

70 60 50 40 30 20

The **1,170 year** difference aligns the *Antonine Plague* with the *Black Death* i.e. 180 AD + 1,170 years = 1350 CE. Malaga Bay - The British Brick https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2020/07/26/the-british-brick/ Old Japanese Cedar D/H Ratio Against Time Isotopic Tree Thermometers - Libby - 1976 Purity % 100 90 80 60 50

10 1275

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

100

110

120

130

Old Japanese Cedar

D/H Ratio Against Time Isotopic Tree Thermometers

Libby - 1976

400

500

600

300

Roman Sardis

**Second Punic War** 

Before -268 244 512 yrs Early Romans 274 yrs Late Romans After 1424 912 +1,180 Early Romans +394 Late Romans These 274 years covered by the *Late Roman Rulers* fit very neatly into the 275 year gap between the Arabian and Heinsohn horizons. This alignment indicates the dates of the Late Roman Rulers should be incremented by 394 years. ... The dates of the Early Roman Rulers [ending with Gordian III] are incremented by 1,180 years. ow(‰) Hecker Arabian Heinsohn -40 Horizon Horizon Horizon

[218-201 BC] c. 969 CE **Denarius** [c. 211 BC] **Tetarteron Nomisma** [217-211 BC] 963-9 CE

Late Roman Rulers

Malaga Bay - Sardis 12: Roman Reversal https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/10/25/sardis-12-roman-reversal/

[219 BC]

800

900

1000

700

Roma coins reveal **Greek Rome** was conquered by the **Carthaginians** in the *Second Punic War* with their control marked by the introduction of the **Denarius** and **Solidus** [Tetarteron Nomisma].

Early Roman

Rulers

1200

1300

1100

961 CE

962-979 CE

Wikipedia - Sardis https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sardis

AR Denarius - Roman Republic - After 211 BC Helmeted head of Roma right, with triple earring, spike above visor, X behind The Dioscuri riding right, ROMA in linear frame below Wildwinds - Syd 168, Cr53/2

The **denarius** was the standard Roman **silver coin** from its introduction in the *Second Punic* 

Wikipedia - Denarius https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denarius

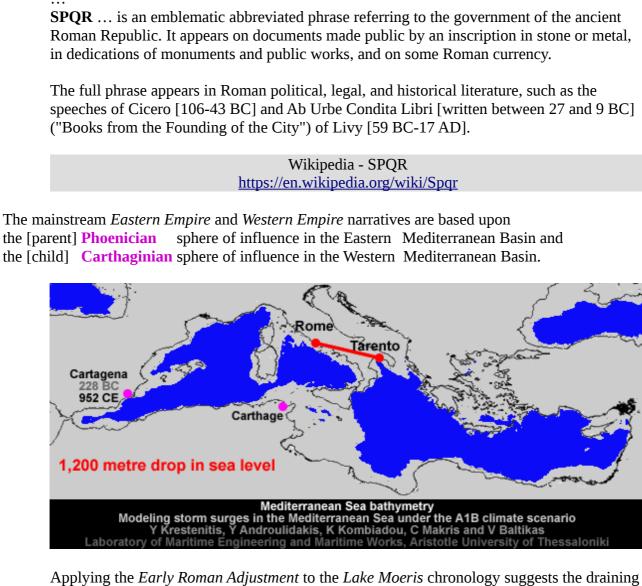
War c. 211 BC to the reign of Gordian III (AD 238–244) ...

Malaga Bay - Synchronicity https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/23/synchronicity/ In the reign of Nicephorus II (963-9) the solidus was divided into two distinct forms.

AV Tetarteron Nomisma
Isaac I Comnenus - 1057-1059 - 20mm - 3.97 g - Constantinople
+IdS XIS REX REGNANTINM, facing, nimbate bust of Christ facing,
dot in arms of cross
+ICAAKIOC RA-CILEVC RM, Isaac standing facing, crowned and in military

uniform, holding cross on globe and sheathed sword set on ground; cross on globus composed of four pellets. Wild Winds - DOC 3; SB 1845. VF, toned. Classical Numismatic Group - engeoins.com





of Egyptian surface water and dropping ground water levels began around [230 BC] 950 CE.

Malaga Bay - Graspable Green https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/17/graspable-green/

**Cartagena** is a Spanish city and a major naval station ... Possessing one of the best harbors in the Western Mediterranean, it was re-founded by the Carthaginian general Hasdrubal

> Wikipedia - Cartagena, Spain https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartagena, Spain

Malaga Bay - Going for Gold https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/08/going-for-gold/

of the **Sardis** 

of **1092** CE was ultimately triggered by

gold mine and

This *follow the money* narrative also bridges the gap between the *Old World* of shallow

in 228 BC as Qart Hadasht ("New City"), a name identical to Carthage ...

waned following their **lost** 

1050 1060 1070

the Seljuk Turks capturing Sardis in 1071 CE and the establishment of

in **1077 CE**.

