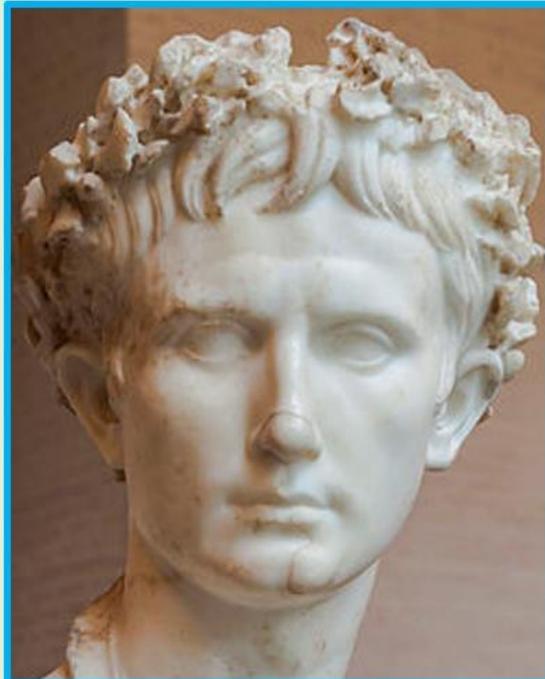
ENIGMATIC **STANDSTILL OF ARTISTIC EVOLUTION** FROM IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY TO LATE ANTIQUITY

“The **PORTRAITURE OF CONSTANTINE THE GREAT** [...] is unique in its combination of third-century abstraction and a **neo-AUGUSTAN**, neo-Trajanic classical revival [...] by having himself portrayed as youthful and serene, recalling the classicizing idealism of Augustan and Julio-Claudian portraits.” [http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/ropo2/hd_ropo2.htm]

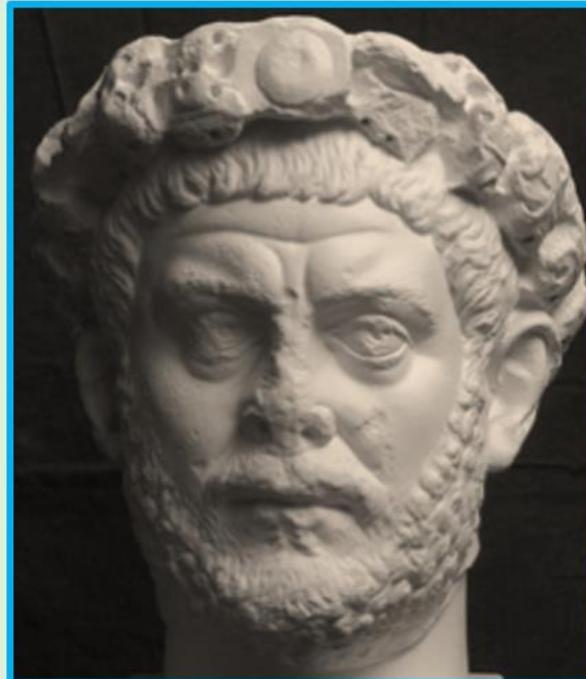
Augustus with diadem
(Cameo;
late 1st century BCE)
[kornbluthphoto.com/HistoricalCameos3.html].



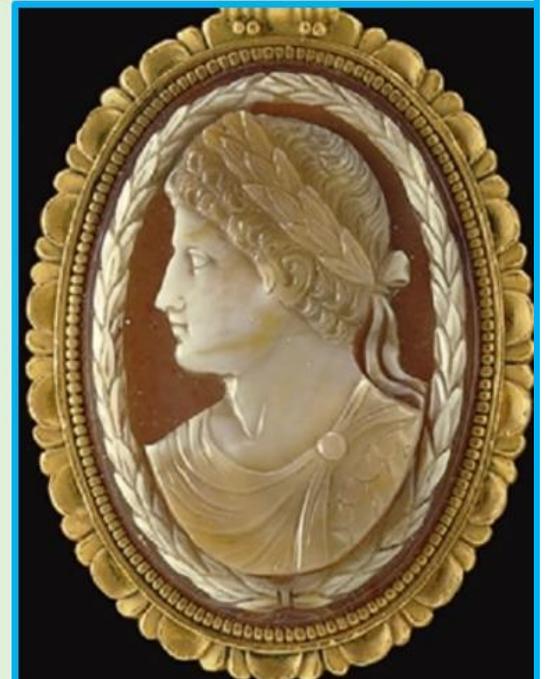
Augustus with civic crown
(Late 1st century BCE)
[<http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Glyptothek>].



Diocletian with civic crown
(late 3rd century CE)
[<http://museum.classicscam.ac.uk/collections/casts/diocletian>; attributed].



Constantine the Great
(306-337) with diadem
(Cameo; **early 4th century CE**)
<http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/date/2009/11>].



**Augustus (31 BC-14 AD)
in body armour**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus_of_Prima_Porta].



**Nero (54-68) in body
armour receives
civic crown from Agrippina**

[<https://followinghadrianphoto.com/2016/05/01/aphrodisias/>].



**Constantine the Gr. (306-337)
in body armour receives civic
crown from Tyche**

[Cameo; <http://ancientrome.ru/art/artworken/img.htm?id=2559>].



**Constantine II (317-340) in body armour
with civic crown**

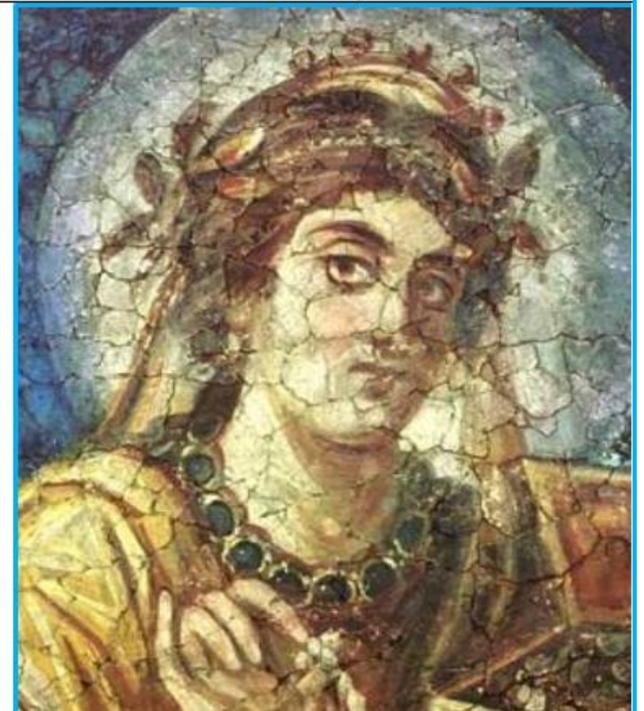
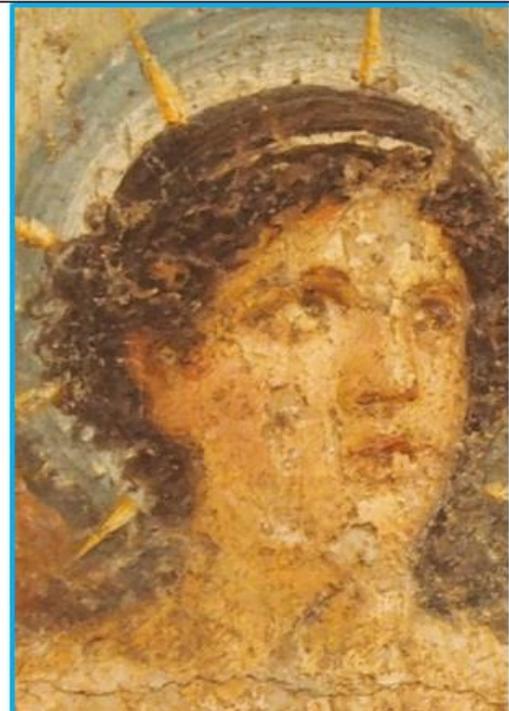
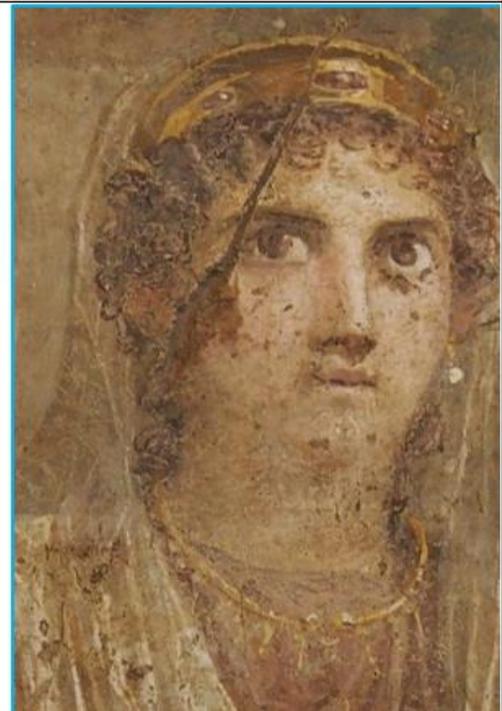
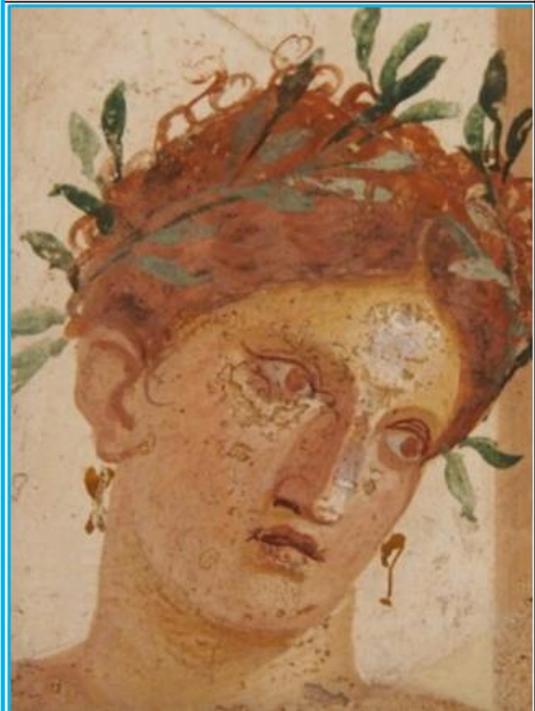
[<http://www.romehistory.co.uk/7-constantine/>].



ENIGMATIC RETURN, AFTER 300 YEARS, OF 1st c. CE FRESCO-PAINTING IN CONSTANTANTINE'S 4th c. CE:

Constantine's 4th c. ceiling frescos at Trier (dated between 315 and 326 CE) surprise by their "classical forms. [...] One can only, generally, point to the early Imperial Period [of the 1st c. CE]. Already the art of painting of the 2nd century no longer produces similarly animated groups" [„klassizistischen Formen. [...] Man kann nur ganz allgemein die frühe Kaiserzeit nennen. Schon das 2. Jahrhundert kennt ähnlich bewegte Gruppen in der Malerei nicht mehr“; Mielsch 2001, 129).

