

Gunnar Heinsohn

*Were there really no people in Poland between 300 and 600 AD?
Czy w latach 300-600 n.e. w Polsce rzeczywiście nie było ludzi?*

Polish Navy Museum / Muzeum Marynarki Wojennej

• **Gdynia**

• **7 July 2020; 6 pm**

Andrzej BUKO (*1947).
From 2007 to 2015 director of
Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii,
POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK, PAN.



“The **Origin of the Slavs [and Poles]** remained a topic of considerable interest, though a problem that **remained unsolved**, despite the organization of many conferences and discussions.

*Pochodzenie Słowian [i Polaków] było przedmiotem wielkiego zainteresowania. I choć wiele konferencji poświęcono temu problemowi, **nie znaleziono rozwiązania.**”*

[Andrzej Buko, *Archeologia Polski*, Warszawa: Trio, 2011, 454.]

If you have studied WIKIPEDIA on the **ORIGIN OF THE POLES**, you will have found the following statement:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland_in_the_Early_Middle_Ages; 1 July 2020; **retrieved 7 July 2020.**]

The derivation of 8th-10th century Slavic cultures of Poland from earlier settlements within Poland “has mostly been discarded, primarily due to a **period of archaeological discontinuity**, during which settlements were absent or rare.”

POLAND'S **MISSING LATE ANTIQUITY** / BRAK PÓŹNEGO ANTYKU W POLSCE

CHRONOLOGY Chronologia	PRZEWORSK /WIELBARK	SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTRES [Kalisz etc.] (centra plemienne)	SORBS/GERMANY (Niemcy Serbowie łużyccy)	BACHÓRZ	POLAND'S TEXT BOOK HISTORY
930 --XI A.D.	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	HOUSES AND LATRINES (budynki latryny)
Ca. 930 A.D.	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN PRZEWORSK SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny): SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	EARLY MIDDLE AGES [Tribal Centers / Sorbs / Bachórz]
IX A.D.					
VIII A.D.					
VII A.D.	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	La Tène elements (okres lateński)	LATE ANTIQUITY
VI A.D.				NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	
V A.D.					
III/IV A.D.					
II/III A.D.	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN TRIBAL CENTRES (Tadeusz Makiewicz) ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY [Przeworsk / Wielbark]
II A.D.					
I A.D.					
I B.C.	La Tène finds / Okres lateński ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	La Tène finds / Okres lateński ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	La Tène finds / Okres lateński ETHNICITY UNCLEAR		La Tène Late Republic

Before 1000 AD nobody knew how many years he lived after Christ. How can we know that? Even CHARLEMAGNE had no idea that he came 700 years after Trajan? That pious Christian *IMPerator AUGustus* never heard that he was crowned emperor 800 years after Christ?

His 9th century architecture resembled 2nd century architecture.

2nd c. AD architecture in Germany and Europe

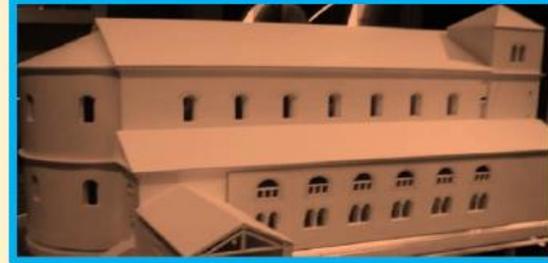
9th c. AD Carolingian architecture



COLOGNE aula



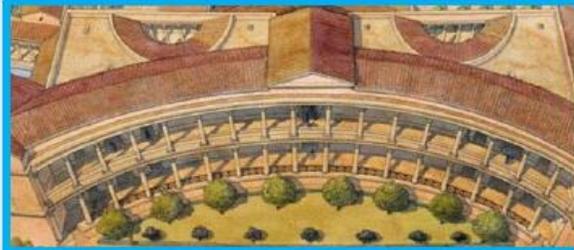
REGENSBURG gate



AACHEN aula



INGELHEIM gate



ROME Palatine: Exedra of Domitian



DOMITIAN IMP CAES



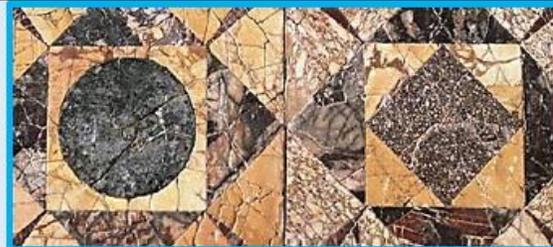
INGELHEIM: Exedra of Charlemagne



KAROLUS IMP AUG



BONN wall paint



Roman CORDUBA (Spain)
Opus sectile loor tiles



INGELHEIM wall paint

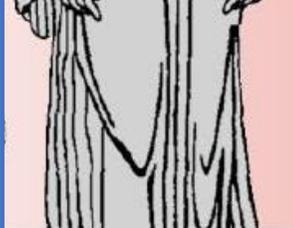
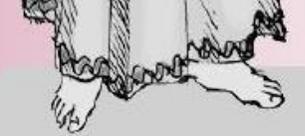


AACHEN
Opus sectile floor tiles

The enigmatic **700-year hiatus** between the city of **CALISIA/KALISZ**, mentioned in **158 AD** by Ptolemy (Przeworsk period), and the early medieval construction peak in Kalisz in the **850s AD**. [[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalendarium_historii_Kalisza.](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalendarium_historii_Kalisza)]

Kalendarium historii Kalisza

- 158 – wzmiankowanie przez Klaudiusza Ptolemeusza miejscowości Kalisia, utożsamianej przez część historyków i archeologów z Kaliszem^{[1][2][3][4]}.
- 850–860 – wzniesiono pierwszy gród na Zawodziu^[5].
- X w. – przypuszczalna rozbudowa grodu na Zawodziu (Starym Mieście).
- 1106 – Bolesław III Krzywousty opanowuje gród kaliski.
- 1136 – Kalisz jest siedzibą kasztelana.

<p>BEAUTIFUL ROMA/Rzym Roma/Rome seems to have been settled continuously between 1 and 930 CE. So did it always build new houses, hearths, latrines and roads? [Graphic by Jarosław Zulewski.] Roma is Italian from head to toe. And Roma is undoubtedly Rzym.</p>	<p>MUTILATED CALISIA/Kalisz Calisia/Kalisz only has early medieval settlement layers (700-930 CE). Some 700 years (1-700 CE) have no houses or latrines. Calisia has a Polish-Slavic head. But we don't know if she also has Slavic feet. We don't even know if Calisia is Kalisz.</p>
<p>Early Middle Ages 7th/8th–10th c. CE</p>	
	
<p>Late Antiquity 4th–6th/7th c. CE</p>	
	
<p>Antiquity 1st–3rd c. CE</p>	
	
<p>Late Latène 1st c. BCE</p>	
	

Time of the feet of Calisia/Kalisz

Typical **1st c. BC** Latène eye-glass-beads
[<https://balkancelts.wordpress.com/tag/celtic-eye-beads/>].



Time of the head of Calisia/Kalisz

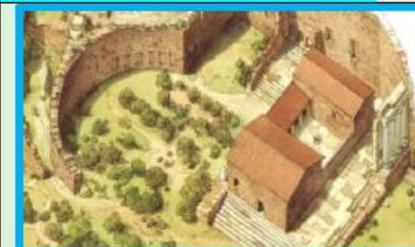
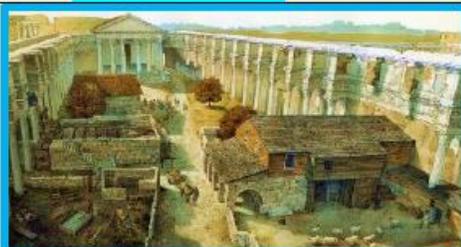
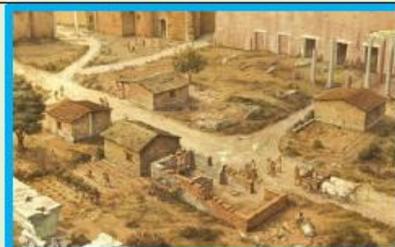
Typical **8th c. AD** Early Medieval/Viking
eye-glass-beads].



No residential quarters, latrines, aqueducts, sewers, roads, ports, bakeries, etc. were found in ROME from the 230s AD to the 930s AD.

HIGH MIDDLE AGES

11th c. AD
to
930s AD



EARLY MIDDLE AGES

930s AD
to
7th/8th c. AD

“Nothing is known of the shape of the residential houses.”

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

LATE ANTIQUITY

6th/7th c. AD
to
230s AD

The **EMPERORS did not build** because “it was enough to reflect themselves in the monumental buildings of the developed Principate [of the 1st/2nd c. AD].”

The **SENATORIAL CLASS did not build** because “a return to a generous building policy would not have turned a profit.”

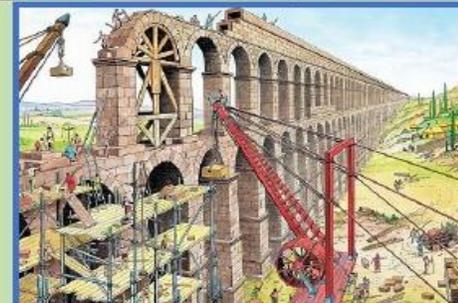
(Both quotations from R. Behrwald, *Die Stadt als Museum?*, Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 2009, 281).

The **ARISTOCRACY did not build** “because impressive buildings [of the 1st/2nd c. AD] were probably still in use.”

(R. Behrwald, C. Witschel, eds., *Rom in der Spätantike*, Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, 111-138 / 130f.).

IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY

230s AD
to
1 AD



POLAND'S MISSING LATE ANTIQUITY COMPARED TO ROME
/ BRAK PÓŹNEGO ANTYKU W POLSCE W PORÓWNANIU DO RZYMU

CHRONOLOGY Chronologia	PRZEWORSK /WIELBARK	SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTRES [Kalisz etc.] (centra plemienne)	SORBS / GERMANY (Niemcy Serbowie łużyccy)	ROME/ Rzym STRATIGRAPHY	ROME/RZYM TEXT BOOK HISTORY
930 --XI A.D.	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny)	Houses and latrines (budynki latryny)
Ca. 930 A.D.	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN PRZEWORSK SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (budynki, latryny)	Early Middle Ages ???
IX A.D.					
VIII A.D.					
VII A.D.	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	Late Antiquity ??? [Poles admit they don't have Late Antiquity]
VI A.D.					
V A.D.					
III/IV A.D.					
II/III A.D.	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN TRIBAL CENTRES (Tadeusz Makiewicz) ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny)	Imperial Antiquity
II A.D.					
I A.D.					
I B.C.	La Tène finds / Okres lateński ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	La Tène finds / Okres lateński ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	La Tène finds / Okres lateński ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	La Tène LATE REPUBLIC	La Tène LATE REPUBLIC

But did not Constantine kill Maxentius, in 312 AD, at ROME'S Milvian Bridge? Didn't the two need toilets, too?