Malaga Bay - Synchronicity https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/23/synchronicity/

**Sardis** ... part of the Byzantine Empire **until 1071 AD** ... conquered by the **Seljuk Turks**.

Wikipedia - Sardis https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sardis

The *Sultanate of Rûm* seceded from the Great Seljuk Empire under Suleiman ibn Qutalmish in 1077, just six years after the Byzantine provinces of central Anatolia were conquered at

> Wikipedia - Sultanate of Rum https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultanate of Rum

the Western Carthaginians waxed following their capture of the Las Médulas gold mine.

inland seas and the *New World* of deep ocean basins.

The Eastern **Phoenicians** 

.50 .00

0.50

**But:** 

1030 1040

The Roman Monetary Crisis

the *Sultanate of Rûm* seceded

the Battle of Manzikert (1071).

Médulas, León, Spain Wikimedia: Rafael Ibáñez Fernández

The *Cantabrian War* dating of 1095-1105 CE means the **Carthaginians didn't dither** for **59 years** [after the *Monetary Crisis* of 1092] before **grabbing** the Las Médulas gold mine.

> Malaga Bay - Cross Checking Cleopatra https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/14/cross-checking-cleopatra/

> > Clusterstock Chart of the Day

Silver Content Of The Roman Denarius

Overall, the mainstream *Roman Empire* narrative has been *topped and tailed* so that it's remnant

The very jagged *Roman Empire* debasement graph *shouts* chronology sequencing *errors*.

body occupies the 332 years between [88 BC and 244 AD] 1092 CE and 1424 CE.

0% Source: Société Générale; Tulane University

Didius,

Julianus

193

161-168

64-68

Republican.

Augustus

Claudius I

Julius Caesar

M. Antonius and Octavia

A strange feature of **Roman debasement** is the stochastic scattering of **Saints and Sinners**. The **Sinners** filled their coffers by profitably **debasing** the currency. The *Saints* emptied their coffers by charitably **uplifting** the currency. Malaga Bay - Monetary Saints and Sinners https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/01/monetary-saints-and-sinners/ **And** [to make matters worse]: **Roman** coins dated between [88 BC and 244 AD] 1092 CE and 1424 CE that have been unearthed in Sardis are **very unlikely** to belong to the **Roman Empire** narrative because **Roman** access to Sardis was permanently lost sometime between [109 and 88 BC] 1071 and 1092 CE. Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 Roman Coins by 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 250 300 50 150 200 400 450 100 500 Malaga Bay - Sardis 2: Coin Chronology https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/08/23/sardis-2-coin-chronology/ Therefore: It's worthwhile reviewing the twelve **suspect** *Romans* unearthed in Sardis.

> Plate XIII #17 Coinage of Rome 229-217 BC

ROMA (below) Prow. r.; above, Head of Janus, laur.; above, and wreath. 42035.6 Æ33.5 pierced Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 420. B. M. Cat., *Coins of the Roman Republic*, i, p. 40, nos. 326-8. This coin has a hole carefully drilled through the centre; Mr. G. F. Hill suggests that it may have been used as a

Bronze Sextans circa 217-215 BC - 29mm 25.93g 8h - Rome mint
She-wolf standing right, head left, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus;

•• (mark of value) in exergue

Eagle standing right, holding flower in its beak;

•• (mark of value) behind, ROMA before

Crawford 39/3 Sydenham 95

Classical Numismatic Group - www.cngcoins.com

Wikipedia - Sextans (coin) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sextans (coin)

overcome *cognitive dissonance*, review, cross-check and draw together the narrative threads. For some the journey is too fast, for others too slow, and for some it's just impossible. Some *know* the date of a coin that is without a date. Some *know* the mint of a coin that is without a mint mark. On the other hand: Coins have two or three sides depending upon your point of view. Coins have two or more interpretations depending upon your point of view. The Malaga Bay journey really got started when wiggle matching suggested 1170 imaginary years had been inserted between the *Antonine Plague* and the *Black Death*. *Norman* is a synonym for *Roman* masonry Then the minimum at 1395 CE in Leona Libby's *Old Japanese Cedar Tree* chronology may align with the 225 AD minimum in the Roman Denarius Purity chronology. Old Japanese Cedar D/H Ratio Against Time Isotopic Tree Thermometers - Libby - 1976  $\delta D_{SMOW}(\%)$ Purity % 80 10 0 1350 Subsequently, the phantom period was increased by 10 years to 1180 imaginary years after reviewing the work Edwin Johnson and the *Frost Chronology* of Thomas Tegg.  $\delta D_{SMOW}(\%)$ 

40 30 20 The *Phantom Frosts* in Thomas Tegg's *Frost Chronology* indicate the *Phantom History* begins in 220 AD and [if Edwin Johnson is correct] the period finishes in 1400 CE. Malaga Bay - 1400 Years of Fabricated Frosts https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/03/01/1400-years-of-fabricated-frosts/ The coins unearthed in Sardis revealed *Roman Chronology* was composed of two disjointed blocks where the first should be last and the last should be first. -300 0 300 600 900 1200

1500

Friedrich Justin Bertuch - 1805 Roman Republic - c211-208 BC In **219 BC**, **Sardis passed to the Romans**, under whom it continued its prosperity and political importance as part of the province of Asia.