<p><i>Fresco of woman's head (Pompeii; before 79 CE)</i> [Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli; photo: J. Sidorczak].</p>	<p><i>Fresco of woman's head (Pompeii; before 79 CE)</i> [Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli; photo: J. Sidorczak].</p>	<p><i>Fresco of woman's head (Pompeii; before 79 CE)</i> [Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli; photo: J. Sidorczak].</p>	<p><i>Fresco of woman's head (Trier of Constantine the Great; c. 320 CE in 1st c. CE style)</i> [reconstructed from fallen fragments http://www.paulinus.de/archiv/archiv/0736/service1.htm].</p>
---	---	---	---



Constantine's 4th c. "CUPIDS recall many similar groups in the painting of earlier centuries. [...] These Constantinian paintings represent the swan song of the Graeco-Roman illusionistic style in its pure form", peaking in the 1st c. CE [Ling 1991, 196]

CUPID (Pompeii; before 79 CE)

[<http://www.theoi.com/Gallery/F31.2.html>]



CUPID (Boscoreale; before 79 CE)

[http://mag.rochester.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/28.75_A1.jpg].



Constantinian **CUPIDS** (Trier; c. 320 CE)

[reconstructed from fallen fragments;

http://www.livius.org/a/germany/trier/trier_bis_mus_mosaic_13.JPG].



WHY DIDN'T THESE EMPERORS RESIDE IN ROME? WHO RULED THERE?

Visits of Tetrarchy rulers to Rome

[T. D. Barnes, *The New Empire of Diocletian and Constantine*, Cambridge/Mass & London: Harvard University Press, 1982, 49-87,]

Rulers	Residences (alphabetically)	Known travels and campaigns	Visits in Rome
Diocletian (284-305)	Antioch, Nicomedia, Sirmium	84	1 together with Maximinian.
Maximinian (284-303)	Aquileia, Mediolanum, Trier	36	1 alone, 1 with mit Diocletian; 2 more not securely proven.
Constantius Chlorus (293-306)	Trier	13	0
Galerius (305-311)	Antioch, Serdica, Thessaloniki	28	0
Severus (306-307)	Mediolanum	4	0
Maximinus	Antiochia, Caesarea, Nikomedia	22	0
Constantine the Great (306-337)	Arles, Constantinople, Nikomedia Serdica, Sirmium, Thessaloniki	142	2 (one of them together with two of his sons, Constantinus and Constantius.
Licinius (308-324)	Naissus, Nikomedia, Sirmium	27	0
Crispus	Trier	9	0
Constantinus (337-340)	Trier	7	1 (with father Constantine the Great)
Constantius II (337-361)	Antiochia	11	1 (with father Constantine the Great)
Constans (337-350)	Mediolanum, Naissus	2	0
Dalmatus	Naissus	1	0

ROMAN CAPITALS OF LATE ANTIQUITY

Why do 4th and 5th century Roman capitals (Late Antiquity) resemble Rome in the 1st and 2nd centuries (Imperial Antiquity) so closely?

Why are architectural styles, building techniques and urban ensembles the same as three centuries earlier in Rome, although both epochs are believed to be separated by the destructive crisis of the 3rd century?

Do we have to believe in a standstill of evolution at the highest technical level?

Are buildings being erected everywhere like 300 years ago in Rome, even though nobody is building in Rome anymore?

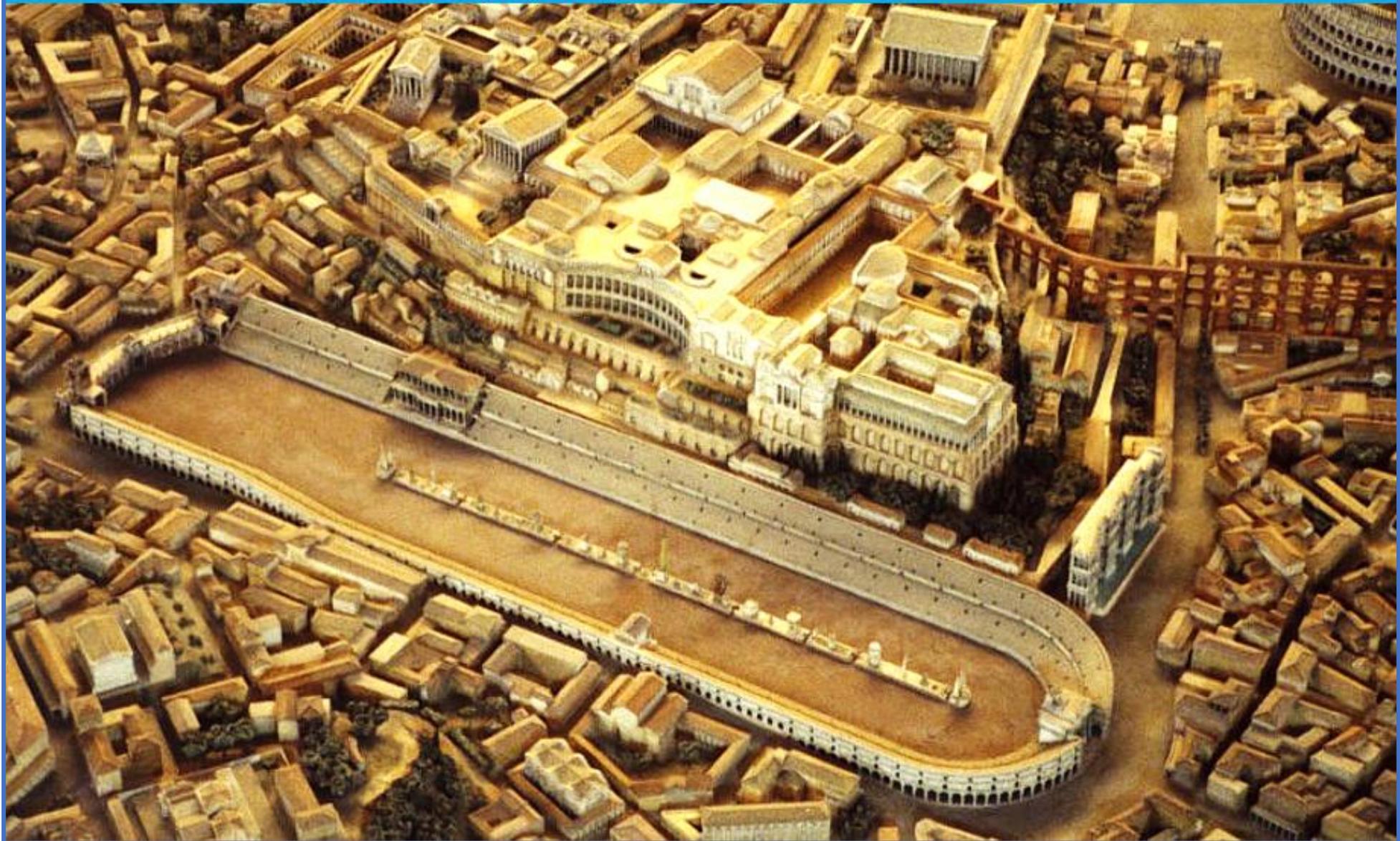
Were there at least strictest orders to perfectly imitate technologies and forms (outdated for 300 years) throughout the entire Imperium, but to leave Rome to decay? Nothing of the sort is known from sources.

Was there perhaps a miracle?

Or do the cities look so similar because they exist side by side at the same time?

Stratigraphically everything speaks for simultaneity.

1st/2nd ENTURY ROME in **1st/2nd century outline and technology** that, 300 years later, was repeated amazingly **similar** by **4th/5th century capitals**. [<https://civitavecchia.portmobility.it/en/circus-maximus.>]



Diocletian's "4th century NICOMEDIA [burial place of Constantine the Great] exhibits an outline and construction technology similar to 1st century Rome. Did it exist at the same time and not 300 years after it?
[IZMIT; <http://arqueolugares.blogspot.com/2017/05/nicomedia-izmit-romana-turquia.html>]



“4th century SIRMIMUM of Diocletian exhibits an **outline and construction technology similar to 1st century Rome.**
Did it exist at the same time and not 300 years after it? [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sirmium#/media/File:Maketa_Sirmijuma.JPG]



|Diocletian's and Galerius's "4th century ANTIOCH exhibits an outline and construction technology similar to 1st century Rome. Did it exist at the same time and not 300 years after it?

[https://www.reddit.com/r/ancientrome/comments/1b8w8m/beautiful_reconstruction_of_antioch_xpost_from/]



Maximinian's "4th century AQUILEIA exhibits an outline and construction technology similar to 1st century Rome.

Did it exist at the same time and not 300 years after it?

[<http://www.thebyzantinelegacy.com/aquileia>]



Maximinian's "4th century MEDIOLANUM exhibits an outline and construction technology similar to 1st century Rome. Did it exist at the same time and not 300 years after it?

[MILANO; https://www.reddit.com/r/papertowns/comments/71z4di/mediolanum_in_the_4th_century_ad_capital_of_the/]



Maximinian's and Constantius's "4th century AUGUSTA TREVERORUM exhibits an outline and construction technology similar to 1st century Rome. Did it exist at the same time and not 300 years after it?

TRIER; <https://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=2047416&page=3&langid=5>



ARELATUM "4"th/ "5"th century (capital of Constantine the Great).
(Arles; <http://sapiencia.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/arles-antiques-museum0082b400.jpg>)



Galerius's "4th century THESSALONIKI exhibits an outline and construction technology similar to 1st century Rome. Did it exist at the same time and not 300 years after it?

[<http://www.thebyzantinelegacy.com/galerius-palace>]



CARTHAGE: Praetorian prefecture of Africa in "6th century" [<http://jeanclaudegolvin.com/en/carthage/>]



CONSTANTINOPE: "4"th - "6"th century (<http://www.pontos-news.gr/article/146673/ta-ifaisteia-ekapsan-vyzantio>)



Reconstruction of a section of **ROME**
(no residential quarters, latrines etc. built in Late Antiquity
and Early Middle Ages) in the early **2nd century**

[<https://pl.pinterest.com/pin/313844667759854163/?lp=true>]



Reconstruction of a section of **CONSTANTINOPLE**
(no residential quarters, latrines etc. built in
Imperial Antiquity and Early Middle Ages) in the
early **5th century**

[<http://www.twcenter.net/forums/showthread.php?652821-AMAZING!-Reconstructions-of-CONSTANTINOPLE>]



While no new residential areas with latrines and water systems were built in Rome during the Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages, they are missing in **CONSTANTINOPLE** during Imperial Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. On the other hand, buildings from 5th century Constantinople look like buildings from the 2nd century in Rome or in the cities of Asia Minor:

„It is equally important to realize that the decorative vocabulary of public architecture in Constantinople about **400 (AD)** shows **remarkably conservative features**, and that it too appears to be rooted in a **century-old tradition** indigenous to Asia Minor. / (It) drew on concepts and techniques long customary in its sister cities along the eastern shore of the Aegean. The building techniques employed in Constantinople in the late fourth century have their prototype as early as the **second** and third centuries in Ephesus, Aspendos, Nicaea (Izник), Salonica.”¹

For the Constantinople of the Early Middle Ages (7th-10th century), the lack of newly built residential areas, latrines and streets is just as bitterly lamented as it is for Rome. Both cities have these basic components of urbanity in only one of the three epochs of the first millennium. Although in Rome these basic components are dated to Imperial Antiquity, whilst in Constantinople they are dated to Late Antiquity, from the point of view of architecture and building technology they are nearly indistinguishable.