Constantine (270/288-337 CE)

(<http://www.christian-history.org/donation-of-constantine.html>)



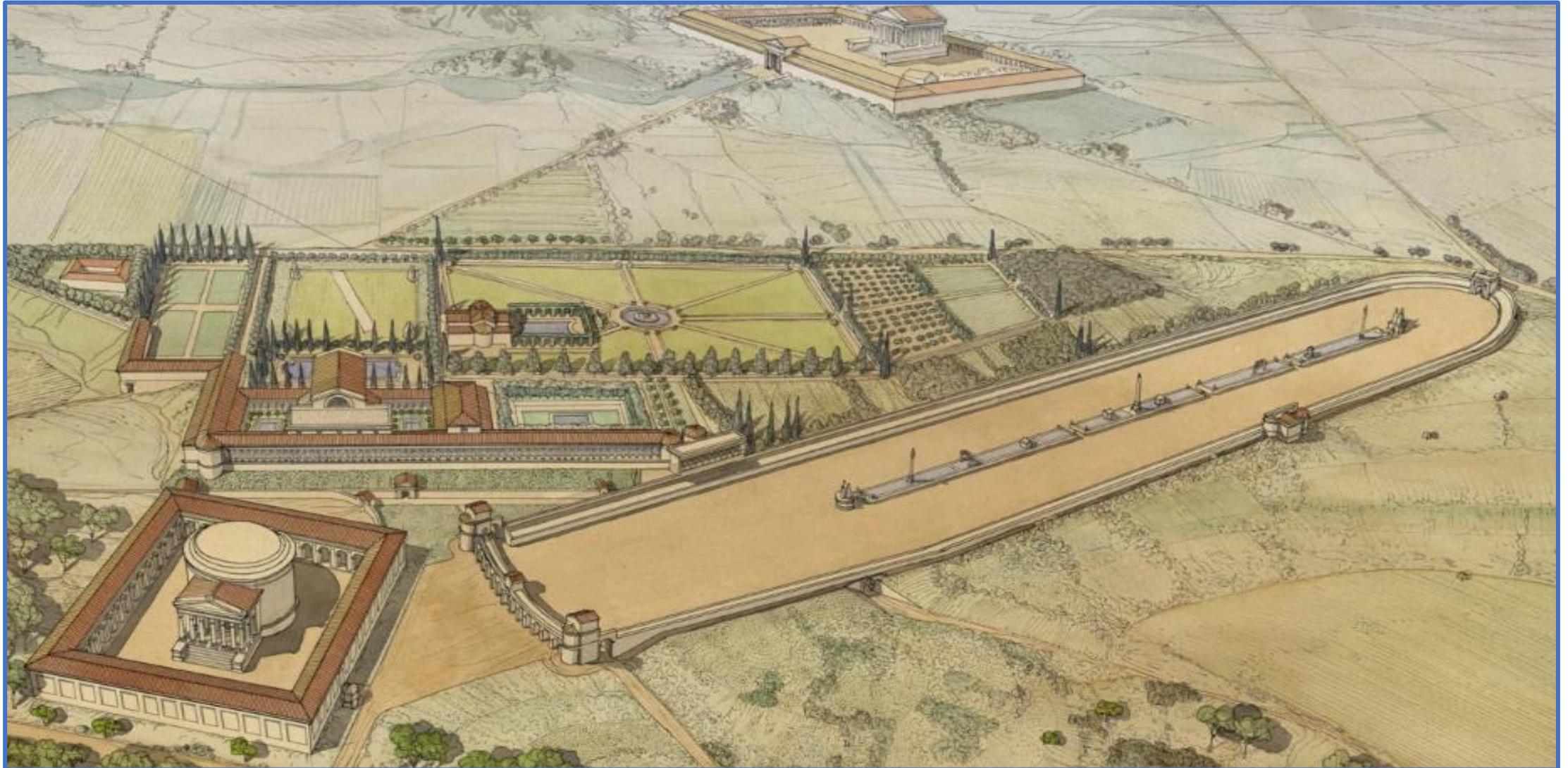
Maxentius (278-312 CE)

(*Museo Ostiense*; it is one the just six works (out of 114) in the museum that are not dated to Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.) but to Late Antiquity (4th-6th c.) [J. Sidorczak-Heinsohn].)



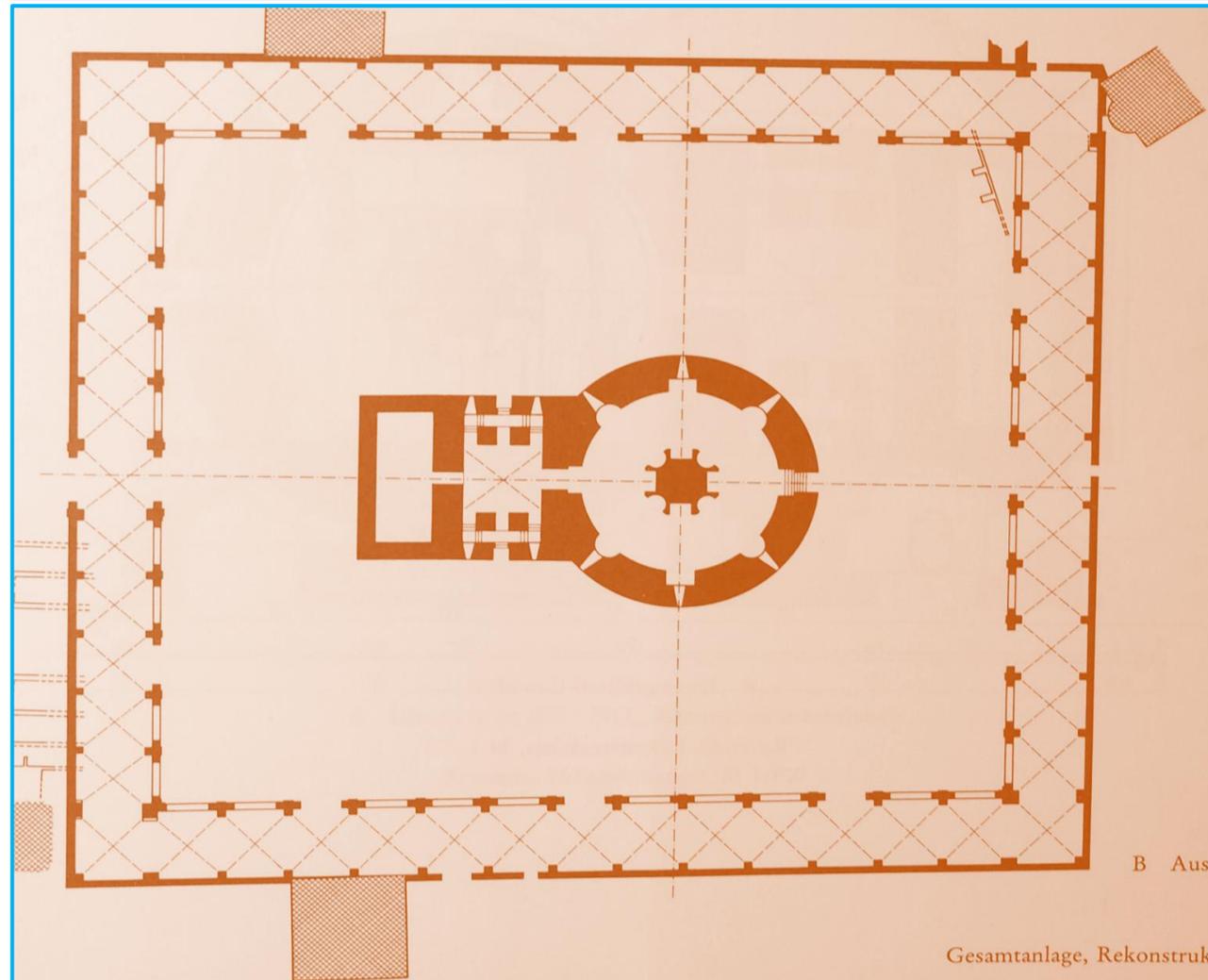
Villa of MAXENTIUS (mausoleum below left) on ROME'S VIA APPIA dated to the 4th century AD but sitting on structures of the 1st century BC

[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 **312 AD** in Late Antiquity but is surrounded by **early 1st century** tomb-buildings of Imperial Antiquity cutting into its perimeter wall (the southern tomb belonged to the *Gens Servilia* of the **first half of the 1st c. AD.**)

[Rasch, J.J. (1984), *Das Maxentius-Mausoleum an der Via Appia in Rom*, Mainz: Zabern, table 79b.]



DID MAXENTIUS AND CONSTANTINE EXCAVATE SCULPTURES FROM 300 YEAR OLDER RUINS OF ROME TO IMITATE THEM OR DID THEY BELONG TO THE 1st, AND NOT TO THE 4th CENT.

“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 U. P., 1992, 434.]

Maxentius (306-312 CE) “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 [31 BC-68 CE]** 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.]

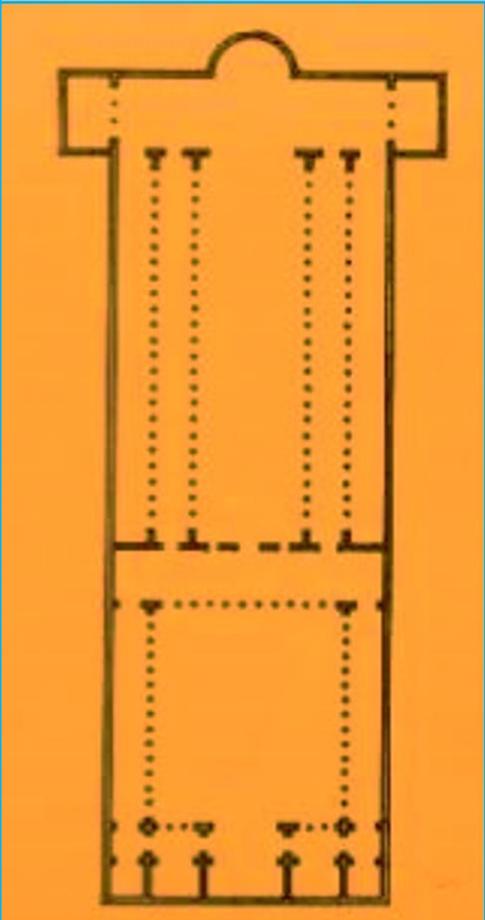
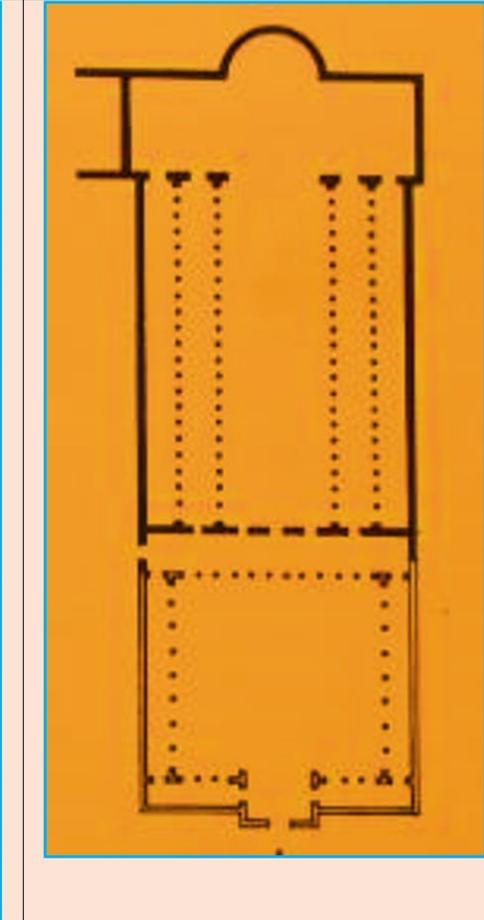
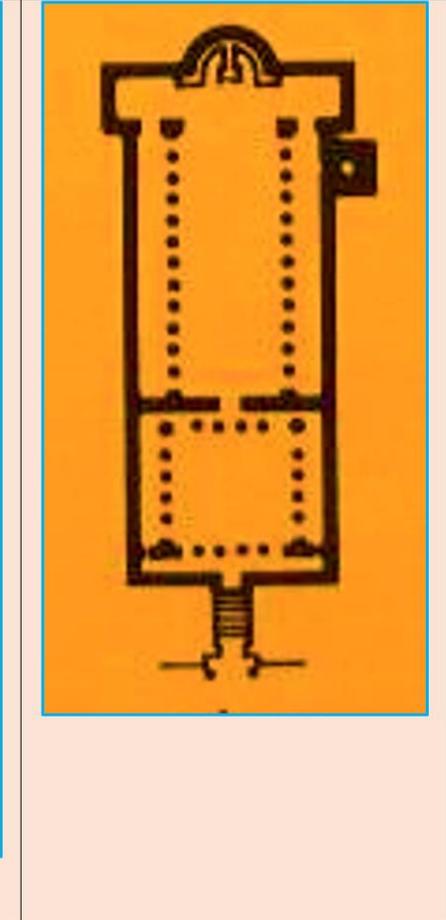
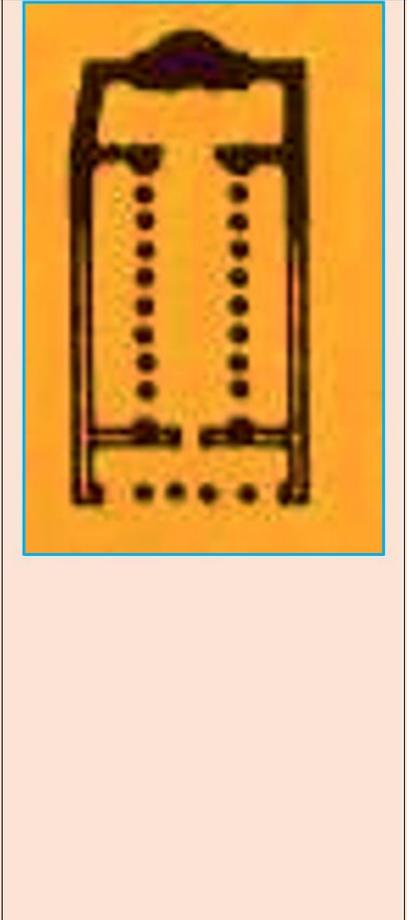
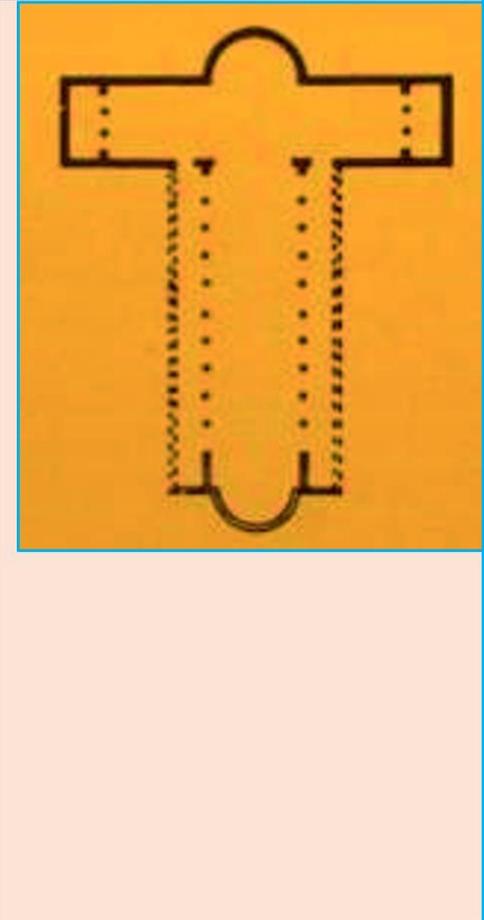
Two **Maxentius (306-312 CE)** “portraits, one from Ostia and one from a private collection in Rome, preserve **Julio-Claudian coiffures** at the back and the locks in the neck. These features suggest that they were once portraits of emperor Augustus” **(31 BC-14 CE)**. [S. Betjes, S. Heijnen, “‘The 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.]