One, known as the **histamenon nomisma**, preserved the ancient standards, although it became broader and thinner in shape and from the 1040s was distinctly concave. The other, the **tetarteron nomisma**, was lighter in weight but remained smaller and thicker, preserving the appearance of the original coin. Byzantine Coinage - Barrie Cook and Jonathan Williams Treasures of Byzantine Art and Culture - Editor: David Buckton - 1994 Published for the Trustees of the British Museum by British Museum Press https://archive.org/details/1994-buckton-byzantium.-treasures-of-byzantine-art-and-culturecompressed/page/12/mode/1up Didrachm + 1180 Stater + 1180 Denarius + 1180 Solidus - Tetarteron Aureus + 1180 Roman Republic Crisis + 1180 -- Libby - 1976 Old Japanese Cedar - D/H Ratio  $\delta D_{SMOW}(\%)$ Isotopic Tree Thermometers - Libby - 1976 -55 -65

Helmeted head of Roma right, with triple earring, spike above visor, X behind The Dioscuri riding right, ROMA in linear frame below Wildwinds - Syd 168, Cr53/2 ... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ... Wikipedia - Latin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin Carthaginian control is clearly delineated by the introduction of *Senatus Populus Que Romanus*. **SPQR**, an abbreviation for *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (*The Roman Senate and People* or more freely *The Senate and People of Rome*), is an emblematic abbreviated phrase referring to the government of the ancient Roman Republic. **This signature continued in use under the Roman Empire.** The emperors were considered the de jure representatives of the people even though the senātūs consulta, or decrees of the Senate, were made at the de facto pleasure of the emperor.

Similarly:

AR Denarius - Roman Republic - After 211 BC

Byzantine Great Monetary Crisis of 1092AD Roman Republic plus 1180 years Histamenon Nomisma - Grams of Pure Gold Milion Denari Data Source: Armstrong Economics Data Source: Armstrong Economics .50 - 1090 CE .00 3.50 3.00 Roman Sardis Sultanate of Rum 2,50 1077 - 1308 CE 961 - 1071 CE 2.00

100% "The Budget should be balanced, the Treasury should be refilled, public debt should be reduced, the arrogance 90% of officialdom should be tempered and controlled, 80% and the assistance of foreign lands should be curtailed lest the Republic become bankrupt. 70% People must again learn to work, instead of living on public assistance." 60% Marcus Tullius Cicero, 55 BC 50% 40% 20% 10%

219-222

Elagabalus Pupienus &

Balbinus, 238

Philip

244

Bill.

Æ

1

3

 $\mathcal{R}$ 

1  $^{2}$ 

 $^2$ 

1

Total

1

1

 $^{2}$ 

5

1

Valerian,

255-60

Vespasian 1 1 Titus . 1 1 1 1 Domitian Trajan 1 1 Hadrian 2 1 Caracalla 1 Gordian III TABLE VI. ANALYSIS OF ROMAN COINS. Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications Suspect #1 This holed **Republican** bronze coin is probably a souvenir from the **conquest** of **Rome** that hints at the Second Punic War being a combined **Phoenician** and **Carthaginian** operation.

Coins of the Roman Republic - Vol 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910 Coins of the Roman Republic - Volume 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910 https://archive.org/details/coinsofromanrepu0003brit/page/263/mode/1up Date of Finding. Metal. Size. Reverse. Obverse REPUBLICAN ROME 229-217 в.с. BRONZE Sextantal Standard L460 | 28.4.11.

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications The **sextans** was an Ancient Roman **bronze** coin produced during the **Roman Republic** ...

weight. Its presence in Sardes requires explanation.