„The absence of [early medieval; GH] buildings and archaeology throughout Europe, a situation normally blamed on the depredations of the Germanic Barbarians, is matched in the Arab and Byzantine worlds – two regions never conquered by the Barbarians and therefore two regions which should not have a ‘Dark Age’. Yet, a dark age there most assuredly is. The **lack of Arab and Byzantine archaeology for this period** has only recently come to the attention of the scholarly community. [...] Archaeologists discovered an unbroken line of development from the foundation of Constantinople through the fifth and **sixth** centuries. But then, about forty years after the death of Justinian the Great, from the first quarter of the seventh century, there is a **total and absolute break**. Hardly a church, or artifact of any kind has been recovered from the next three centuries. Cities were abandoned and urban life came to an end. There is no sign of revival until the middle of the **tenth century**.”²

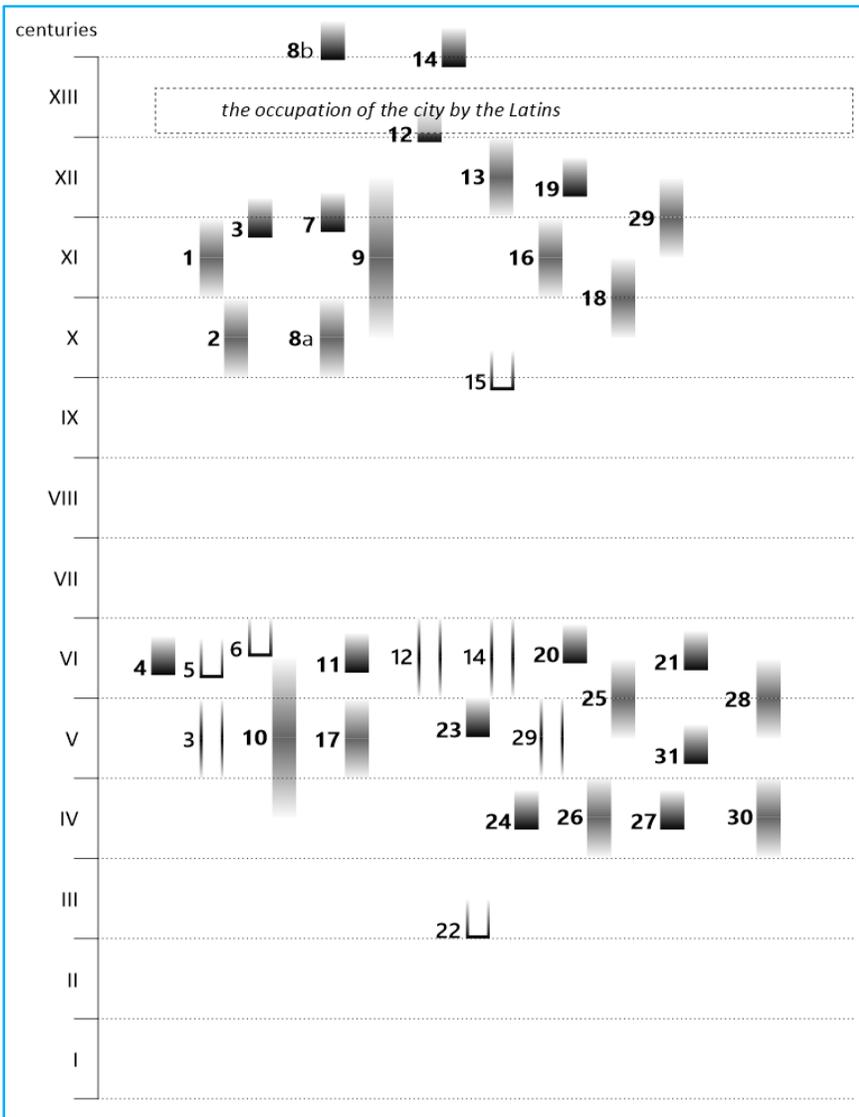
Even of an early medieval “imperial palace in Constantinople / no identifiable remains survive.”³ Therefore, Polish scholars who desire more than just one of the three periods (Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity, Early Middle Ages) to be found in their excavation sites of the 1st millennium – or even when looking for them in other countries like Ukraine – demand more than can even be found in Rome or Constantinople. Polish scholars should ask themselves: are they entitled to more periods of 1st millennium history than are found in the two leading metropolises of the first millennium BC?

¹ R. Krautheimer, *Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture*, New Haven & London: Yale University Press & Pelican History of Art, 1986, 73 / 106.

² J.J. O’Neill, *Holy Warriors: Islam and the Demise of Classical Civilization*, Felibri.com / Ingram Books 2009, 230 f.

³ R. Krautheimer, *Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture*, New Haven & London: Yale University Press & Pelican History of Art, 1986, 348.

CONSTANTINOPLE exhibits a magnificent Late-Antiquity but has no residential construction in Imperial Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages



The period in which the object received basic shape, which lasted to our times; dating with an accuracy of centuries.



As above; dating with an accuracy of decades.



The period from which the original establishment comes; later rebuilt or completely demolished; dating with an accuracy of centuries.



as above; dating with an accuracy of decades.

CHURCHES, MONASTERIES, AND MOSQUES:

1. Atik Mustafa Pasha Mosque (Saint Thekla of the Palace of Blachernae), XI c.; 2. Bodrum Mosque (church Myrelaion), X c.; 3. Chora Church, V c., current from 1077-1081; 4. Church of Saints Sergius and Bacchus, 527–536; 5. Church of St. Polyeuctus, 524–527, ruined in XI c.; 6. Church of the Holy Apostles, 550 destroyed in 1461; 7. Eski Imaret Mosque (Church of Christ Pantepontes), 1087; 8. Fenari Isa Mosque (Lips Monastery), north church from X c. (8a), southern from XIII/XIV c. (8b); 9. Gül Mosque (Hagia Theodosia), dating disputed, X-XI-XII c.; 10. Hagia Irene, IV–VI c.; 11. Hagia Sophia, 532-537; 12. Hiram Ahmet Pasha Mosque (Saint John the Forerunner by-the-Dome), XII c.; 13. Kalenderhane Mosque (Theotokos Kyriotissa), the end of the XII c.; 14. Koça Mustafa Pasha Mosque (Church of St. Andrew), VI c. and 1284; 15. Nea Ekklesia, 876–880, destroyed in 1490; 16. Pammakaristos Church, XI c.; 17. Studios Monastery, only Basilica of St. John the Baptist survived, V c.; 18. Vefa Kilise Mosque (Hagios Theodoros), 10–11 c.; 19. Zeyrek Mosque (Pantokrator Monastery), 1118–1136.

SECULAR BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS:

20. Column of Justinian, 543; 21. Basilica Cistern, VI c.; 22. Baths of Zeuxippos, circa 200; 23. Column of Marcian, 450; 24. Column of Constantine, 330; 25. Boukoleon Palace, V-VI c.; 26. Hippodrome of Constantinople (obelisks), IV c.; 27. Milion, circa 330; 28. Cistern of Philoxenos, V-VI c.; 29. Palace of Blachernae, V c., developed in XI-XII w.; 30. Valens Aqueduct, IV c.; 31. Theodosian Walls, V c.

Source: *Wikipedia, Constantinople*; compiled for this paper by Jarosław Zulewski [Gdańsk], 15-09-2016.

LATE 1st CENTURY REPEATED IN THE LATE 4th CENTURY?

LIEBESCHUETZ could have countered Witschels's assertion that Rome of the late 4th century was just as strong as in the 1st century and therefore could not have suffered a profound crisis in the 3rd century, only by claiming the simultaneity of the two chains of events. Archaeologically he would have been right, but he would have had to turn against a thousand years of erroneous historiography. That was just as unimaginable for him as it was for his opponents of the Witschel school.

Activities of **TITUS FLAVIUS DOMITIAN (81-96CE)** and **FLAVIUS-VALENTINIAN (364-375 CE)**

TITUS FLAVIUS DOMITIAN (81-96) Focus on Rome and Italy. Domitian is killed by a certain MAXIMUS.	FLAVIUS VALENTINIAN (364-375) + FLAVIUS VALENS (364-378) + FLAVIUS GRATIAN (375-383). Active mostly outside Italy but with inscriptions also at Rome and Ostia where, however, no new houses or latrines were built. A certain MAXIMUS defeats Gratian, who is then killed.
Wars against Germanic tribes from Trier (Augusta Treverorum) , where, mysteriously, the necessary military facilities are not built.	Wars against Germanic tribes from Trier (Augusta Treverorum) , for which the necessary military facility is finally built.
Wars against Caledonians in Scotland fail in 83 CE.	Wars against Caledonians in Scotland fail in 367 CE.
Castrum in Basel is mothballed, in 79 CE , by Vespasian (69-79), although he and Domitian urgently need it for the Germanic Wars	Castrum in Basel is, in 364 CE , found by <u>Valentinian</u> miraculously intact and continued for Germanic Wars.
Wars against Germanic tribes also from Iuvavum/Salzburg , where the construction of the necessary Burgus on the <u>Hohensalzburg</u> is, mysteriously, not built.	War against Germanic tribes from Iuvavum/Salzburg , where, on the <u>Hohensalzburg</u> , the Burgus is finally built. It has artifacts only from the 1st-3rd c., which is why only un-datable horseshoes are assigned to the 4th c.
Domitian strengthens the province Moesia on the Balkans . Defeat of the Romans against GREAT KING DECEBALUS (later suicide) and "proto"-Hunnic <u>Roxolans</u> . Romans escape back over the Danube and make payments to Decebalus. "Proto- Gothic " Quadi under Vannius and "proto"- Hunnic <u>Iazyges</u> go against Rome.	Valens and Gratian are defending Rome in the Balkans . In 376 CE Gothic forces under Alaviv etc. (strengthened by Huns etc.) push over the Danube into the empire. Suicide (376 CE) of Gothic GREAT KING ERMANARICH (has nephew THEODERICUS).
In 92 CE , Marcomanni, "Proto- Gothic " Quadi and "proto"- Hunnic <u>Iazyges</u> annihilate LEGIO XXI RAPAX .	In 378 CE , Goths and Alans annihilate at least one Roman legion of unknown name at Adrianople , where Valens is killed.
At the beginning of the 2nd century Trajan (98-117) had an aqueduct built to Ravenna . The water was taken from the area of TEODORANO . That place name was not mentioned before the 6 th century and might have been tied to THEODERICUS (493-526 CE).	379-394 CE: FLAVIUS THEODOSIUS (law-giver; magister militum and dux Moesiae/Balkan; chronologically a suitable nephew of ERMANARICH) builds palaces in Stobi and Ravenna as well as a column à la Trajan in Constantinople. 493-526 CE: FLAVIUS THEODERICUS (law-giver; magister militum and commander in Moesia secunda/ Balkan; chronologically impossible as nephew of ERMANARICH) rules in Stobi and Ravenna where he does not build palaces but lives in the outdated palaces of FLAVIUS THEODOSIUS .