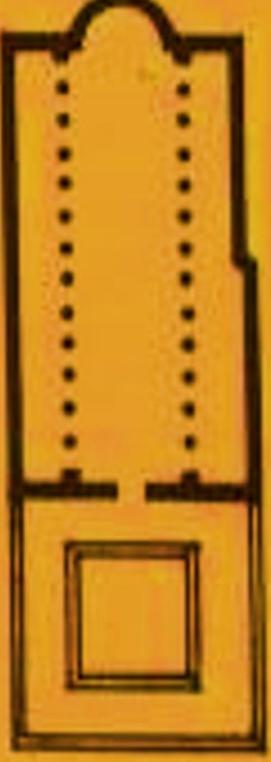
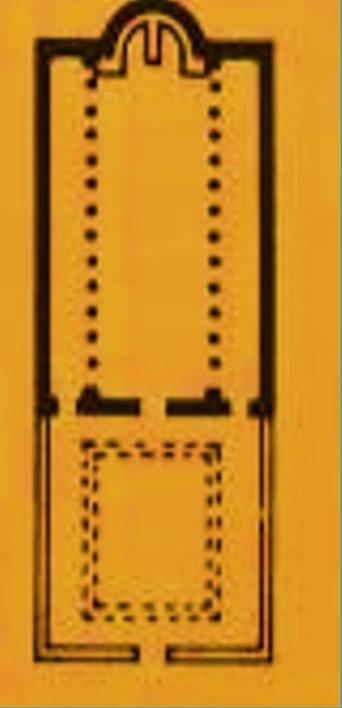
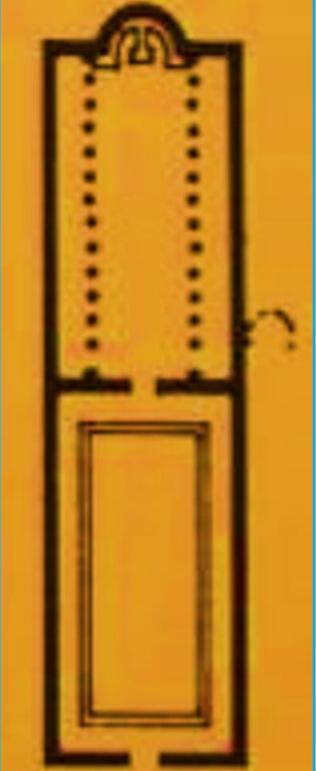
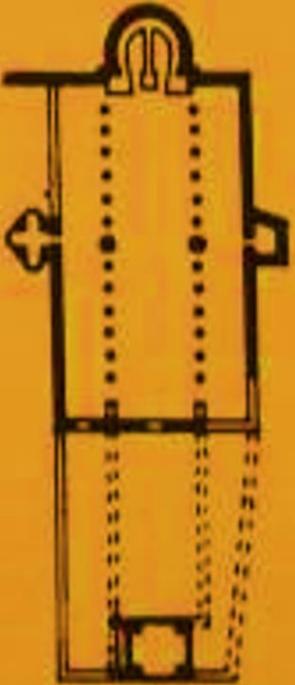
“The coins and medallions struck by Constantine after 312 [...] document the most extraordinary transformation of an emperor in the history of Roman portraiture [...] he [Constantine] has become a neo-Augustus with a neo-Trajanic hairstyle.” [D. Kleiner, *Roman sculpture*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1992, 434.]

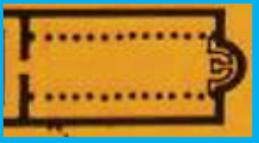
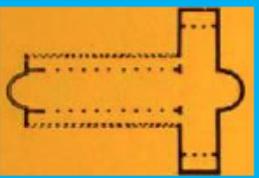
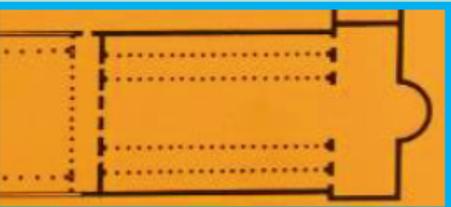
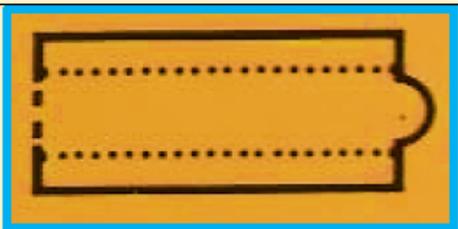
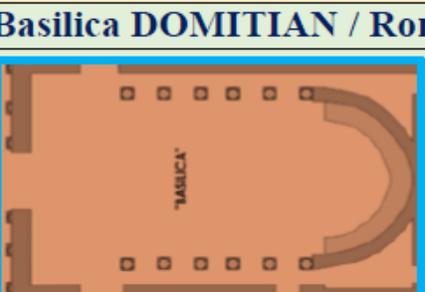
Because Maxentius **(306-312 CE)** and Constantine **[306-337 CE]** copied the portraits of Augustus **(31BC-14CE)**; not in the 4th but in the 1st century CE scholars believe that Maxentius and Constantine copied the portraits of Augustus and Trajan. However, Maxentius, Constantine, and Trajan all copied 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)
				

	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 second renaissance.</p> <p>[R. Krautheimer, "Die karolingische Wiederbelebung der frühchristlichen Architektur" (1942¹), in Idem, <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		
	ULPIA / Rome ("2nd" c.) "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.) 9 th century == "5 th " c. == "2 nd " c.	
	Basilica DOMITIAN / Rome ("1st" c.) "1 st " c. == "4 th " c. == 8 th century	SAN PAOLO / Rome ("4th" c.) "4 th " c. == "1 st " c. == 8 th century	FULDA / Germany (8th c.) 8 th century == "4 th " c. == "1 st " c.

From 1 to 930s AD, only the periods in blues frames have really existed!

CHRONOLOGY Chronologia	PRZEWORSK /WIELBARK	SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTRES [Kalisz etc.] (centra plemienne)	SORBS / GERMANY (Niemcy Serbowie łużyccy)	ROME/ Rzym STRATIGRAPHY	ROME/RZYM TEXT BOOK
930 --XI A.D.	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny)	Houses and latrines (budynki latryny)
Ok. 930 A.D.	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN PRZEWORSK SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (budynki, latryny)	Early Middle Ages
IX A.D.					
VIII A.D.					
VII A.D.	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	Late Antiquity
VI A.D.					
V A.D.					
III/IV A.D.					
II/III A.D.	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN TRIBAL CENTRES (Tadeusz Makiewicz) ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	NO HOUSES AND LATRINES (brak budynków, latryn)	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny)	Imperial Antiquity
II A.D.					
I A.D.					
I B.C.	La Tène finds / Okres lateński ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	La Tène finds / Okres lateński ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	La Tène finds / Okres lateński ETHNICITY UNCLEAR	La Tène LATE REPUBLIC	La Tène LATE REPUBLIC

**Poland and Rome without the periods devoid of houses and latrines
shows the uninterrupted continuity of Slavs in Poland's 1st Millennium AD.**

CHRONOLOGY Chronologia	PRZEWORSK /WIELBARK	SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTRES [Kalisz etc.] (centra plemienne)	Sorbs/ GERMANY SORBS (Niemcy Serbowie lużyccy)	ROME/ Rzym	STRATIGRAPHIC CHRONOLOGY
930 -XI A.C.	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses+latrines (budynki, latryny)	Houses + latrines (budynki latryny)
Early Middle Ages= =Late Antiquity= =Imperial Antiquity	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny, itp) 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN TRIBAL CENTRES (Tadeusz Makiewicz) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE in PRZEWORSK	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN PRZEWORSK (Tadeusz Makiewicz) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses+latrines (budynki, latryny)	Early Middle Ages= =Late Antiquity= =Imperial Antiquity
La Tène (okres lateński)	La Tène finds / Okres lateński SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE in PRZEWORSK	La Tène finds / Okres lateński SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	La Tène finds / Okres lateński SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	La Tène Late Republic	La Tène LATE REPUBLIC

What are the theories on Polish origins that failed to convince Buko?

AUTOCHTHONISM and **ALLOCHTHONISM!**

“The **Origin of the Slavs [and Poles]** remained a topic of considerable interest, though a problem that **remained unsolved**, despite the organization of many conferences and discussions.