Rum (endonym), a term meaning "Romans" historically used by Muslims to refer to the Eastern Roman Empire ("Byzantines") and geographically Asia Minor, the heartland of the Empire, in the Middle Ages as well as being used by the present day Middle-Eastern Christians of the Antiochian Patriarchate and Jerusalem Patriarchate to refer to themselves as **Rûm Orthodox**, especially by the **Arab Orthodox Christians**. **Ar-Rum**, translated as "the Romans" or "the Byzantines," the 30th sura of the Qur'an

Rumelia, the "land of the Romans", the Balkan provinces of the Ottoman Empire

Asia Minor from 1077 to 1307

Sultanate of Rûm, a Seljuk sultanate, established on conquered Byzantine territory of

https://archive.org/details/historicalatlas00shep/page/n48/mode/1up

arthage

Wikipedia - Rum (disambiguation) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rum (disambiguation) Colchis Thracians Iberians **Pontus** Macedon Republic Albani Galatia Armenia Atropa

Seleucid Palmyra **Ptolemic** E m **Empire** Nabataea

Arabian Egypt - 200 BC Wikimedia: The **Ptolemaic Kingdom** or **Ptolemaic Empire** was an Ancient Greek state based in Egypt during the Hellenistic period. It was founded in 305 BC by Ptolemy I Soter ... and ruled by the Ptolemaic dynasty until the death of *Cleopatra VII* in 30 BC. Wikipedia - Ptolemaic Kingdom https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ptolemaic Egypt Suspect #2 The next suspect CAIVS IVLIVS CÆSAR whose name has [somehow or other] been transmuted into GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR is deemed **entirely fictional** on three counts. C. JULIUS CAESAR GAUL 50-49 в.с. SILVER Denarius CAESAR (in ex.) Elephant walk- | Simpulum, sprinkler, axe, and apex, ing r., crushing dragon beneath from l. to r.

421. Ib., ii, p. 390 f., nos. 27-30 Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications

Caesar - Silver denarius - 49-48 BC Uncertain military mint - 3.71g 18mm 4h Obv: CAESAR, elephant advancing to right, treading on horned serpent Rev: simpulum, aspergillum, securis and apex Coin Archive: Crawford-443/1 RSC-49 CRI 9 Coin Archives - The Coin Cabinet Ltd - Ancients Auction 1, Lot 34

The **ram-horned serpent** was a cult image found in north-west Europe before and during the Roman period. It appears three times on the Gundestrup cauldron, and in Romano-Celtic Gaul was closely associated with the horned or antlered god Cernunnos, in whose company

> Wikipedia - Horned Serpent https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horned serpent

> > AR Denarius 57 BC

**#2-2** The mainstream is also attempting to *pass off* the likeness of Ancus Marcius as Julius Caesar.

In **Celtic** iconography

it is regularly depicted.

Julius Caesar Ancus Marcius Deutsche Bundesbank Classical Numismatic Group engeoins.com Malaga Bay - Graspable Gold https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/01/graspable-gold/ **#2-3** The mainstream is desperately attempting to convince their audience they are so familiar with the [fictional] facial features of CAIVS IVLIVS CÆSAR they can identify his portrait stamped on

portraits of U.S. presidents on the obverse and the Statue of Liberty on the reverse ... To be eligible, a president must have been deceased for at least two years prior to ... minting. Wikipedia - Presidential Dollar Coins https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidential dollar coins Suspect #3 The coins of Marc Antony are reclassified as commemorative coins. M. ANTONIUS AND OCTAVIA East circa 39 B.C. SILVER

'Cistophoric Medallions'

M.ANTONIVS.IMP.COS.DESIG III.VIR (to l., downwards)
ITERETTERT Head of M. Antonius r., wearing ivy-wreath; beneath, lituus. Whole within border between two coiled serpents.

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications

**#3-1** The silver cistophorus of Marc Antony introduces the concept of commemorative cult coins.

of ivy-leaves and berries.

422-3. B. M. Cat., ii, p. 502, no. 133;

422 11.3 .R 26.0

423 11-21 -R 27-5

resumed by Antony.

and which belong to an earlier date.

Wikipedia - Coins of the United States Dollar https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coins of the United States dollar

Presidential dollar coins are a series of United States dollar coins with engravings of relief

featuring the profile of President Abraham Lincoln since 1909. Source: Wikipedia

95.6

95.6

I×111 |15.4.13.

I x 111 | 15.4.13.

Cistophoric Medallions Coins of the Roman Republic - Vol 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910 Coins of the Roman Republic - Volume 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910

which districts it became the chief medium of exchange in silver ...

https://archive.org/details/coinsofromanrepu0003brit/page/465/mode/1up

The cistophorus, which was so named from its type, the sacred Bacchic chest or cista, made its first appearance in western Asia Minor about the end of the 3rd cent. B.C. It had its origin at Ephesus, and its issue rapidly extended throughout Mysia, Lydia, Ionia and Phrygia, in

The two cities which preserved the issue of these pieces the longest were **Ephesus and** Pergamum. Of the former place there is an almost unbroken series struck under Roman influence from circ. B.C. 134-48, but at Pergamum their coinage appears to have been somewhat intermittent, to be revived under the Roman proconsuls circ. B.C. 57. Of these cities there do not seem to exist any pieces between B. $\hat{\text{C}}$ . 48 and B.C. 39, when they were

Besies the cistophorus there were also the half and quarter-cistophorus, which vary in type,

The full weight of the cistcophorus was from 197-192 grs., and its current value represented

Wikipedia - Cista https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cista mystica #3-2 The **Greek Antonio** coin styles suggest Marc Antony was well known in **Greek Rome**.