Flavius Theodosius I (379-394 CE)
or
Flavius Theodosius II (408-450 CE)

[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodosius_II#/media/File:Theodosius_II_Louvre_Ma1036.jpg]

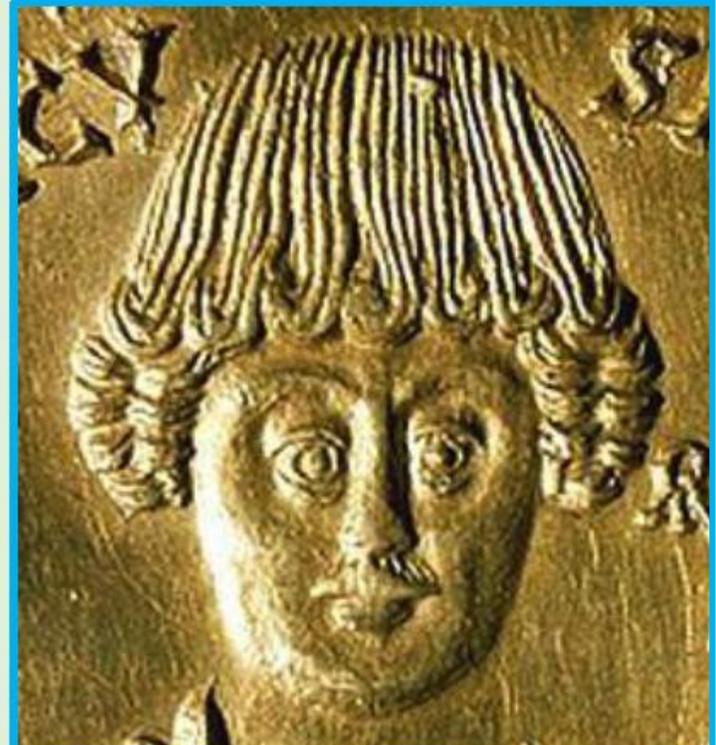
Coin portrait of **Flavius Theodosius**. It is attributed to **Flavius Theodosius II** (408-450 CE) because the aureus-coins by a Theodosius with frontal portrait are attributed to the 2nd whereas aureus coins by a **Theodosius** with side profiles are usually attributed **Flavius Theodosius I** (379-394 CE)

[<https://vilmarnumismatics.com/product/theodosius-ii-gold-solidus-constantinopolis-enthroned-reverse-mint-state-ngc-graded-eastern-roman-imperial-coin-inv-8384/>]

Flavius Theodericus (475/493-526).

It is the only known portrait (no coin portraits either). Neither in his first capital (**Stobi**) nor in his second capital (**Ravenna**) did he build palaces. Rather, he resided in the first palace (**Stobi**) and in the second palace (**Ravenna**) of **Flavius Theodosius I** (379-394 AD)

[[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theoderic_the_Great#/media/File:Teodorico_re_dei_Goti_\(493-526\).png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theoderic_the_Great#/media/File:Teodorico_re_dei_Goti_(493-526).png)].



GOTHIC WARS OF LATE ANTIQUITY (450s-640s CE). They resemble the (i) ROMAN-GOTHIC WARS WITH PLAGUE (240-260s), (ii) the ROMAN WARS WITH PLAGUE AGAINST GOTHIC QUADI AND HUNNIC IAZYGES UNDER BACA (170s-190s), and (iii) the WARS AGAINST GOTHIC VIKINGS/VARINGIANS AND HUNGARIANS (9 th c.).										
Imperator Caesar (date)	FLAVIUS IULIUS VALERIUS MAIORIANUS AUGUSTUS (457-461)	FLAVIUS ANASTASIUS AUGUSTUS (491-518)	FLAVIUS IUSTINUS AUGUSTUS (518-527)	FLAVIUS PETRUS SABBATIUS IUSTINIANUS AUGUSTUS (527-565).	FLAVIUS IUSTINUS (565-578)	FLAVIUS TIBERIUS CONSTANTINUS AUGUSTUS (578-582)	FLAVIUS MAURICIUS (582-602)	FLAVIUS FOCAS (602-610)	FLAVIUS HERACLIUS (610-641)	Heinsohn- Nov-18
Victories				GOTHICUS	GOTHICUS	GOTHICUS	GOTHICUS	GOTHICUS	GOTHICUS	
Special title/name				PETRUS SABBATIUS (unique)	FIDELIS IN CHRISTO	FIDELIS IN CHRISTO	FIDELIS IN CHRISTO	FIDELIS IN CHRISTO	FIDELIS IN CHRISTO	
Gothic leaders	VIDIMIR Adovacrius + Tul-DILA (centered in Italy)	Flavius Odoacer /Odovacris + THELA (son, Italy centered). Byzantium circus revolt.		In Italy: VITIGIS, Ba-DUILA = To-TILA (Anastasius + Justinian coins). Byzantium circus revolt.			Enters Italy	Enters Italy. Column in ROME*		
Commander				Narses			Narses		Narses	
Epidemic	PLAGUE			PLAGUE			PLAGUE		PLAGUE	
Eastern enemy				Chosrau (I)			Chosrau (II)		Chosrau (II)	
Steppe enemy	Hun-IAZYGES under BEUCA			Avars threaten Byzantium			Avars threaten Byzantium		Avars threaten Byzantium	
Pope				Pelagius (I)			Pelagius (II)			
Religion	Monophysite controversy	Monophysite controversy	Monoph. controv.	Monophysite controversy	Monophysite controversy		Monophysite controversy	Monophysite controversy	Monophysite controversy	
Scholar/ General	PRISCOS describes AVARS								PRISCIUS fights AVARS	
* In the 450s to 640s CE (and before that between 230 and 450 as well as afterwards up to the 930s) no residential quarters, latrines, water pipes, sewage systems, roads, harbours, bakeries etc. were built in ROME. No one knows where the people -- honouring Focas and building the colossal column for him -- lived and how they fed.										
Literature: W. Pohl, <i>Die Awaren</i> , München: Beck, 2002; H. Wolfram, <i>Die Goten</i> , München: Beck, 2001										

**ENIGMATIC REPETITION OF 1st/2nd C. WAR OF ROME AGAINST JEWS IN THE 4th/5th CENTURY:
Were there two series of Jewish wars by LEGIO X FRETENSIS some 300 years apart?**

	66 ff. CE - 136 CE (IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY)	351 ff. CE - 420s CE (LATE ANTIQUITY)
Important Roman commander	GALLUS (legate of Syria ; additional name believed to be <u>Cestius</u>).	GALLUS (headquarter in Syrian Antioch ; additional name believed to be <u>Constantius</u>).
Important Roman Legions	LEGIO V MACEDONIA (conquers Mount Gerizim of Samaritans; leaves Jewish territories in 71 CE). LEGIO XV APOLLINARIS (conquers <u>Jotapata, Gamla</u> ; leaves territory; located during 130s in Ancyra [Ankara]).	LEGIO V MACEDONIA is, surprisingly, still in service (outside Jewish territories) more than 300 years later (according to <u>Notitia Dignitatum</u>). Surprisingly, LEGIO XV APOLLINARIS reappears in the 5th century. It is again active in Ancyra [Ankara] .
Most effective and cruel Roman Legion	LEGIO X FRETENSIS/DECIMANI (conquers, i.a., <u>Qumran, Jerusalem, Herodium, and Massada</u>). Thousands of Jewish rebels murdered.	LEGIO X FRETENSIS/DECIMANI (according to <u>Notitia Dignitatum</u>) is still stationed in Judaea in the late 4 th and even the early 5 th c. CE. Thousands of Jewish rebels murdered.
Roman military after crushing the revolt	LEGIO X FRETENSIS/DECIMANI becomes sole legion assigned to maintain the peace in Judaea after 70s CE; legion fights against Kochba Revolt in 130s CE. The Jewish wars last some 70 years (66-136 CE).	LEGIO X FRETENSIS/DECIMANI is stationed in Judaea around 390s CE under Praefectus <u>DUX PALAESTINAE</u> (according to <u>Notitia Dignitatum</u> [estimates range from 390s to 420s CE]). 350s to 420s would give the legion 70 more years in Judaea.
Archaeological small finds	Seals, inscriptions, brick stamps of LEGIO X 	No seals, brick stamps or inscriptions of 4th/5th c. LEGIO X were found above strata filling the years between 130s and 350s CE; neither in Jewish territories nor anywhere else.
Buildings	Camps of LEGIO X in Caesarea Maritima, Beth She'an, Jericho, Jerusalem (Mount of Olives; City Center), Masada (several) etc.	No garrisons of 4th/5th c. LEGIO X were found in Jerusalem (or anywhere) above strata filling the years between 130s and 350s CE.

Dabrowa, E. (1993), Legio X Fretensis. A Prosopographical Study of its Officers (I-III c. A.D.), Stuttgart: Steiner
On the relation between Roman Imperial Antiquity and Late Antiquity see

<http://www.q-mag.org/london-in-the-first-millennium-a-d-finding-bedes-missing-metropolis.html>

ARAB CHRONOLOGY IN THE 1ST MILLENNIUM CE.

Texts and coins are missing for some 700 years. Anachronisms in the development of ARABIC(AL-' ARABIYYA) can be overcome by recognizing the stratigraphic contemporaneity of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.) and the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c.) in the time-span of the latter.

[For an earlier version of the table see: <http://www.q-mag.org/arabs-of-the-8th-century-cultural-imitators-or-original-creators.html>.]

11 th cent.	WESTERN ARABIA ABDUL QAYS are powerful in Arabia and Bahrein.	NORTHERN ARABIA Equation of JEDUR with ITUR aeans is commonly accepted.	SOUTHEAST ARABIA
10 th cent.	Arabic texts and coins	Arabic texts and coins	1 st text mentioning HIMYAR
9 th cent.	Arabic texts and coins Almagest	is regarded as a contemporary text.	Arabic texts and coins
8 th cent.	Arab millefiori glass Umayyads continue Nabataean art.	NORTHERN ARABIC „all of a sudden“ appears as sophisticated idiom of Qasida (=poems)	Arabic texts and coins
Conv. 622	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins 624 Mohammed in Hejaz-war with QURAISH	No Arabic texts or coins
Early 7 th cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins (maybe pre-Islamic N.-Arabic Qasida [=poems] verbally transmitted)	No Arabic texts or coins
6 th cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins (maybe pre-Islamic N.-Arabic Qasida [=poems] verbally transmitted)	No Arabic texts or coins
5 th cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins
4 th cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins	"Ilān, Heaven's Lord (only HIMYAR Jewish text); no other texts
3 rd cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins
2 nd cent.	No Arabic texts or coins Almagest	is unknown. No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins
1 st cent. CE	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins
Late 1 st cent. BCE	25/24 BCE campaign of 10,000 Romans against Western Arabia (<i>Arabia deserta</i>).	"Eastern Mediterranean millefiori glass"	HIMYAR (Yemen; Sabaeen script) rule Southeast Arabia (<i>Arabia Felix</i>).
Early 1 st cent. BCE	Strabo (-63/+24) knows the ABDUL QAYS as ABUCAEL .	Strabo (-63/+24) knows Arabic BANU TAHIM from QURAISH tribe as THAEMI .	
2 nd cent. BCE	Late Hellenism (2 nd +1 st cent. BCE) produces several thousand "PROTO ARABIC" MONUMENTAL TEXTS (Hejaz, Asir, Sinai, Israel-Palestine, Jordan in DEDANIC-LIHYANIC SCRIPT (Winnet 1937; Winnet/Reed 1970; Lozachmeur 1995), + THAMUDIC SCRIPT . Both are PRE-CURSORS OF NORTHERN ARABIC SCRIPT OF THE 8th CENT. CE . W.-ARAB NABATAEANS anticipate Umayyad art + WRITE ARABIC IN ARAMAIC SCRIPT . Against Seleucid Hellenism Arab ITUR aeans (Strabo) conquer parts of Lebanon and Galilee.		