***Pochodzenie Słowian [i Polaków]** było przedmiotem wielkiego zainteresowania. I choć wiele konferencji poświęcono temu problemowi, **nie znaleziono rozwiązania.**”*

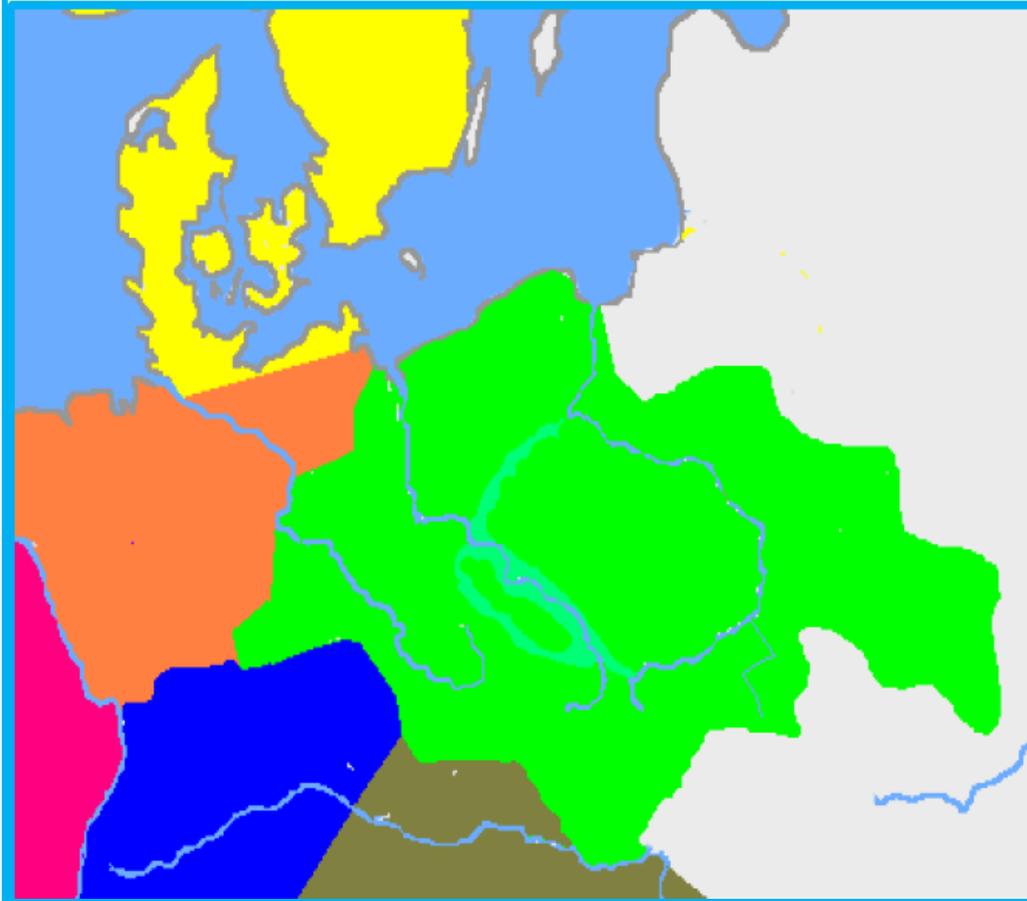
[Andrzej Buko, *Archeologia Polski*, Warszawa: Trio, 2011, 454.]



CHRONOLOGY	KULTURA LUŻYCKA [green] /Lusatian Culture (1 st mill. BC) with Sorbs (Slavs in Germany) in LOWER LUSATIA / DOLNE LUŻYCE (red).
Józef KOSTRZEWSKI (1885-1969) saw KULTURA LUŻYCKA as SLAVIC. Autochthonist: Poles from Poland	
	
700 AD to 10th century AD	Earliest dendrochronological date of 700 AD for Slavic Lužycanie (Sorbs) whose original territories are not known. SLAVIC? YES!!!
Ca. 400 AD to 700 AD	Ca. 300 empty years. Germans without villages disappeared to unknown places.
200AD to ca. 450 AD	Germanic culture without villages. Slavic sites of 700 ff. AD are never found on top of Germanic finds. At least 700 years (max. 1200) without settlement strata (1-700 AD).
500 BC (or 1 st c. BC ?) to 200 AD	Ca. 700 empty years. It may be just 200 empty years (1 AD to 200 AD) if La Tène pins, swords, and fibulae (datable as late as 1 st century BC) are considered.
1200 BC to 500 BC (or 1 st c. BC because of La Tène finds?)	Late Bronze KULTURA LUŻYCKA /Lusatian Culture (pins, swords, and fibulae of La Tène Culture (Dolukhanov 2014, 112) that ended in the 1 st c. BC). ???SLAVIC???
1600/1500 BC to 1300/1200 BC	Middle Bronze Hügelgräber-Kultur / Tumulus Culture.
2300/2200 BC to 1600/1500 BC	Early Bronze Aunjetitzer Kultur / Unetice culture.
2800 BC to 2300/2200 BC	Late Neolithic Glockenbecher-Kultur / Bell Beaker Culture.
4200 BC to 2800 BC	Neolithic Trichterrandbecher-Kultur / Funnelbeaker Culture.

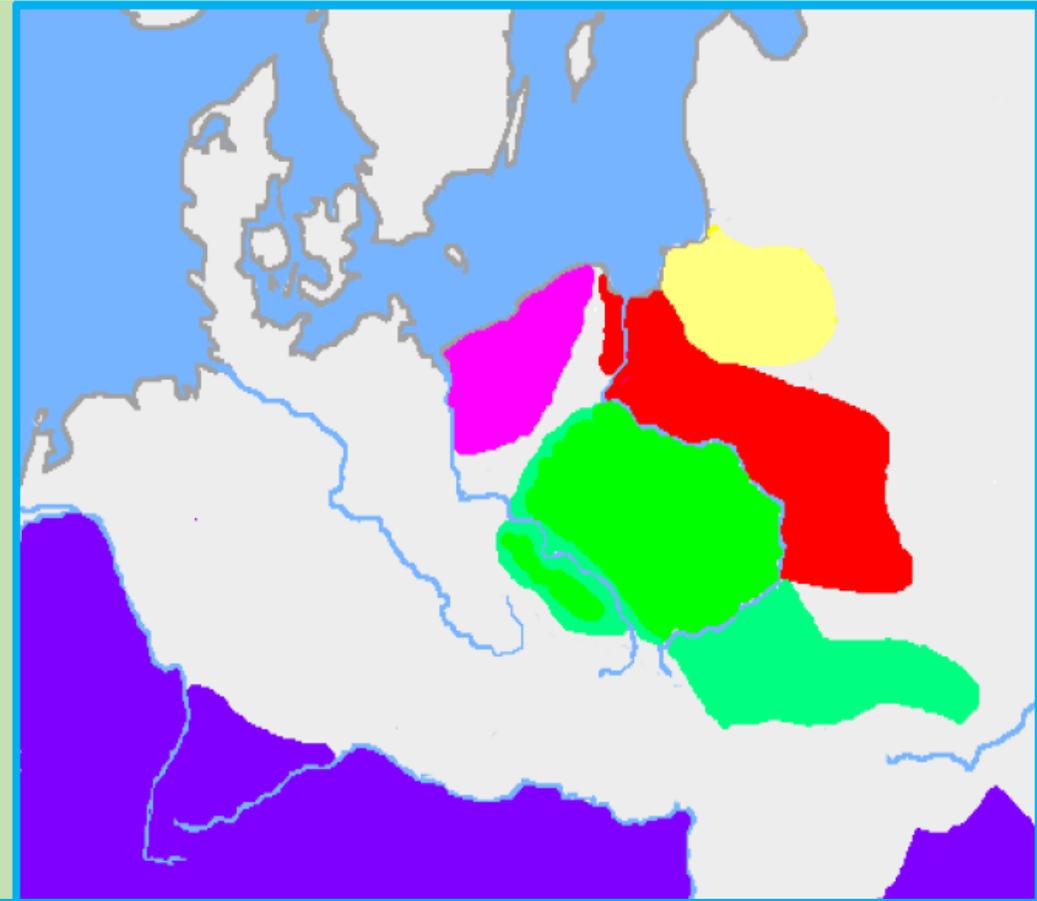
KULTURA LUŻYCKA /Lusatian Culture (1st mill. BC [green; Slavs of Josef **KOSTRZEWSKI**]) that ended with La Tène pins, swords, and fibulae (datable as late as 2nd/1st c. BC).

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kultura_%C5%82u%C5%BCycka#/media/Plik:KulturaLuzycka_1.png]



PRZEWORSK Culture [green; since 2nd c. BC; Slavs of Tadeusz **MAKIEWICZ**] following **KULTURA LUŻYCKA** [KOSTRZEWSKI Slavs). **WIELBARK** Culture [red; assumed Gothic].

https://historyatlas.fandom.com/wiki/Przeworsk_culture?file=Przeworsk_culture.PNG

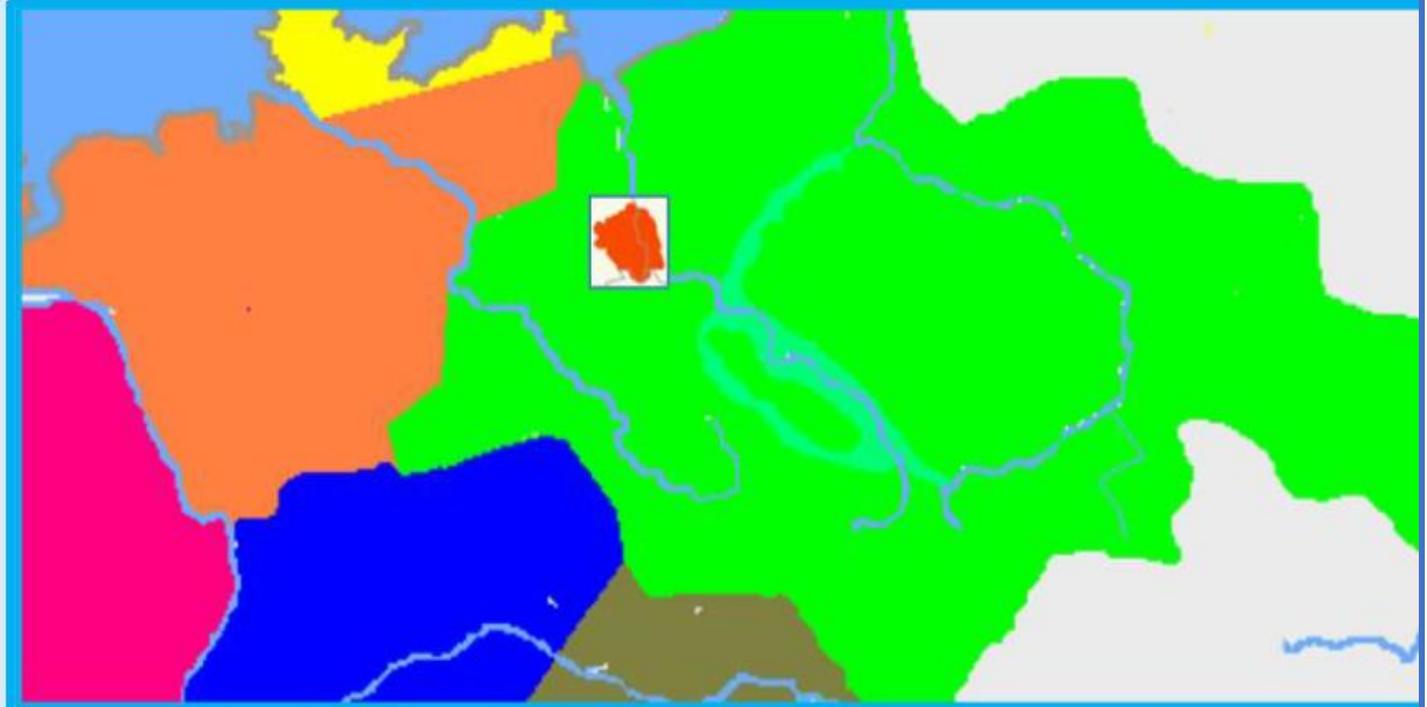


CHRONOLOGY

KULTURA LUŻYCKA [green] /Lusatian Culture (1st mill. BC) with Sorbs (Slavs in Germany) in LOWER LUSATIA / DOLNE LUŻYCE (red).

Józef KOSTRZEWSKI (1885-1969)
saw **KULTURA LUŻYCKA** as **SLAVIC**.

Autochthonist: Poles from Poland!



700 AD to 10th century AD

Earliest dendrochronological date of **700 AD** for Slavic Lužyczanie (Sorbs) whose original territories are not known.

SLAVIC? YES!

1 to 700 AD

700 years did not exist

1st century BC

KULTURA LUŻYCKA /Lusatian Culture ends with pins, swords, and fibulae of La Tène Culture (Dolukhanov 2014, 112) that ended in the **1st c. BC**).

SLAVIC? WHY NOT?