> Head of Jupiter Ammon right, M ANTONIO COS III IMP IIII Victory walking right with wreath & palm branch,

> > Wild Winds - Cr546/2a Syd 1280

Wild Winds - Roman Imperatorial Coinage of Marc Antony https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/imp/marc\_antony/t.html

**#3-3** Marc Antony clearly transitioned from **Greek Antonio** [above] to **Latin Antonivs** [below].

IO AVG before her, SCARPVS IMP behind

Coins of the Roman Republic - Vol 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910 Coins of the Roman Republic - Volume 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910 https://archive.org/details/coinsofromanrepu0003brit/page/475/mode/1up Metal. Size. Date of Finding. Obverse. 19-18 в.с. SILVER 'Cistophoric Medallion' IMPIXTRPOV Head of Augustus Triumphal arch bearing figure of Augustus in quadriga; on either side, aquila. On frieze, IMP.IX. r., bare. Linear border.

side, aquila.

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications

**#4-1** A **red flag** is raised because this remarkably clever centennial clairvoyant created [in advance] sufficient *Roman Legions* to expand the *Roman Empire* narrative to it's greatest extend in 117 AD.

A charitable interpretation of the data suggests the first 100 years of the *Roman Empire* narrative is *creative fiction* using characters and artefacts from the *Roman Republic*.

Augustus ... Level (Tomb) ... 103.5 ... ? ... 95.0 ... 112.0 ... 95.6

Legion Count

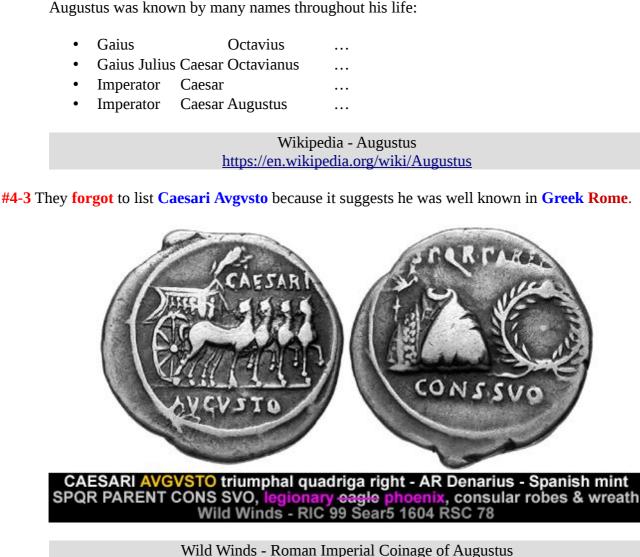
Within arch,  $S \cdot P \cdot R$ SIGNIS RECEPTIS

Provinces Created Count

95.6 I × 111 15.4.13.

Plate CXIX #11

Silver Cistophoric Medallion - IMPIXTRPOV Head of Augustus



https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/augustus/t.html

Augustus - AR Aureus - Emerita Mint - 19-18 BC - 7.86 g CAESAR AVGVSTVS between two laurel trees.
OB CIVIS SERVATOS in three lines within an oak wreath. Wild Winds - BMCRE 317 Cohen 206 Calico 249

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Augustus https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/augustus/t.html

**#4-4** And it's evident he transitioned from **Greek Avgvsto** [above] to **Latin Avgvstvs** [below].

Wikipedia - RPC https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rpc The **Second Triumvirate** was an extraordinary commission and magistracy created for Mark Antony, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, and Octavian to give them practically absolute power. It was formally constituted by law on 27 November 43 BC with a term of five years; it was renewed in 37 BC for another five years before expiring in 32 BC.

> Wikipedia - Second Triumvirate https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second triumvirate

> > Wikipedia - Augustus https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus

CLAUDIUS I A.D. 41-54 EAST SILVER 'Cistophoric Medallion' TICLAVD CAESAVG Head of COM ASI (in field r. and l.) Di-Claudius I r., bare. Border of dots. style temple-front, within which Fortuna (on r.), draped, and holding

Caesar **Augustus** (born Gaius Octavius; 23 September 63 BC – 19 August AD 14), also known as Octavian, was the founder of the Roman Empire; he reigned as the **first Roman** 

**emperor from 27 BC** until his death in AD 14.

The coins of Claudius are reclassified as commemorative coins.