The surprise that – after the demise of Imperial Antiquity and Late Antiquity and the disappearance of the specialists – the **old techniques** are **miraculously perfectly repeated** precisely in cities that have no settlement layers between about 1 and 700 CE, is obsolete once the stratigraphic simultaneity of the two epochs with the Early Middle Ages is recognized.

Roman 1st century CE millefiori beads

[<https://www.bonhams.com/auctions/16853/lot/291/>]



9th century CE millefiori beads from Carolingian Mosaburg

[Budapest National Museum; foto: G. Heinsohn]



Roman millefiori glass bowl of the 1st century CE.

[www.e-tiquities.com/sites/default/files/imagecache/product/SC21653-2.jpg]



Abbasid millefiori glass bowl of the 8th/9th century CE.

[www.christies.com/lotfinder/ZoomImage.aspx?image=http://www.christies.com/lotfinderimages/d56712/d5671208&IntObjectID=5671208]



Periods (grey ???) without building of new residential quarters, latrines, water pipes, streets, ports etc. in major ancient metropolises as well as in sites within Poland (same color=same period)

PERIODS	ROME	CONSTANTINOPLE	JERUSALEM (Kishle)	POLAND: WIELBARK Sites	POLAND: SLAVIC TRIBAL Centers
High Middle Ages	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.			
Early Middle Ages	???	???	???	???	Residential quarters, latrines etc.; 1 st /2 nd c. Roman coins + pottery similar to 1 st -3 rd c.
Late Antiquity	???	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	???	???	???
Imperial Antiquity	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	???	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.; 1 st /2 nd c. Roman coins + pottery similar to 8 th -10 th c.	???
Late Latène	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.			

Stratigraphy-based chronology of two 1st millennium settlements in the **LONDON AREA**

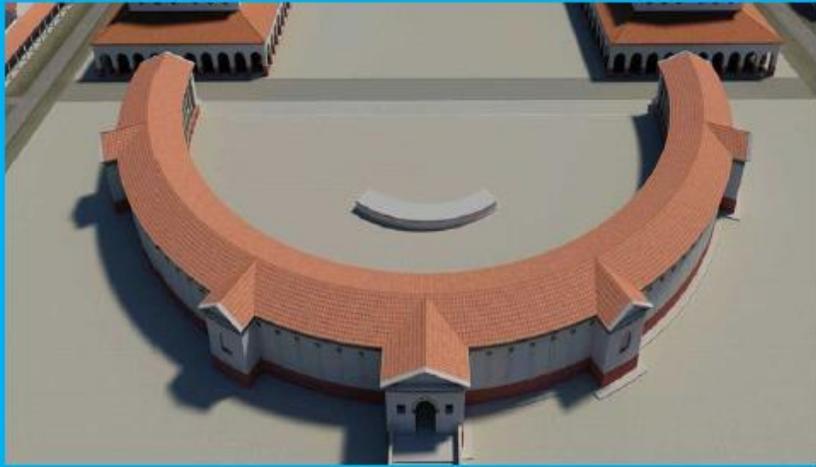
[see in detail <http://www.q-mag.org/london-in-the-first-millennium-a-d-finding-bedes-missing-metropolis.html>]

In two parts of the same urban space, one (**Lundenwic**) does not build residential areas, latrines, water pipes and roads between ca. 1 and 700 CE, while in the other (**Londinium**) the same activities are not carried out between ca. 230 and 930 CE. Both parts are strangled by dark earth **at an interval of 700 years** without the other part being affected. Miracles or dating errors?

<p style="text-align: center;">LUNDENWIC (1,500 m west of Londinium)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LONDINIUM (1,500 m east of Lundenwic)</p>
<p>Lundenwic, stratigraphically and not surprisingly, continues into the High Middle Ages of the 10th/11th century CE.</p>	<p>Londinium, stratigraphically and surprisingly, continues into the High Middle Ages of the 10th/11th century CE by using Roman structures of 200 CE that had, mysteriously, not been used for some 700 years in between.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">DARK EARTH LAYERS OF THE TENTH CENTURY COLLAPSE STRANGLE LUNDENWIC</p> <p>>Lundenwic's fall is roughly but correctly dated to around 930 CE. >There are no traces of the dark earth catastrophe that strangled Londinium in the 3rd century.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DARK EARTH LAYERS STRANGLE LONDINIUM</p> <p>>Londinium's fall is anti-stratigraphically dated some 700 years too early to around 230 CE. >There are no traces of the Tenth Century Collapse (a dark earth catastrophe) that strangled Lundenwic in the 10th century.</p>
<p>Lundenwic has, during the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c.), the outline of a typical <i>vicus</i> of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.). It supposedly was built some 700 years too late because there was no nearby Roman city, which is usually found next to a <i>vicus</i>. Yet, Lundenwic continues with the use of two supposedly 700-year-old Roman roads of the Roman city Londinium located only 1,500 m. to the east. The roads are miraculously fully intact. The same is true for Londinium's walls built around 200 CE.</p>	<p>Londinium is a Roman city of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.) with its heyday around 200 CE. Surprisingly, Londinium has no <i>vicus</i> in the optimal location just 1,500 m west of it. The fact that Londinium's roads and walls of around 200 CE are perfectly intact around 900 CE is considered a miracle. In reality, it was not due to a miracle of antiquity, but to erroneous dating in the modern era.</p>
<p>Lundenwic is stratigraphically roughly dated correctly to around 700-930 CE.</p>	<p>Londinium is dated some 700 years too early to 1-230s CE. Stratigraphically it exists simultaneously with Lundenwic.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Late Latène / Roman Iron Age (up to around 1 CE)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Late Latène / Roman Iron Age (up to around 1 CE)</p>

Charlemagne's 9th century CE architecture (right) in style, materials, and technology of the 2nd century CE (left).

Colonia Agrippina (Cologne): Roman exedra palace (2nd c.)
[<http://colonia3d.de/colonia3d-home/#>]



Ingelheim: Carolingian exedra palace (9th c.)
[<https://pl.pinterest.com/pin/467318898815748579/?lp=true>]



Colonia Agrippina (Cologne): Side wing (audience hall?) of so-called Praetor's palace (2nd c.)
[<https://www.triphobo.com/places/cologne-germany/praetorium>]



Aachen: Carolingian Aula (audience hall; 9th c.).
[Author's photo by permission of *Centre Charlemagne*.]



BULGARIA: 2nd century Ulpia Serdica <> 9th century Pliska

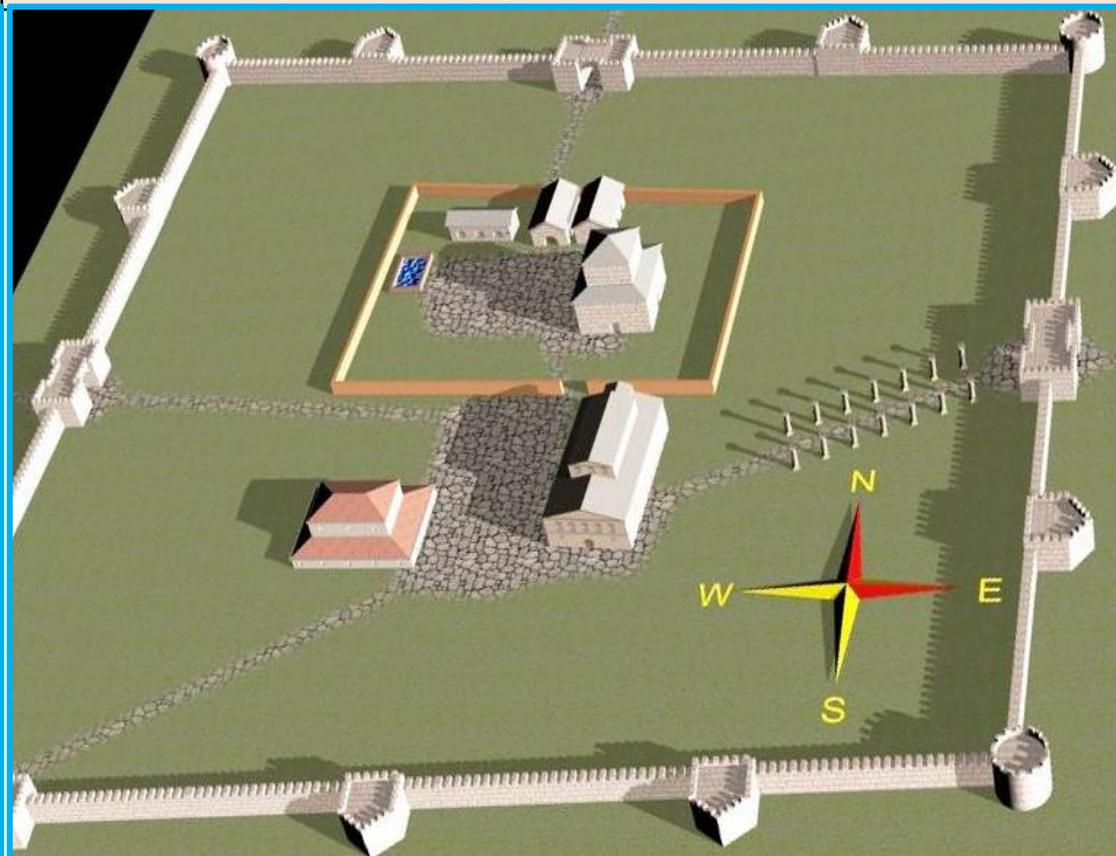
2nd c. CE Ulpia Serdica (SOFIA) in 9th c.
Pliska walls 10-12 m, gates 13-15 m high)

[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f5B-Qu9PqL>].



9th c. CE Pliska in 2nd c. *castrum*
layout (walls 10 m, gates 14-15 m high)

(<http://www.pmgsh.bg/bg/articles/category3/article55.html>).