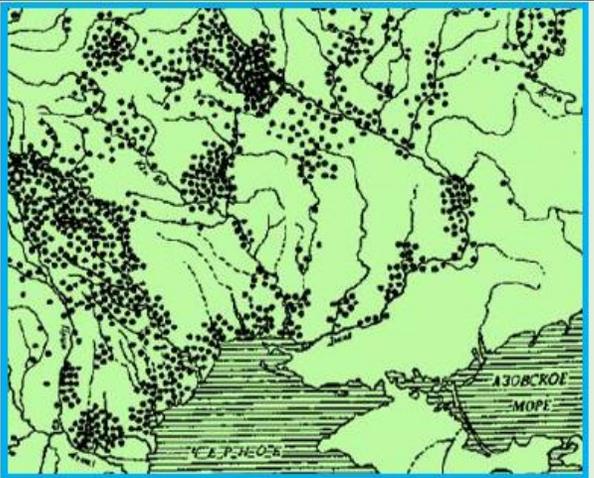
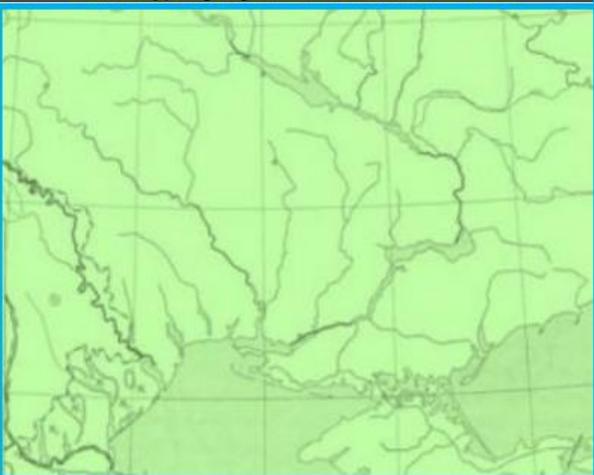
<p>Question by Michel KAZANSKI (*1953; Russian French archaeologist; Directeur de recherche au CNRS; Paris) in 2007:</p>		<p>Answer by Andrzej KOKOWSKI (*1953; Polish archaeologist) in 2007:</p>	
<p>CHERNYAKHOV sites' stratigraphy in UKRAINE</p>	<p>“A level of such demography [i.e., abundant population as in the 4th-to 6th century after Christ] was reached again only much later. / I want to say that this level of demography is recovered only starting with the eleventh or tenth century. / Neither before nor afterwards is there anything comparable. Therefore, I would like to ask, what do you think, what explanation have you found for this extraordinary demography in that [extremely fertile] region? / Why wasn't there such a great population before [the 4thc. after Christ] or afterwards [in the 6th to 10th century after Christ]?”</p>	<p>“We have not found the answer. / At the end of the third century and in the fourth century, one observes in the north of Poland, in the territory of the Wielbark culture, that the cemeteries are abandoned. Perhaps this population of the north of Poland, the population of Wielbark, they came to the shores of the Black Sea; but what were the reasons for that? / The explanation of their coming to this territory in the fourth century to find food was somewhat illogical” because they left extremely fertile lands like in Gmina Hrubieszów.</p>	<p>WIELBARK sites' stratigraphy in POLAND</p>
<p>6th to 10th century after Christ NO DEMOGRPHY Why are super-fertile soils not used?</p>			<p>6th to 10th century after Christ NO DEMOGRPHY Why are excellent Hrubieszów soils not used?</p>
<p>4th to 6th century after Christ RICH DEMOGRPHY Starts with 1st c. style of Wielbark/Przeworsk, continues 1st c. BC Greek architecture.</p>			<p>4th to 6th century after Christ NO DEMOGRPHY Why are excellent Hrubieszów soils not used?</p>
<p>1st to 3rd c. after Christ NO DEMOGRPHY Why are super-fertile soils not used?</p>			<p>1st to 3rd c. after Christ RICH DEMOGRPHY</p>

Wielbark culture (starting 1st c. AD), and Przeworsk culture (starting a century or more earlier)

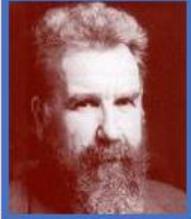
The striped channel shall indicate a 3rd c. marching route from Poland to Ukraine's Chernyakhov-Sântana de Mureş area. The Polish sequence [first Przeworsk of 2nd/1st c. BC; then Wielbark of 1st c. AD] is repeated some 300 years later. Chernyakhov, too, starts with Przeworsk that is later followed by Wielbark [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Origins_200_AD.png].



Where would Kazanski's FIRST MILLENNIUM UKRAINE (with Europe's best earth) be without Kokowski's immigrants from the Przeworsk and Wielbark regions in Poland?

<p>Ukraine's CHERNYAKHOV territory in the 1st – 3rd c. AD without demography à la KAZANSKI.</p>	<p>Ukraine's CHERNYAKHOV territory 4th-6th c. AD WITH KOKOWSKI'S Wielbark and Przeworsk immigrants.</p>	<p>Ukraine's CHERNYAKHOV territory in the 6th/7th – 10th c. AD without demography à la KAZANSKI..</p>
		
<p>Ukraine's CHERNYAKHOV territory in the 1st – 3rd c. AD without demography à la KAZANSKI.</p>	<p>Ukraine's CHERNYAKHOV territory in 4th-6th c. AD WITHOUT KOKOWSKI'S Wielbark and Przeworsk immigrants.</p>	<p>Ukraine's CHERNYAKHOV territory in the 6th/7th – 10th c. AD without demography à la KAZANSKI.</p>
		

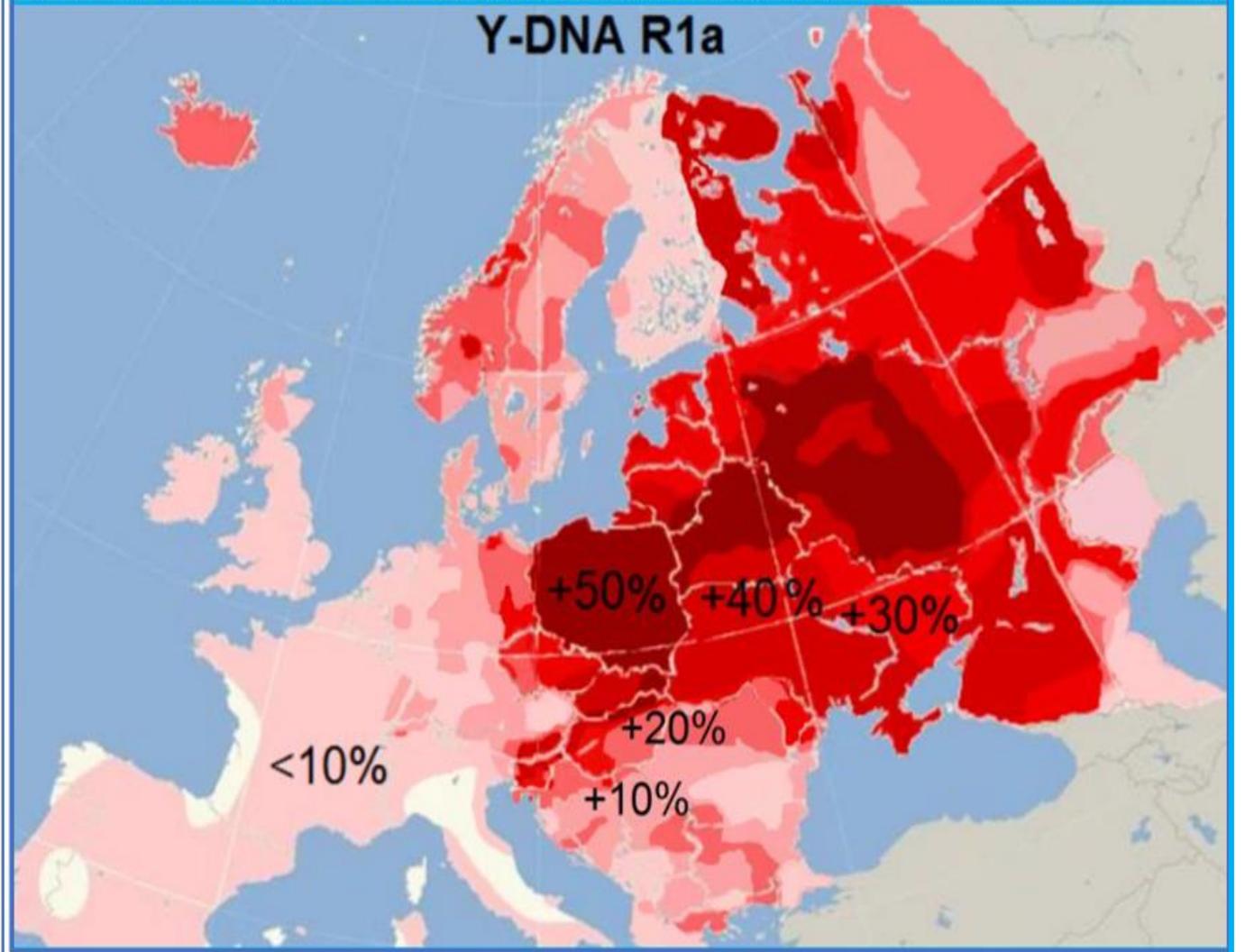
POLAND'S SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTERS AND SLAVIC HISTORY	UKRAINE'S KIEV/ CHERNYAKHOV AND SLAVIC HISTORY
High Middle Ages WITH Slavs	High Middle Ages WITH Slavs
Early Middle Ages WITH Slavs	Early Middle Ages WITHOUT “demography”
Late Antiquity WITHOUT settlements	Late Antiquity WITH Slavs
Imperial Antiquity WITHOUT settlements	Imperial Antiquity WITHOUT “demography”
Late Latène Early Przeworsk etc.	Late Latène Zarubintsy Culture etc.

<p>Kazimierz Godlowski (1934-1995)</p> <p>Allochthonist: Poles from</p>	 <p>Kiev Culture.</p>	<p>YELLOW BORDER: KIEV CULTURE (ca. 230 AD - 460 AD).</p> <p>BROWN BORDER: CHERNYAKHOV CULTURE (3rd /4th c. -5th/6th c. AD)</p> <p>[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/ff/East_Europe_Archaeological_Kievan-Chernyakhov.jpg]</p>	<p>POLISH Tribal Centers (above) Przeworsk (below)</p>	<p>KIEV CULTURE</p>	
<p>IDEAS</p> <p>(1) There are no Slavs in Poland before 700 AD [Early Middle Ages]!</p>				<p>SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTERS</p> <p>Pottery like in Przeworsk below.</p>	<p>5th/6th-10th c. AD</p> <p>EMPTY</p>
<p>(2) There is no continuity from Przeworsk (with Roman influence; up to 3rd c. AD) to Poland's Slavs of 700 AD.</p>				<p>EMPTY Tribal sites are NOT built upon Przeworsk or Wielbark villages!</p>	<p>3rd - 5th c. AD</p> <p>Similar to Przeworsk</p> <p>Why do they not settle in empty Przeworsk or Wielbark villages?</p>
<p>(3) Poland's Slavs of 700 AD arrived from the KIEV CULTURE (with Roman influence; ca. 230 to 460 AD). The KIEV CULTURE resembles the cultures of Ukraine's Chernyakhov as well as Poland's Przeworsk.</p>				<p>PRZE-WORSK</p> <p>Pottery like in Slavic Tribal Centers above.</p>	<p>1st -2nd/3rd c. AD</p> <p>EMPTY</p>

HAPLOGROUP R1a could confirm the contemporaneity of Przeworsk, Wielbark, and Slavic Tribal Centers (in Poland) as well as Kiev Culture and Chernyakhov (in Ukraine).

In the 3rd century, Poland did not have to give away its people to populate Ukraine. And 300 years later, not everybody had to get out of Ukraine to finally give Poland back its inhabitants. They all lived at the same 8th-10th century.