Suspect #5

person able to read Etruscan.

in l. cornucopiae, crowning the Emperor (on l.) who stands facing, bare-headed, wearing military dress, holding in l. sword, and leaning with r. on spear. On frieze, ROM ETAVG Border of dots. 30.5.12. Æ 26-0 101.0 8.9 1.897Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications

The **last person** known to have been **able to read Etruscan** was the Roman emperor Claudius (10 BC - AD 54), who authored a treatise in 20 volumes on the Etruscans, called Tyrrenikà (now lost), and compiled a dictionary (also lost) by interviewing the last few elderly rustics who still spoke the language. Plautia Urgulanilla, the emperor's **first wife, was Etruscan**. Wikipedia - Etruscan Language - 18:21 04 May 2018 https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Etruscan language&oldid=839638994

3.61 AR 19.0 421 101.8 1.6892.5.13.Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 **Gaius Julius Caesar** (100 BC - 44 BC) was a Roman general and statesman. A member of the First Triumvirate, Caesar led the Roman armies in the Gallic Wars before defeating his political rival Pompey in a civil war, and subsequently became dictator from 49 BC until his assassination in 44 BC. He played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire. Using the Latin alphabet of the period, which lacked the letters J and U, Caesar's name would be rendered GAIVS IVLIVS CAESAR; the form CAIVS is also attested, using the older Roman representation of G by C. The standard abbreviation was C. IVLIVS CÆSAR, reflecting the older spelling. (The letterform  $\mathcal{E}$  is a ligature of the letters A and E, and is often used in Latin inscriptions to save space.) Wikipedia - Julius Caesar https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C. Julius Caesar **#2-1** The mainstream is trying to **pass off** the **Carthaginian military mint** as Julius Caesar. https://www.coinarchives.com/a/results.php?results=200&search=CAESAR+and+elephant The **Horned Serpent** appears in the mythologies of many cultures including Native American peoples, European, and Near Eastern mythology. Details vary among cultures, with many of the stories associating the mystical figure with water, rain, lightning, thunder, and rebirth.

undated coins they have [somehow or other] dated so they can claim he was the very first **Roman** to have their image embossed on a Carthaginian coin while they were still alive. **Caesar** was the **first** to stamp the **image of a living person** (his own) on a **Roman** coin ... History of Monetary Systems - Alexander del Mar - 1896 https://archive.org/details/historyofmonetar0000alex/page/34/mode/1up **Ignoring** a) the **fictional** Julius Caesar b) his **fictional** introduction of "living person" coin images and results in c) **all** Roman coins being classified as **commemorative coins**. The Republic of the United States of America continues this ancient commemorative coin tradition. The United States one-cent coin, often called the "penny", is a unit of currency equaling one one-hundredth of a United States dollar. The penny is issued in its current form as the Lincoln cent, with its obverse

Plate CXIV #1

either a didrachm of the Aeginctic standard, four Rhodian or three Asiatic drachms, or three Roman denarii. Coins of the Roman Republic - Volume 2 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910 https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.279870/page/n505/mode/1up A cista is a box or basket used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Etruscans and Romans for various practical and mystical purposes. In ancient **Greek** mystery cults, the **cista mystica** were **wicker-work boxes** which seem to have **contained a live serpent**, as represented in numerous ancient images, including coins on which a cista is shown half-open with a serpent creeping out of it. The **cista mystica** was also known to be **sacred to Bacchus**, but similar cult objects were probably also affiliated with Isis. In the Bacchic mysteries, the serpent was carried on a bed of grape leaves and was used as a stand-in for the god. The characteristic form of the serpent was an important component of the symbolism, and classical sources note it shares its shape with "the forms of men."

M ANTONIVS IMP COS DESIG ITER ET TERT, Laureate bust of Marc Antony, lituus below, all within a wreath of ivy and flowers III VIR R P C, Draped bust of Octavia right above cista, flanked by coiled serpents. BMC II 133 Antonia 60 RSC 2 Wild Winds - RPC 2201 Syd 1197 Wild Winds - Roman Imperatorial Coinage of Marc Antony https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/imp/marc\_antony/t.html

> Wikipedia - Latin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin

The five coins of Augustus [found at different levels] are reclassified as commemorative coins.

... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ...