THREE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SAME CATAclysm that have been fragmented into three (smaller) consecutive catastrophies by our anti-stratigraphic chronological dogma. Nowhere, however, are traces of three or even just two such destructions of civilization found stacked on top of each other. As far as the cities -- in the 930s CE (== 230s CE) -- did not finally perish, all "three" catastrophes proceeded stratigraphically directly in the impoverished new beginnings of the 10th/11th century.

“The **tenth century** was the ‘age of Iron’ (*saeculum ferreum*), the Dark Age (*saeculum obscurum*). [...] A symptom of this regression may be the situation that in the period from about 920-960 as far as we know, nothing of any great interest in the fields of intellectual development or literature appeared.”

[J. Strzelczyk, “The Church and Christianity about the Year 1000 (the Missionary Aspect)”, in P. Urbanczyk, ed., *Europe around the Year 1000*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo DIG, 2001, 41-68 / 42f.]

CRISIS OF THE 3rd CENTURY	CRISIS OF THE 6th CENTURY	10th CENTURY COLLAPSE
<p>“The climax of the physical development of the classical city was reached in some areas at the end of the second century, more generally in the first two decades of the third century. After that the great flood of private munificence [...] subsided everywhere, and never recovered to anything remotely approaching its former level. The Empire was passing through the crisis of the third century.”</p> <p>[W. Liebeschuetz, “The End of the Ancient City”, in J. Rich, ed., <i>The City in Late Antiquity</i>, London & New York: Routledge, 1-48/3f.]</p>	<p>“During the sixth century the cities of the Greek East were hit by a series of severe blows; earthquakes, Persian invasions, and, perhaps most serious of all successive waves of bubonic plague [...]. The effect was like the crisis of the third century.”</p> <p>[W. Liebeschuetz, “The End of the Ancient City”, in J. Rich, ed., <i>The City in Late Antiquity</i>, London & New York: Routledge, 1-48/34.]</p>	<p>“There was a rapid, sometimes catastrophic, collapse of many of the pre-existing tribal centers. These events were accompanied by the permanent or temporary depopulation of former areas of settlement. Within a short time, new centers representative of the Piast state arose on new sites, thus beginning [in 966] the thousand-year history of the Polish nation and state.”</p> <p>[A. Buko, <i>Archeologia Polski. Wczesnosredniowiecznej: Odkrycia – hipotezy – interpretacje</i>, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo TRIO, 2011, p. 464.]</p>

STRATIGRAPHY OF ROME AT FORUM ROMANUM

ROME'S CONFLAGRATION IN THE 3rd C. AD: STRATIGRAPHY OF TRAJAN-FORUM (ROME). The floor of **Imperial Antiquity (PIANO ANTICO 2nd /3rd c. AD)** is immediately **covered** by a level of dark **FANGO** (dark mud/earth) that is vaguely dated to the **9th/10th c. AD**. In the very heart of Rome there are no remains for the periods of Late Antiquity (late 3rd to 6/7th c. AD) as well as the Early Middle Ages (8th to early 10th c. AD). [Bernacchio, N, Meneghini, R., *I Fori dopo I Fori: La vita quotidiana nell'area dei Fori Imperiali dopo l'Antichità*, Roma: Gangemi, 2017, fig. 8.]





Plank walkways of Rome's Colosseum floor (discovered under 3 to 18 m of debris that was not removed before 1930; <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/10/clark-whelton-double-interment/>).

Rodolfo Amedeo LANCIANI (1845 – 1929), pioneering excavator of ancient Rome, *The Destruction of Ancient Rome* [<https://archive.org/details/destructionofan00lanc>; <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/04/01/the-destruction-of-ancient-rome/>]. **1901:**

“The remains of Roman basaltic pavement [...] are constantly discovered under the modern pavement at a depth varying from ten to fifteen feet. [...]

Who broke up and removed, bit by bit, that mountain of masonry? **Who overthrew the giant? Was it age, the elements, the hand of barbarians, or some other irresistible force the action of which has escaped observation? [...]**

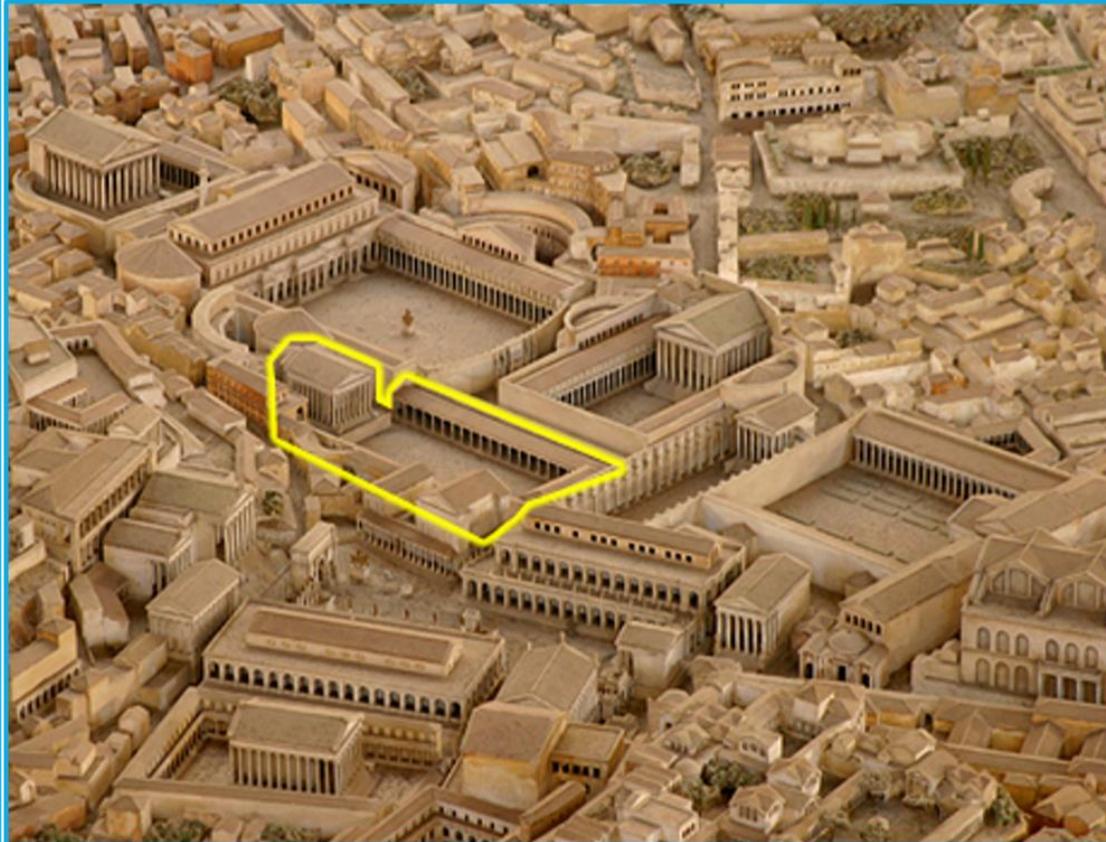
We may **discard the current view that the disappearance of Roman monuments was due to the barbarians – as if these, in their meteoric inroads, could have amused themselves by pulverizing the 250,000 feet of stone and marble seats in the Circus.”**

FORUM OF CAESAR WITHIN ROME'S *FORUM MAGNUM* DURING THE 1st MILLENNIUM AD.

The center of the heart of the *Imperium Romanum* surprises by an evolutionary standstill between the 3rd and the 10th c. AD. The urban situation of the 3rd c. AD is annihilated around the 10th/11th century with **nothing to show for the centuries in between**: "The eleventh century marked another turning-point in Rome's urban history. Excavations have revealed that this period [of the High Middle Ages; GH] is characterized, in all strata, by a **significant rise in paving levels**, and the consequent **obliteration of many structures and ancient ruins**" [R. Santangeli Valenzani, "Box 4.2 Rome"; in J. Graham-Campbell, M. Valor, *The Archaeology of Medieval Europe. Vol. 1: The Eighth to Twelfth Centuries AD*, Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, 2013; 130-133/133; bold letters, GH].

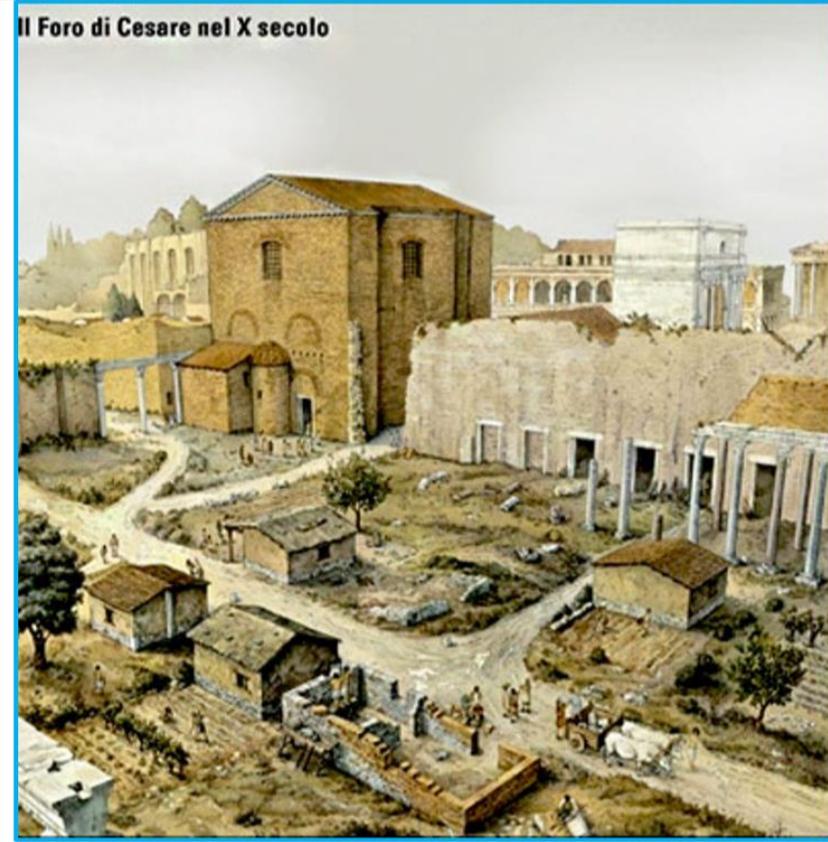
Development of Rome's CAESAR-FORUM in the 2nd/3rd c. AD (Curia below right)

[<http://www.creatinghistory.com/the-forum-of-julius-caesar/>]



Development of Rome's CAESAR-FORUM in the 10th/11th c. AD (Curia above left)

[<http://www.romanoimpero.com/2010/01/foro-di-cesare.html>]