Distribution of Haplogroup R1a in Europe [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_R1a#/media/File:Distribution_Haplogroup_R1a_Y-DNA.png]



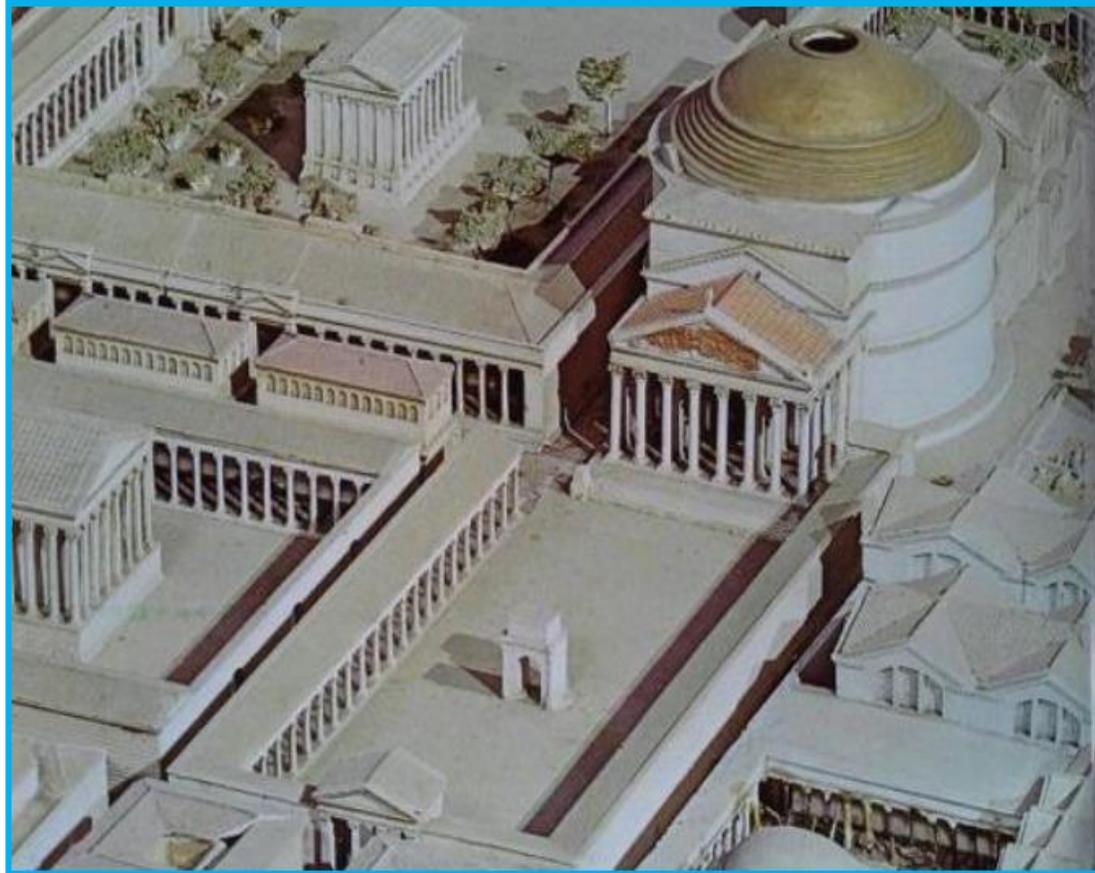
Poland and Ukraine simultaneously in the 8th-10th century AD

Przeworsk / Wielbark	Slavic Tribal Centers	Kiev	Chernyakhov
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But can ROME and CONSTANTINOPLE be simultaneous?

Reconstruction of a section of
ROME
in the **2nd century AD**

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



Reconstruction of a section of
CONSTANTINOPLE
in the **5th century AD**

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

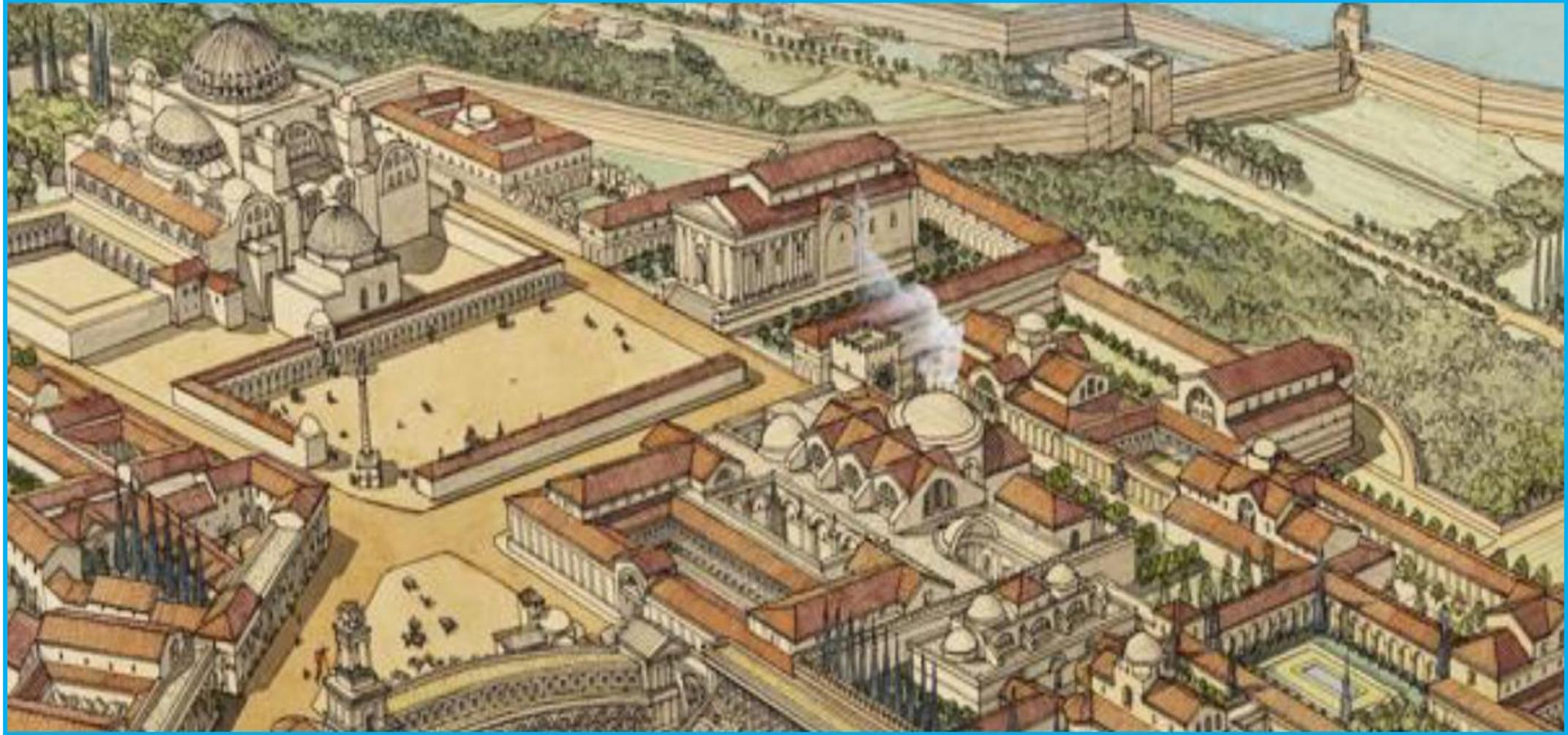


Mysterious doublings of events and persons in the times of the Severan Emperors (190s-230s AD).and Justinian (520s-560s AD).

It's "fact that between the writing of the classical works, mostly before about AD 230, and the compilation of the *Digest* in the AD 530s three centuries intervened. / Most reworking in AD 250-310 of texts [are] dating mostly before about AD 230." (Johnston 1999, 21 f.).

Events (190s-230s AD)	Events (520s-560s AD).
During rise of the Severans, "a comet appeared / The heavens were ablaze." (Herodian, <i>Commodus</i> 16:1.)	During the rise of Justinian "the comet appeared, at first about as long as a tall man, but later much larger." (Procopius, <i>Persian War</i> , IV.)
Severans are weakened by a plague.	Justinian is weakened by a plague.
Severans face King Khosrow in Persia.	Justinian faces King Khosrow in Persia.
Pro-Roman Narses, an Armenian, only briefly controls Adiabene before he is defeated.	Pro-Roman/Byzantine Narses, an Armenian, is killed in Persian Armenia that includes Adiabene.
Septimius Severus (192-211) is seen as a "new founder" of Byzantium	Justinian is seen as a new founder of Byzantium.
Latin and Greek written in the Severan period is the same as in the time of Justinian.	Latin and Greek written in the time of Justinian is the same as in the time of the Severans.
Top legal experts up to Severans	Latest jurists quoted by Justinian
Publius Iuventius Celsus (67-130 AD)	Publius Iuventius Celsus (67-130 AD)
Gaius (active between 130 and 180 AD)	Gaius (active between 130 and 180 AD)
Aemilius Papinianus (141-212 AD)	Aemilius Papinianus (141-212 AD)
Iulius Paulus (2 nd /early 3 rd century AD)	Iulius Paulus (2 nd /early 3 rd century AD)
Herennius Modestinus (born ca. 185 AD)	Herennius Modestinus (born ca. 185 AD)
Domitius Ulpian (murdered 223 or 228 AD)	Domitius Ulpian (murdered 223 or 228 AD)

BATHS OF ZEUXIPPOS and *AUGUSTAION*-court of **SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (193-211 AD)** in Byzantium. The Column of **JUSTINIAN (527-565 AD)** is built in the entrance corner of the *Augustaion* that serves as a forecourt for Justinian's Hagia Sophia (532-558 AD, with repairs). [Attempt at reconstruction by Jean-Claude GOLVIN; [https://jeanclaudegolvin.com/en/project/turkey/.](https://jeanclaudegolvin.com/en/project/turkey/)]



CONSTANTINOPLE IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES [7th-10th c.]

“About forty years after the death of Justinian the Great, from the first quarter of the seventh century, [for] 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.”

[J.J. O’Neill, *Holy Warriors: Islam and the Demise of Classical Civilization*, Felibri.com: Ingram Books, 2009, 231.]

2nd/3rd century: Rich

5th/6th century: Same as 2nd/3rd century.

9th / 10th century: Nothing

RAVENNA is called the **CAPITAL OF LATE ANTIQUITY.**

Does it have the layers of settlement that are missing in Poland?

[with bibliography: <https://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-ravenna-and-chronology.html#:~:text=Gunnar%20Heinsohn's%20RAVENNA%20AND%20CHRONOLOGY,was%20begun%20in%20February%202011.>]

1 st /2 nd c.	2 nd /3 rd c.	3 rd /4 th c.	5 th /6 th c. LATE ANTIQUITY that is missing in Poland.	7 th – 10 th c.
Most important naval city of the Roman Empire with port by Augustus and aqueduct by Trajan.	No building of houses or latrines although Ravenna serves as naval base of the Severan Emperors (known from written sources).	No building of houses or latrines.	Ravenna of Theodoric and Justinian (with his Severan jurists) is labeled a “PALIMPSEST” because it is built of bricks of the Severan Emperors from the 2 nd /3 rd century when buildings are missing in Ravenna.	No building of houses or latrines. The few monuments place here are in the style of 2 nd /3 rd c.

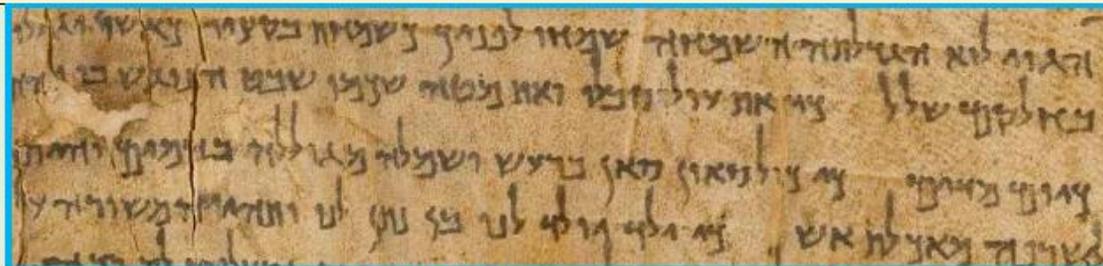
What about ISRAEL? Does the *People of the Book* have what is missing in Poland?

STANDSTILL OF LANGUAGE EVOLUTION BETWEEN 200 and 900 CE

(Photo M.M. Vogt; ISRAEL MUSEUM /Jerusalem)

Some eight hundred years separate the last of the Dead Sea Scrolls, copied in the 2nd century CE, and the writing of the Aleppo Codex in the 10th century. Almost no manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible survive from this "Silent Period," as it is known to scholars. Of the very few exceptions, most were found in the Cairo Genizah.