Suspect #4

428 11.61 .. R 27.5

40 35 30

35 30

The 100 Year Credibility Gap

Malaga Bay - Roman Chronology: Credibility Gap https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/04/26/roman-chronology-credibility-gap/ Legion Count Provinces Created Count 0 100 Apparently, the *Roman Empire* **didn't** need to steadily increase the number of *Roman Legions* as the empire expanded towards it's "greatest extent" in 117 AD. Malaga Bay - Roman Chronology: Legendary Legions https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/04/23/roman-chronology-legendary-legions/ In the time of **Augustus** there were nearly 50 legions in active duty which were in various states of disorder. He **regulated and reduced** this number **to** that of about **25–35 legions**, which remained as such for most of the empire's history. Wikipedia - Roman Legion https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman\_legions

**Trajan** [98-117 AD] is remembered as a successful soldier-emperor who presided over one of the greatest military expansions in Roman history and led the Roman Empire to attain its

> Wikipedia - Trajan https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trajan

#4-2 A second red flag is raised because the name changes associated with Augustus suggest several sub-plots and storylines have been combined to form a fictional composite character.

**greatest territorial extent** by the time of his death.

... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ... Wikipedia - Latin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin The evidence points towards *Court Historians* imaginatively *resurrecting* long dead individuals [found on commemorative coins] for *Triumvirates* and as *Emperors*. Second Triumvirate - Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus Classical Numismatic Group - www.cngcoins.com Rei Publicae Constituendae, part of the title of the members of the second triumvirate, appearing on Roman coins

**#5-1** The first **red flag** for Claudius suggests he's seriously misdated because it's said he was the last

**#5-2** The second **red flag** for Claudius also suggests he's misdated because the official narrative claims he was born with a Victory Title. 50 0 50 100 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 At Birth Source: Wikipedia - List of Roman imperial victory titles Accession The dataset begins with <mark>outlier events</mark> that are indicative of *splicing and dicing*. Caligula and Claudius were both "born with" the "Germanicus" Victory Titles. Without these initial "born with" Victory Titles the Roman narrative would find itself having

to explain away how the Romans were "Victorious in Britain" [44 AD] without first having achieved some memorable victories in Europe. Malaga Bay - Macedonian Madness https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/11/13/macedonian-madness/ Caligula, 37–41 Germanicus ("victorious in Germania"), born with it Claudius, 41-54 Germanicus ("victorious in Germania"), born with it Britannicus ("victorious in Britain"), 44 Wikipedia - List of Roman Imperial Victory Titles https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of Roman imperial victory titles

 P: Old Italic and Old Latin P, which derives from Greek Pi, and is the ancestor of modern Latin P. The Roman P had this form P on coins and inscriptions until the reign of Claudius, c. 50 AD (see also Claudian letters). Wikipedia - P Wikipedia - P https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P **Old Latin**, also known as Early Latin or Archaic Latin, was the Latin language in **the period before 75 BC**, i.e. before the age of Classical Latin. Wikipedia - Old Latin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old Latin #5-4 The Clavd coins of Claudius indicates he was well known in Greek Rome.

#5-3 The third red flag for Claudius [that also applies to Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula] is the use of the Old Latin Don coins for 125 years after it was superseded by the Classical Latin P.

OB C S in three lines within an oak-wreath Winds - RIC 64 BMC 71 Sear RCV 1848 var Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Claudius https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/claudius/t.html

TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P XI IMP P P COS V, laureate head right

#5-5 It's evident he transitioned from **Greek Clavd** [above] to **Latin Clavdivs** [below]. Claudius AE As -S-C across field. Minerva standing

CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR IMP, bare head left Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Claudius https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/claudius/t.html ... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ... Wikipedia - Latin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin **#5-6** The cistophorus of Claudius provides another example of commemorative cult coins.

TI CLAVD CAES AVG, Bare head left
COM - ASI (across fields), front view of distyle temple inscribed ROM ET AVG
Claudius standing within holding spear and globe being crowned by female holding cornucopiae

Wild Winds - RIC 120 Sear 1838 RSC 3 BMCRE 228 Paris 304 RPC 2221

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Claudius https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/claudius/t.html

The **cistophorus** was a coin **of ancient Pergamum**. It was introduced shortly before 190 B.C. at that city to provide the Attalid kingdom with a substitute for Seleucid coins and the tetradrachms of Philetairos. It also came to be used by a number of other cities that were under Attalid control. These cities included Alabanda and Kibyra. It continued to be **minted** and circulated by the Romans with different coin types and legends, but the same weight **down to the time of Hadrian**, long after the kingdom was bequeathed to Rome.

Wikipedia - Cistophorus https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cistophorus Suspect #6 The coins of Vespasian are reclassified as commemorative coins. Old Japanese Cedar - D/H Ratio  $\delta D_{SMOW}(\%)$ Isotopic Tree Thermometers - Libby - 1976

espasian 69-79 AD 1248-1259 CE

1200 1350 1250 1300 1400 VESPASIAN A.D. 69-79 ROME A.D. 75 SILVER Denarius

> IMPCAESAR VESPASIANVSAV PONMAX TRPCOSVI Female C (from r., upwards) Bust of figure, naked to waist, seated l., Vespasian r., laur. holding in r. palm-branch.