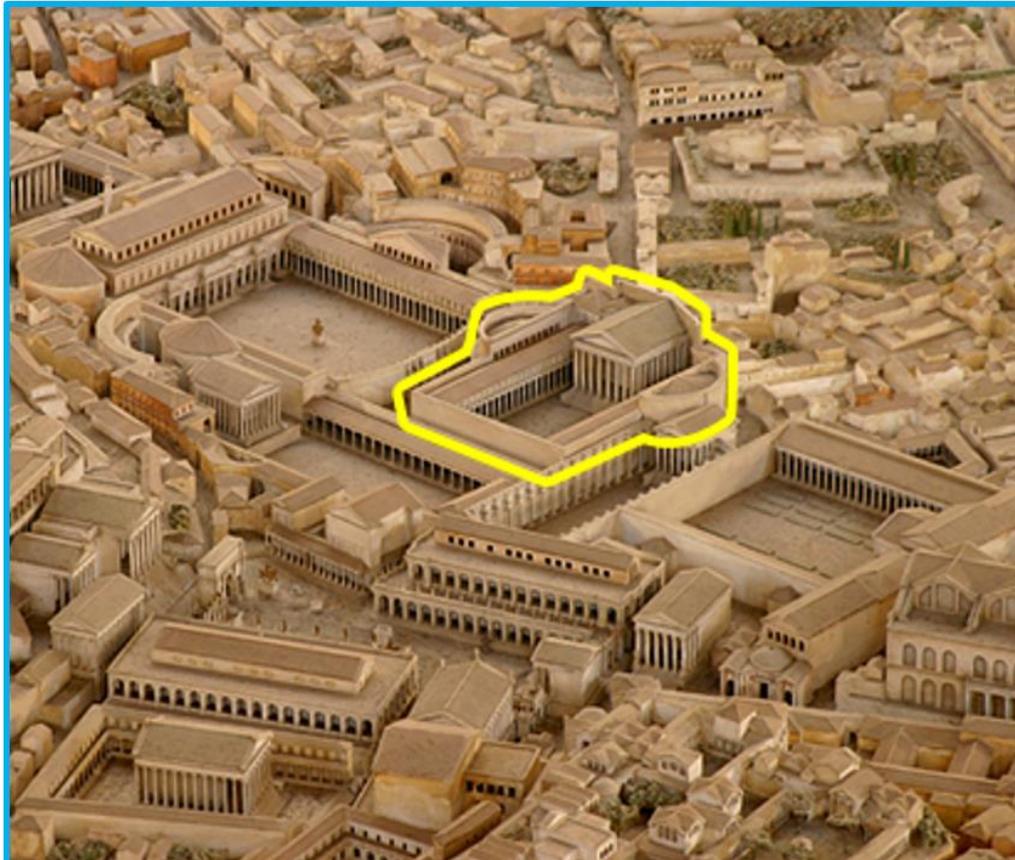


FORUM OF AUGUSTUS WITHIN ROME'S *FORUM MAGNUM* DURING THE 1st MILLENNIUM AD.

The center of the heart of the *Imperium Romanum* surprises by an evolutionary standstill between the 3rd and the 10th c. AD. The urban situation of the 3rd c. AD is annihilated around the 10/11th century with **nothing to show for the centuries in between**: "The eleventh century marked another turning-point in Rome's urban history. Excavations have revealed that this period [of the High Middle Ages; GH] is characterized, in all strata, by a **significant rise in paving levels**, and the consequent **obliteration of many structures and ancient ruins**" [R. Santangeji Valenzani. "Box 4.2 Rome"; in J. Graham-Campbell, M. Valor, *The Archaeology of Medieval Europe. Vol. 1: The Eighth to Twelfth Centuries AD*, Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, 2013; 130-133/133; bold letters, GH].

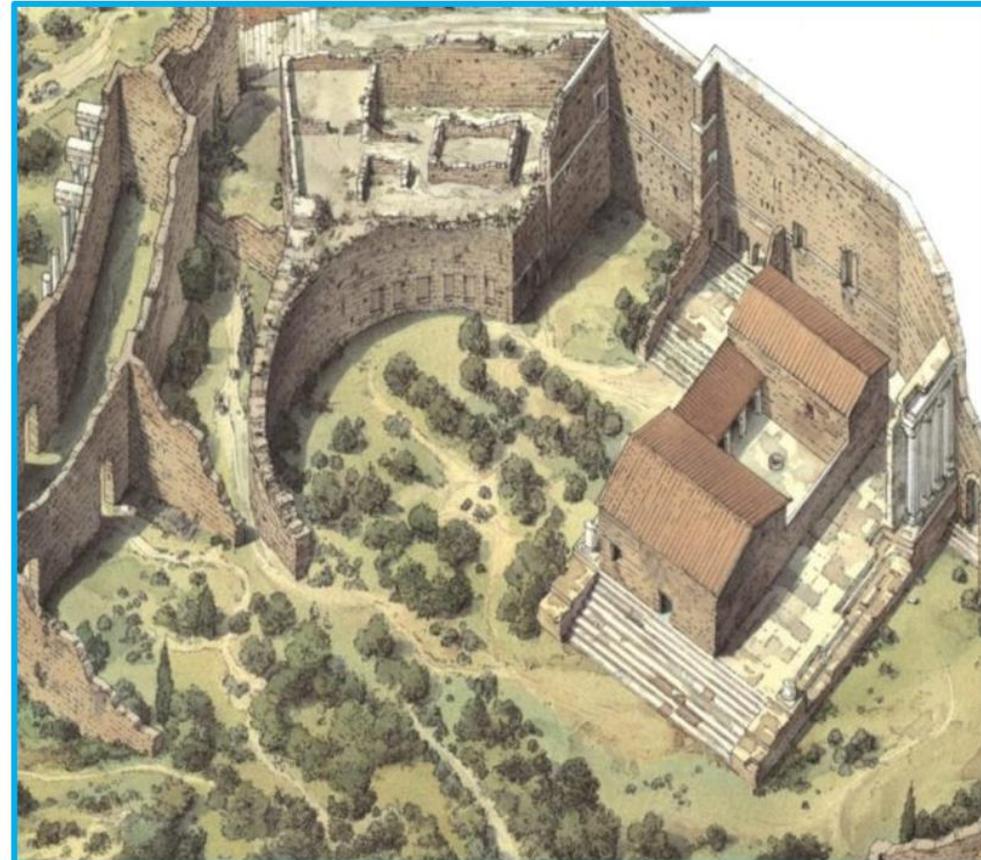
Development of Rome's AUGUSTUS-FORUM in the 2nd/3rd c. AD

[<http://www.creatinghistory.com/the-forum-of-augustus/>]



Development of Rome's CAESAR-FORUM in the 10th c. AD with St. Basilus monastery

[<http://fori-imperiali.info/006-2/>]



FORUM TRAIANUM AND TRAJAN MARKETS (ROME).

Though this is **THE HEART OF THE EMPIRE'S CENTER** no new buildings can be shown for some 700 years between the **last Imperial stage (early 3rd c. AD; left)** and primitive **new beginnings in the later 10th c. AD (right)** preceded by a dark layer of mud of the 10th c. AD.

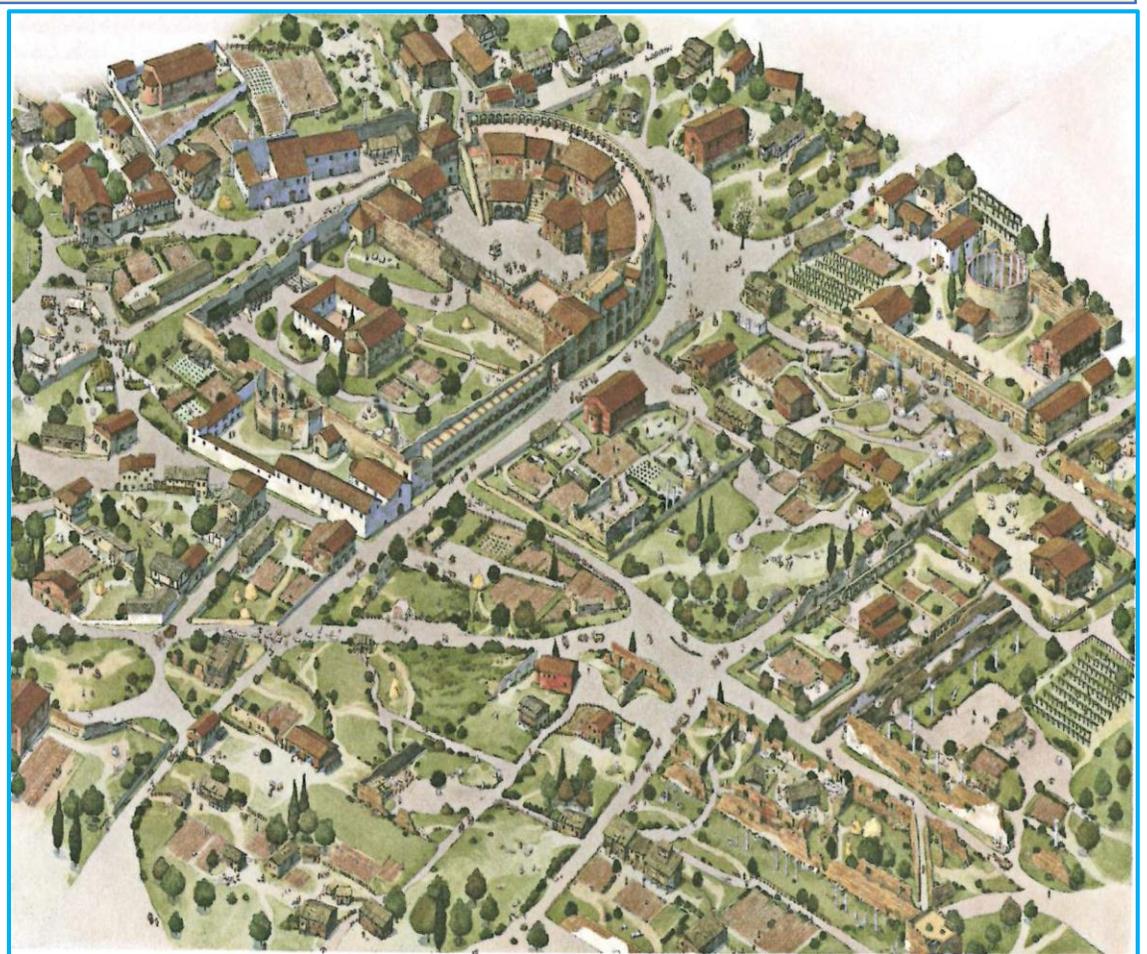
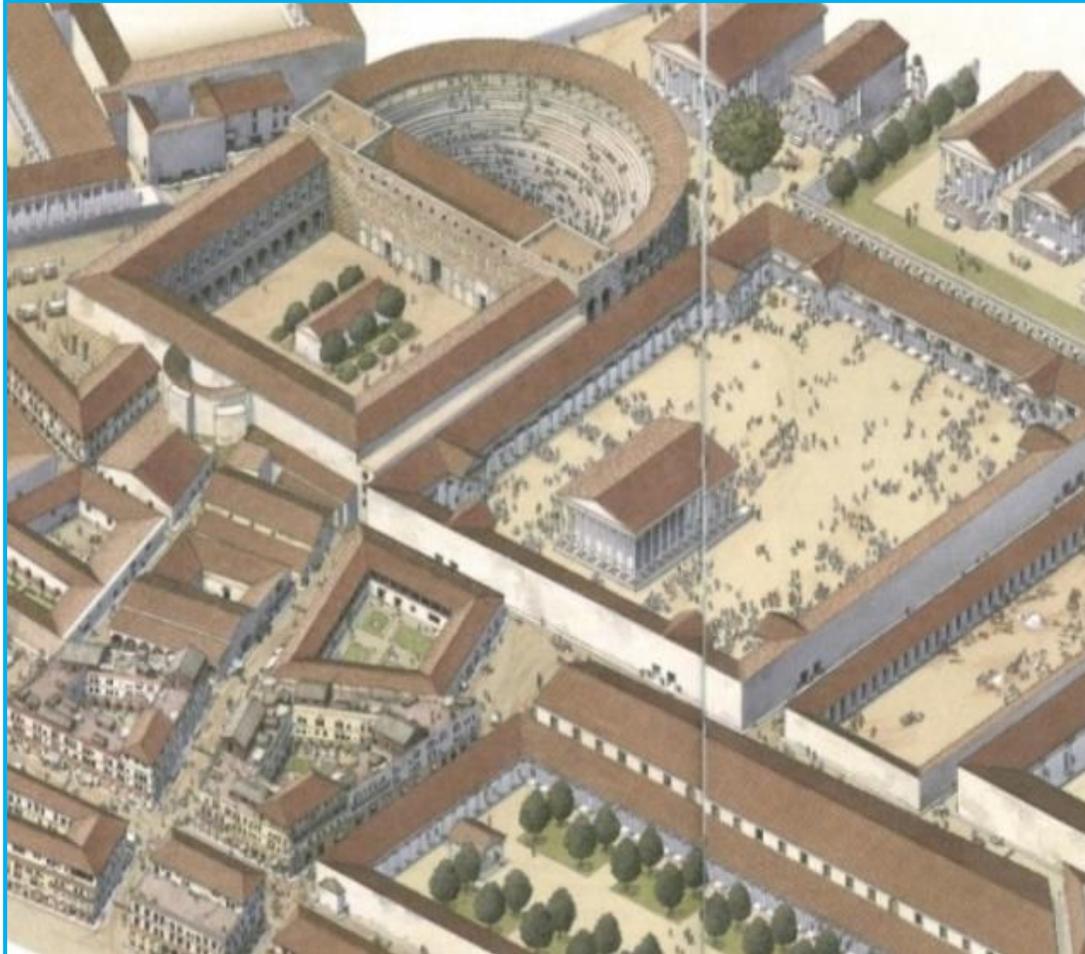
Forum Traianum and Trajan Markets in the early 3rd c. AD.
(Exhibition in *Mercati di Traiano - Museo dei Fori Imperiali*;
photo Joanna-Sirdorczak-Heinsohn)