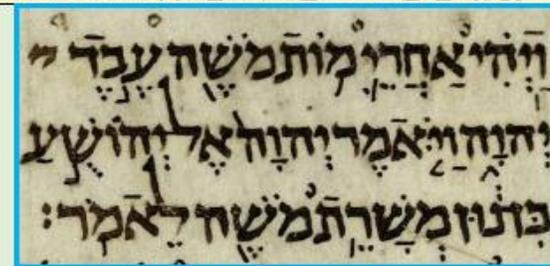
DEAD SEA SCROLL (1st century BCE/CE). BOOK OF ISAIAH (9: 6). The Hebrew is written without vowel points but otherwise very close to the Hebrew used in the 9th/10th c. CE codices (<http://redclaytheology.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/isaiah.jpg>)



GREEK and LATIN of 2nd century CE

Section of **ALEPPO CODEX (920-930 CE)** with vowel points of Tanakh (Joshua 1:1) codified in 100/135 CE.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleppo_Codex#mediaviewer/File:Aleppo_Codex_Joshua_1_1.jpg)



GREEK and LATIN of 9th century CE

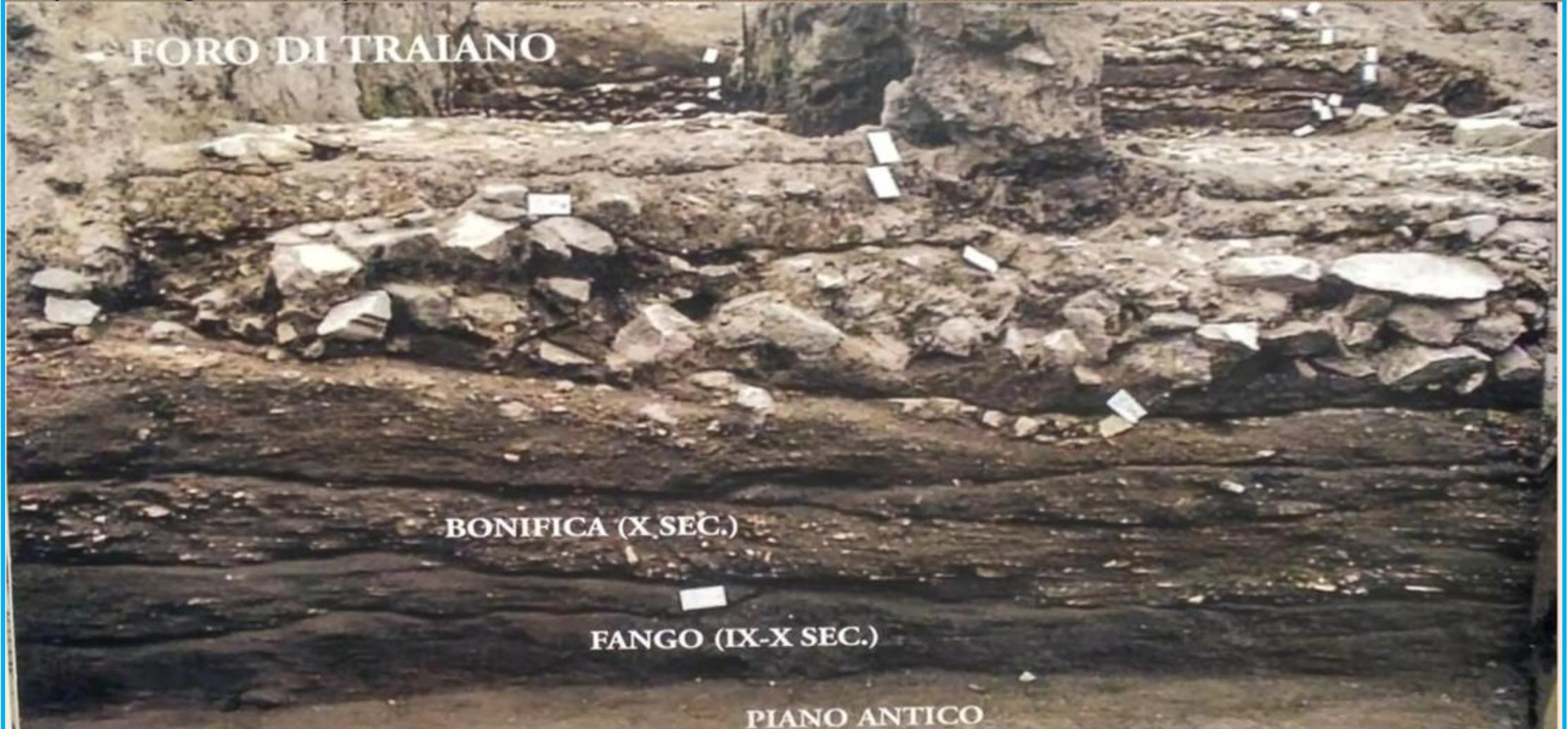
No Evolution for 700 years

WHAT FINISHED ROMAN CIVILIZATION AND POLAND'S EARLY MIDDLE AGES?

Chronologia bez okresów pozbawionych domów i latryn	PRZEWORSK /WIELBARK	SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTRES [Kalisz etc] (centra plemienne)	SORBS / GERMANY (Niemcy Serbowie lużyccy)	ROME/ RZYM	STRATIGRAPHIC CHRONOLOGY
930 -XI A.D.	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines (budynki, latryny)F	HIGH MIDDLE AGES
CATAclysm approximately 930 A.D.	<p>“There was a rapid [...] 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.” [A. BUKO, <i>Archeologia Polski. Wczesnosredniowiecznej: Odkrycia – hipotezy – interpretacje</i>, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo TRIO, 2011, p. 464.]</p> <p>There was a sudden “<i>Alnus</i> [olcha] population decline at the end of the first millennium CE. [...] We hypothesize that one or a series of abrupt climatic shifts that caused floods and droughts at the end of the first millennium CE could have initiated this ecological disturbance.” [M. LATAŁOWA et al., “Abrupt <i>Alnus</i> population decline at the end of the first millennium CE in Europe – The event ecology, possible causes and implications”, <i>The Holocene</i>, Vol. 29, issue: 8, 2019, 1335-1349, https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0959683619846978].</p>				
Early Middle Ages= =Late Antiquity= =Imperial Antiquity	Houses and latrines 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN TRIBAL CENTRES (Tadeusz Makiewicz) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE In PRZEWORSK	Houses and latrines 2 nd c. Roman coins POTTERY LIKE IN PRZEWORSK (Tadeusz Makiewicz) SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	Houses and latrines WOENOD= Alfred the Great (871-899) =VENETHI/SCLAVENI= (Jordanes: *552) =VENETI (Plinius [24-79]; Tacitus [56-117]). {Roman names for Slavs.}	Early Middle Ages= =Late Antiquity= =Imperial Antiquity
La Tène	La Tène finds / Okres lateński SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE In PRZEWORSK	La Tène finds / Okres lateński SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	La Tène finds / Okres lateński SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE	La Tène finds and the Late Republic.	La Tène LATE REPUBLIC

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.]



Our textbooks show **THREE MEGA-DISASTERS** in the first millennium AD. But there is not a single site that shows these three or just two catastrophes on top of each other.

There is no evolution for 700 years in architecture, technology, language etc. between (1) Imperial Antiquity, (2) Late Antiquity and the (3) Early Middle Ages because these three periods collapse into just one.

10/11th c. AD

PRIMITIVISM OF THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES

10th C. Crisis

Destruction, depopulation, dark or grey earth etc.

(3) 8th-10th c. AD
EARLY MIDDLE AGES

SIMILAR ARCHITECTURE

PRESLAV

Hebrew, Greek, and Latin of the 9th c. like in 2nd c.



6th C. Crisis

Destruction, depopulation, dark or grey earth etc.

(2) 4th-6th c. AD
LATE ANTIQUITY

SIMILAR ARCHITECTURE

FELIX

Plague, migrations, Huns and Goths invade Italy in 450s CE

ROMULLANA



3rd. C. Crisis

Destruction, depopulation, dark or grey earth etc.

(1) 1st-3rd C. AD
IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY

CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE

LONDINIUM

Plague, migrations, proto-Huns (Iazyges) + proto-Goths (Quadi) invade Italy in the 160s CE



1st C. BC

LATE LATÈNE / LATE REPUBLIC / LATE HELLENISM

ROME has, from AUGUSTUS/CHRIST (1 AD) back to 200 BC, only 200 years with hard architecture (houses, latrines).

Indication of a *genuine CATASTROPHE around 200 BC*

Top to bottom dating

Dating by counting backwards from **historically verifiable years**, i.e. by counting from top to bottom. The advantage of this method is the connection to archaeologically explorable cities. **Otto III (996-1002 AD)** is a point for counting backwards

Scientific counting backwards of **ice layers** or **tree rings**. The method has the disadvantage that you are not in cities, but in forests or in the Greenland ice. A year of about **1500 BP** (before present) means **500 years before Otto III**, only identical with the year of ca. 500 AD if you can reliably count back historical years to 500 AD.

SLAVIC CENTRES

Catastrophe **930s AD**

Houses and latrines

2nd c. Roman coins

POTTERY as PRZEWORSK

SLAVS / SŁOWIANIE

700 AD

1090 years before 2020 (BP)

Catastrophe of 930s AD

destroying Tribal Centres.

CATASTROPHE* ca. 500 before Otto III

1500 years before 2020 (BP)

[Büntgen et al. 2016). When this catastrophe is seen as destroyer of PRZEWORSK, the date of **500 before Otto III** equals **500 AD (after Christ**.

Yet, the scholars do not substantiate this equation stratigraphically. They need two catastrophes *ON TOP OF EACH OTHER*: one for Przeworsk and an additional one for the TRIBAL CENTRES.

Swimming block of strata

An indisputable archaeological block cannot be reached by counting from top to bottom, because of a lack of verifiable years or continuous timber. **Rome / Christ** have a big problem: "All dendrochronological datings done on West Roman time wood is **wrong by some unknown number of years**" (Larsson 2010).

TEXTBOOK (3 catas)

STRATIGRAPHY (2 catas)

Catastrophe of **930s AD**
destroying Tribal Centres

PRZEWORSK etc.

Catastrophe ?230s AD?

SEVERAN EMPERORS

Houses and latrines

2nd c. Roman coins

POTTERY AS TRIBAL CENTRES

ETHNICITY UNCLEAR

AUGUSTUS/CHRIST (?1 AD?)

Rome has just 200 years of tangible architecture before Christ. *Catastrophe 200 BC*

PRZEWORSK etc.

Catastrophe ?230s AD?

SEVERAN EMPERORS

Houses and latrines

2nd c. Roman coins

POTTERY AS TRIBAL CENTRES

ETHNICITY UNCLEAR

AUGUSTUS/CHRIST (?1 AD?)

Rome has just 200 years of tangible architecture before Christ. *Catastrophe 200 BC*

Why did we create, in and by the year 1000 AD, **one thousand years** after Christ?

Points of orientation for new chronology.

“Then I saw an angel coming down from heaven. [...] He took hold of the dragon, [...] Satan, and chained him for **1,000 years**. . [...] He could not fool the nations anymore until the **1,000 years** were completed.”
 [Revelation of John, chapter 20.]. **They were AFTER Christ. But how many years?**

Loss of knowledge

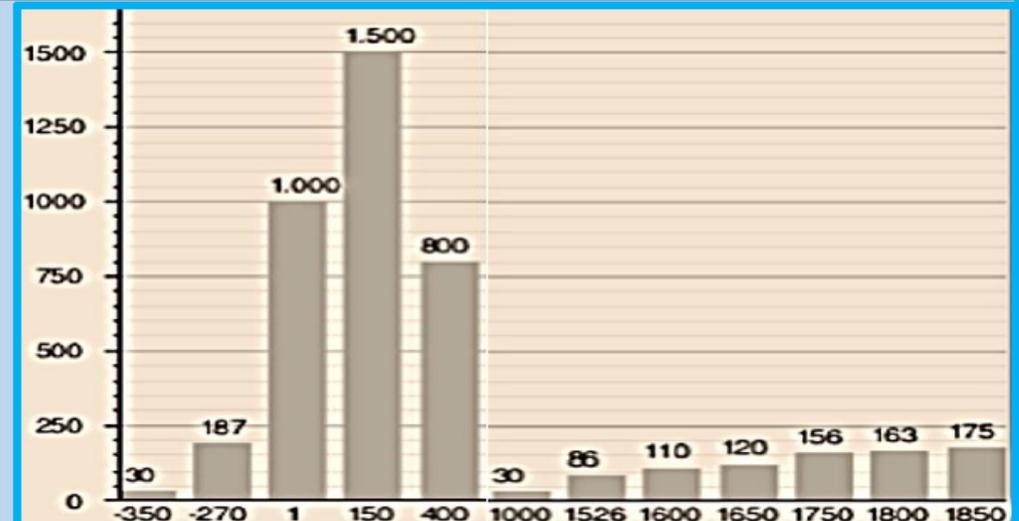
“In the period from about 920-960 as far as we know, nothing of any great interest in the fields of intellectual development or literature appeared.”
 [J. Strzelczyk, “The Church and Christianity about the Year 1000 (the Missionary Aspect)”, in P. Urbanczyk, ed., *Europe around the Year 1000*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo DIG, 2001, 41-68 / 42f.]

930s AD

C A T A S T R O P H E

Demography of Rome (estimates)

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



As Rome and Poland go chronologically, so must the other nations. There are about 700 fictitious years in 1st millennium chronology everywhere.

CHINA

LEFT: HAN HORSE

IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY

PRZEWORSK period in Poland

RIGHT: TANG HORSE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES

KALISZ/Tribal period in Poland

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flying_Horse_of_Gansu; https://www.liveauctioneers.com/item/57140950_chinese-tang-period-bronze-flying-horse-statue]

The countless cultural similarities between HAN and TANG — **separated by some 700 years** — are well known (MOU Fa-song 2004). Not understood is why Tang settlements are nowhere found super-imposed on Han settlements though the former had occupied prime quality locations. The settlements of the two cultures are never found above each other because they are stratigraphically simultaneous. In textbooks they are brought into a vertical chronological order. But in the ground they lie horizontally side by side.

100/200 AD

HAN.

Period of
**IMPERIAL
ANTIQUITY**
in Rome.



800/900 AD

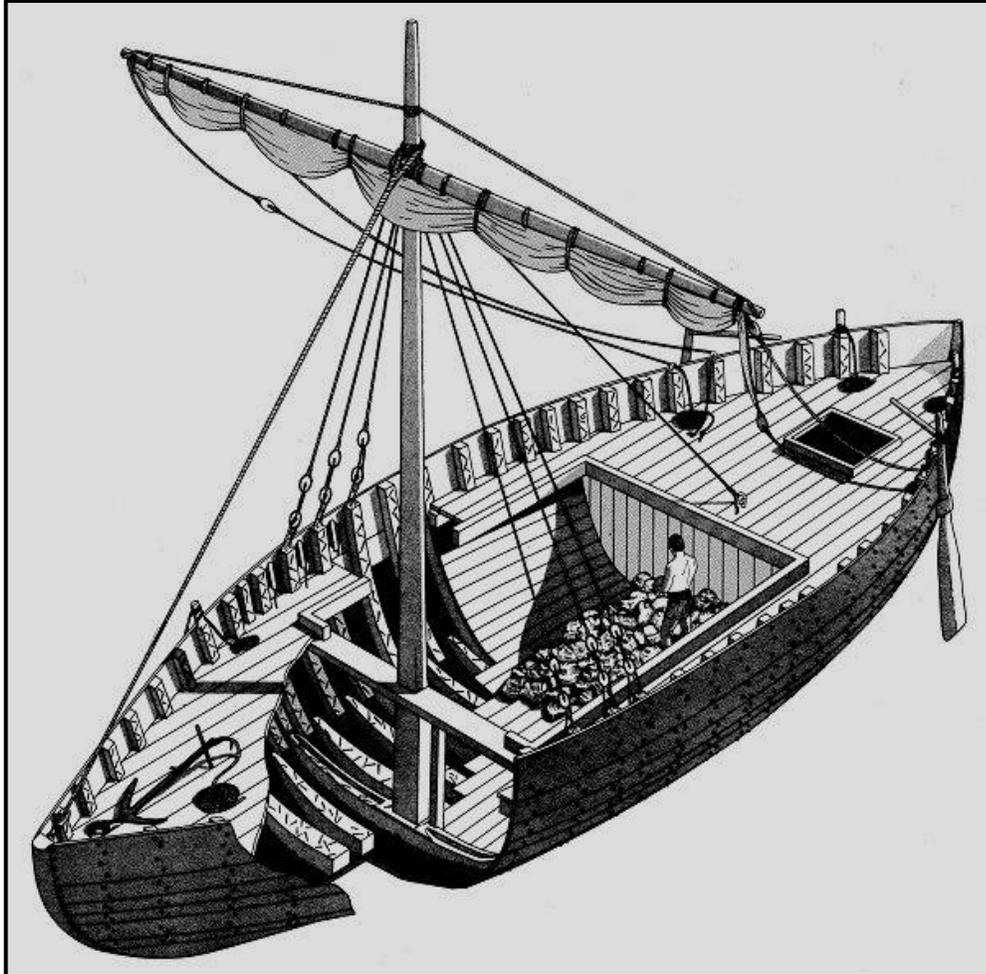
TANG.

Period of
**EARLY
MIDDLE
AGES.**



**2nd c. ROMAN SQUARE SAIL TRADING VESSEL COMPARED TO
10th c. VIKING SQUARE SAIL TRADING VESSEL.
HOW COULD THEY REACH ENGLAND BUT NOT NEIGHBORING SCANDINAVIA?**

**Reconstruction of Roman freight ship from
Londinium/England with square sail (2nd c.
CE)** (<http://www2.rgzm.de/navis/ships/ship020/Ship020.htm>)



Reconstruction of Viking freight ship with square sail (10th c. CE).

(http://www.hurstwic.org/history/articles/manufacturing/text/norse_ships.htm.)



Is **Arabic art for 700 years without evolution** or do the female-heads follow one another directly because the 700 years are fictitious?

Arab-Nabataean Female from *Khirbat et Tannur*: **1st c. CE**

(https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8c/Atargatis%2C_Nabatean%2C_c.100_AD%2C_Jordan_Archaeological_Museum.jpg)



Arab-Umayyad Female from *Khirbat al-Mafjar*: **8th c. CE**

(<https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/523473156669816787/>)



Roman millefiori glass bowl of the 1st c. CE.

(<http://www.e-tiquities.com/sites/default/files/imagecache/product/SC21653-2.jpg>.)

[see already Hensohn 2014c, p.



Late 1st c. CE Roman glass vase of from Cologne

(Harden, 1988, 191).



Fragment of Abbasid millefiori glass bowl from 8th/9th c CE in 1st/2nd c style and chemistry believed to have been pioneered in Italy

(<http://www.christies.com/lotfinder/ZoomImage.aspx?image=http://www.christies.com/lotfinderimages/d56712/d5671208&IntObjectID=5671208>).



Fragment of 8th/9th c Abbasid glass plate in 1st/2nd c style and chemistry believed to have been pioneered in Italy 700 years earlier (Whitehouse 2010, 269).



"A ninth-10th-century is certainly possible. [...] Similar motifs [...] are found on a Roman relief-cut vessel from Cologne" [left] Whitehouse 2010, 270)

WHY NOT JUST ACCEPT SCIENTIFIC DATING?

Isn't dendro-chronology (tree-rings) convincing?

THERE IS **NO CONSENSUS** ON THE NUMBER OF DENDRO-YEARS IN THE **FIRST MILLENNIUM CE!** There are at least **three different lengths** proposed on the basis of tree-rings for the 1st millennium.

Recently dendro-chronologists see a **cosmic event in 775 CE** although Early Medieval settlements (also dated by dendro-chronology) prosper. **Missing tree rings** provide additional validity-robblems.

There **never was a dendro-chronological or C14 blind test** on a first millennium site that compared beams from Antiquity-buildings with timber from the site's Late Antiquity-buildings as well with timber from the site's Early Medieval structures. The author has -- to no avail -- proposed such a test in 2014 [<http://www.q-mag.org/the-1st-millennium-a-d-chronology-controversy.html#6BZ1eKIR>]. Such a stratigraphy would look as follows:

(1) Mike Baillie: **1,000 years**

[<http://www.q-mag.org/the-1st-millennium-a-d-chronology-controversy.html#1dpagMZM>].

Construction timber from 8th-10th c strata ending in 10th c. collapse.



(2) The Larssons: **782 years**

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/296060902_Astronomical_dating_of_Roman_time].

Construction timber from 4th-6th c strata ending in 6th c. crisis.



(3) Tim Cullen: **550 years (roughly)**

[<https://malagabay.wordpress.com>].

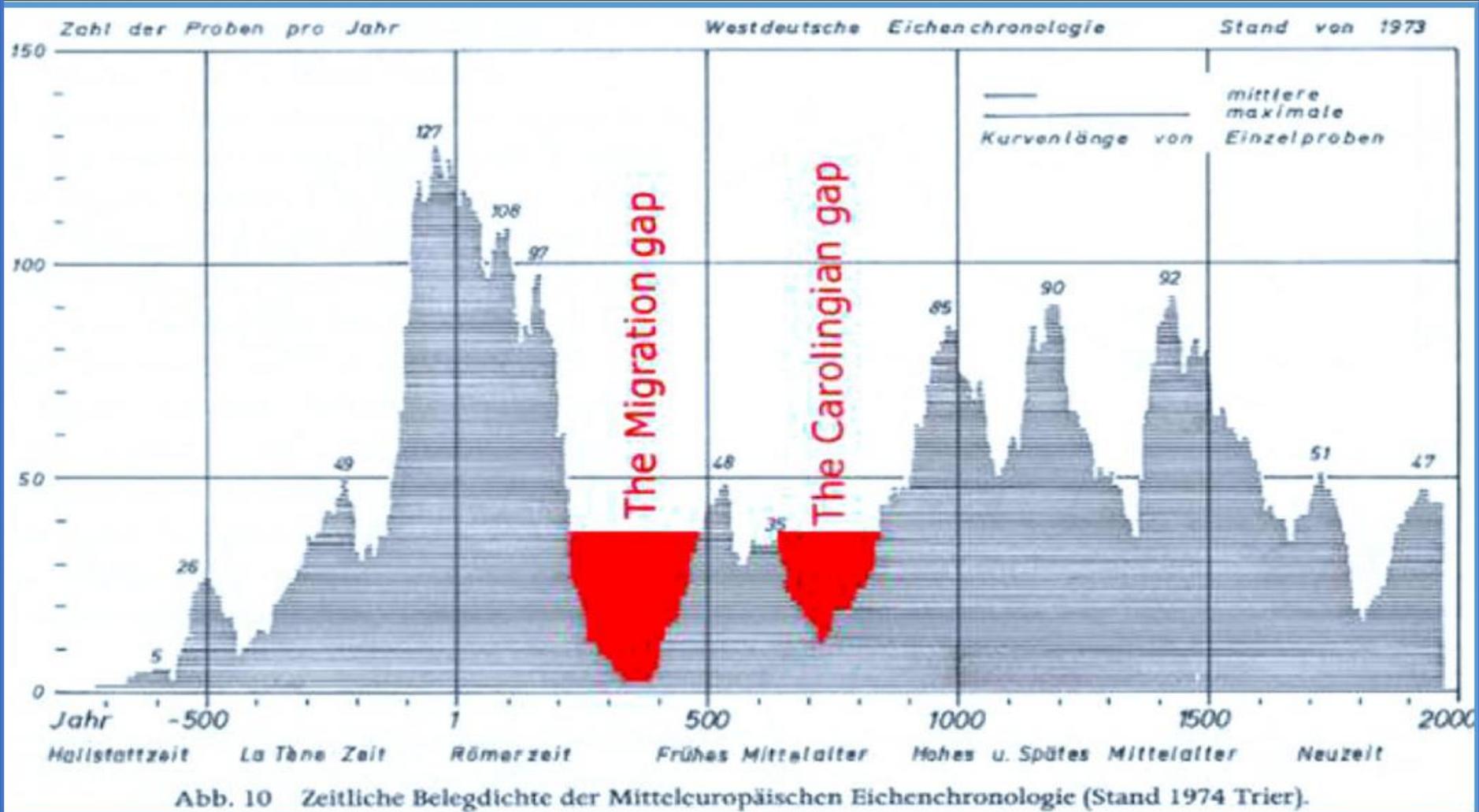
Construction timber from 1-230s strata ending in 3rd c. crisis.



Enigmatic timber scarcity in Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages

[E. Hollstein (1918-1988), *Mitteleuropäische Eichenchronologie*, Mainz: von Zabern, 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>]:

"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/>].



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