Forum Traianum and Trajan Markets with the first new construction in the 10th c. AD (Exhibition in *Mercati di Traiano - Museo dei Fori Imperiali*;
photo Joanna-Sirdorczak-Heinsohn)



Rome's Balbi-quarter in the **3rd** and the **10th/11th** century
with **no urban structures for 700 years** in between [Venditelli 2012]



Rome's ports, Ostia (right) and Porto, in the 2nd/3rd century CE (Golvin reconstruction).

[<http://jeanclaudegolvin.com/en/project/italy/italie-ostia-ostie-rome-jc-golvin-2/>]



Ostia in 1911 still 80% under mud and meadows.

[A. Pellegrino, *Ostia: Guide to the Archaeological Excavations*, Rom: I Cigno GG Edizioni Pellegrino, 2013, pp. 8/9.]



Catastrophic shift of the coast at Ostia and Porto by 3 to 4 km to the west (new land in light blue)

[<http://www.romaeterna.org/forum/porto.gif>]



Imperial Rome in the 9th (=5th=2nd) century. The Tiber island is located in the center

[Gismondi, *Plastico di Roma Antica*; Giovanni Lattanzi:

<http://www.archart.it/italia/lazio/Roma/Roma-plastico-Roma-antica/foto-RMplastico003@.html>]



Rome (1569) with the remains of the imperial walls (19 km) inside which less than 25 percent were settled whereas the rest served as cow pastures, gardens and vineyards. The Tiber island is located to the right. Etching after Giovanni Francesco Camocio {1569}; Braun-Hogenberg; *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* I, 1572.

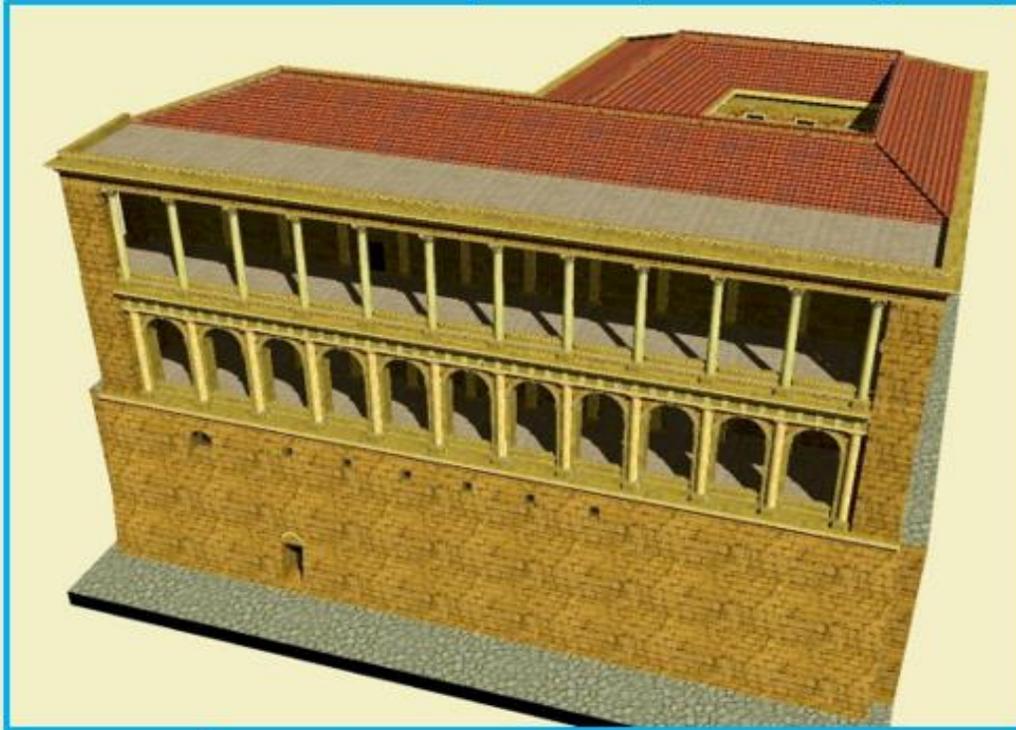
[<http://www.exurbe.com/?p=2219>]



The memory of Roman civilization, the **TABULARIUM**, was burnt in 192 AD. This caused the end of the so-called Western Roman Empire. Its textbook date of 476 CE may have been calculated by adding the difference between the Christian Era plus the time span of 284 years up to Diocletian ($192 + 284 = 476$). (New law collections were written in Constantinople.)

Reconstruction of TABULARIUM (erected under SULLA in 83-78 BC; 74 m long) in 192 AD (before conflagration)

Remains of TABULARIUM integrated in Michelangelo's PALAZZO SENATORIO (1543-1546)



“Before the **death of Commodus [192 AD...]** a fire that began at night in some dwelling leaped to the temple of Pax and spread to the storehouses of Egyptian and Arabian wares, whence the flames, borne aloft, entered the palace and consumed very extensive portions of it, so that **nearly all the State records were destroyed.**

This, in particular, made it clear that **the evil would not be confined to the City, but would extend over the entire civilized world under its sway.** For the conflagration could not be extinguished by human power, though vast numbers both of civilians and soldiers carried water, and Commodus himself came in from the suburb and encouraged them. Only when it had destroyed everything on which it had laid hold did it spend its force and die out.” [Cassius Dio (c. 155-235; Greek historian from Nicaea/Bithynia), *ROMAN HISTORY*. Epitome of Book LXXIII: 24.]

MIGRATION PERIOD

The **crisis of the 160s to 190s CE** – probably global in scope – with plague, Antonine Fires and the **burning of the Roman State Archives**, led to movements and invasions, which in our textbooks are referred to as the Migration Period, but which are dated almost 300 years later. However, some researchers sense that there have been at least three very similar migration periods spread over the time-span from the 170s to the 870s. Nowhere, however, do we find traces of three such upheavals stratigraphically layered on top of each other. We see this same situation throughout Europe, Asia and North Africa whose migration activities were erroneously transformed from their actual chronological parallelism into a chronological sequence. Some of the better-known tribes, which supposedly made three major migrations during the first millennium CE, are described below (in fact, the same events are used more than three times to fill our inflated chronology.)

If the erroneously-separated sources are brought together again, there emerges a much clearer picture of the great crisis and ensuing recovery of the late 2nd century. Stratigraphically, this crisis belongs to the 9th century. The Migration Period, thus, does not cause the downfall of Roman civilization but is an integral part of its final decades up to Alexander Severus (chronologically early 3rd but stratigraphically early 10th century). It is the cataclysm of the Tenth Century Collapse, around 930 CE, that destroys Rome, as well as the Germanized and Arabized parts of the *Imperium*, producing the darkness of the High Middle Ages [<http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-tenth-century-collapse.html>].

IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY	LATE ANTIQUITY	EARLY MIDDLE AGES
MOORS conquer <i>Corduba</i> in Spain but leave no traces. SARAKENOI (Saracens) attack Roman territories in the Levant.	Monophysitic SARAKENOI (Jaffnids, Ghassanids etc.) compete and/or cooperate with Byzantium.	Monotheistic MOORS conquer <i>Cordoba</i> in Spain and leave archaeological traces. SARAKENOI (Saracens) remain a general threat.
Iazyges and Roxolanes – early HUNS according to Sergey Botalov – march/migrate from Pannonia via Friuli to Italy and threaten Rome. They cooperate and/or compete with Quadi.	HUNS march/migrate from Pannonia via Friuli to Italy and threaten Rome. They cooperate and/or compete with Goths.	HUNGARIANS , who see themselves as Huns or Chunni-Vari (Avars), march/migrate from Pannonia via Friuli to Italy and threaten Rome.
QUADI with Gothic Wielbark culture* march/migrate from Pannonia via Friuli to Italy. They ravage the Balkans, threaten Rome, and settle around Ravenna.	GOTHS march/migrate from Pannonia via Friuli to Italy. They threaten Rome, settle in Ravenna. They attack Constantinople and ravage the Balkans.	GOTHIC VARANGIANS/VIKINGS threaten as far as Constantinople and roam the Balkans.
* [Ratjár, J. (2013), „Das Gold der Quaden“, in Hardt, M, Heinrich-Tamáska, O., ed., <i>Macht des Goldes, Gold der Macht: Herrschafts- und Jenseitsrepräsentation zwischen Antike und Frühmittelalter im mittleren Donauraum</i> , Weinstadt: Greiner]		