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications

Wikipedia - Vespasian https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vespasian

The fourth and last emperor who reigned in the *Year of the Four Emperors* ...

#6-1 The mainstream [with no hint of embarrassment] state a Vespasian medallion was minted

99.0

478

1.5.11.

430

2.82 At 17.5

sometime between 356-394 AD.

**Vespasian** ... was Roman emperor from **69 to 79**.

Vespasian - AE Medallion - 37.8 mm - 24.96 gr - Struck AD 356-394 IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III, laureate head right, drapery fold on left

shoulder, countermark: palm branch in right field.

Hunter, wearing short tunic, standing right, pointing a spear held with both hands, at a wild boar left before him; small hunting hound leaping up at the

boar; tree in the background. Wild Winds - Cohen 200; Gnecchi 46-47 Sambon 905 Alföldi 242 Image: Portale Numismatico dello Stato

> Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Vespasian https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/vespasian/t.html

The revised dating for the Vespasian *medallion* [356-394 AD] of 750-788 CE harks back to the era

These 274 years covered by the *Late Roman Rulers* fit very neatly into the 275 year gap between the Arabian and Heinsohn horizons. This alignment indicates the dates of the Late

> Malaga Bay - Sardis 12: Roman Reversal https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/10/25/sardis-12-roman-reversal/

Vespasian - AE15 quadrans - AD 71 - Rome - 3.57 g
IMP VESPASIAN AVG (clockwise from lower left), palm tree
PON M TR P P P COS III around, S-C across fields, Vexillum

Wild Winds with permission of cngcoins.com - RIC II 341 Paris 600

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Vespasian https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/vespasian/t.html

The quadrans (literally meaning "a quarter") or teruncius ("three unciae") was a low-value Roman bronze coin worth one quarter of an as. The quadrans was issued from the beginning of cast bronze coins during the Roman Republic, showing three pellets representing three

After ca. 90 BC, when bronze coinage was reduced to the semuncial standard, the quadrans became the lowest-valued coin in production. Surviving quadrantes from this period (though that name is not shown on the coins) typically have weights between 1.5 grams and 4 grams, perhaps depending in part on the alloy or metals contained. It was produced sporadically until the time of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161). Unlike other coins during the Roman Empire, the quadrans rarely bore the image of the emperor, due to its small size.

of *large masonry* and it's likely this *medallion* is more accurately described as *large money*.

Roman Rulers should be incremented by **394 years**.

unciae as a mark of value. ...

IMP CAESAR

... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ...

The **coins of Titus** are arranged in four sections:

(2) Imperial coins minted as Augustus,

(1) Roman Imperial coins as Caesar minted under Vespasian,

(4) other Provincial coins primarily arranged according to RPC.

example] was minted [somehow or other] using exhausted orichalcum.

(3) Imperial commemorative issues struck under Domitian, Trajan etc. and

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coins of Titus https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/titus/i.html

#7-1 The bronze **sestertius** of Titus seems to be yet another example of misdated money that [in this

Either way:

#6-2 It's evident commemorative coins of Vespasian were well known in Greek Rome.

Wikipedia - Quadrans https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadrans **#6-3** And it's evident he transitioned from **Greek Vespasian** [above] to **Latin Vespasianvs** [below].

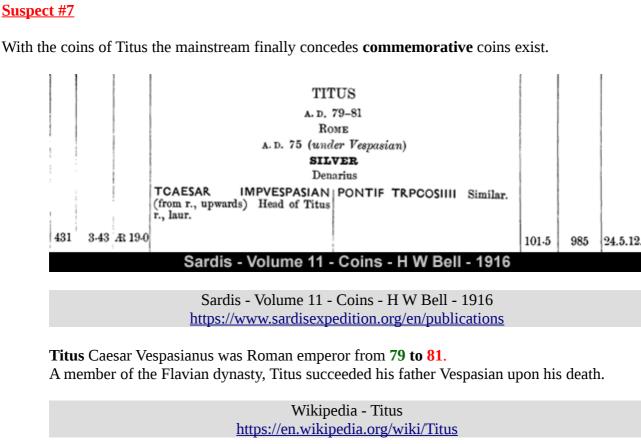
Vespasian Denarius - 75 AD

PON MAX TR P COS VI, Pax seated left holding branch Wild Winds - RIC 772 RSC 366 BMC 161

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Vespasian https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/vespasian/t.html

> Wikipedia - Latin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin

VVS AVG, laureate head right



Titus - Orichalcum sestertius - 31mm 22.82g 6h - Rome 80-81 AD Overhead view of the Colosseum; the exterior displaying four tiers of arches, the top three containing statuary, spectators arrayed in sectioned seating within; porticoed building on the left - Meta Sudans turning post on the right IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII Titus seated left on curule chair, holding branch and scroll two shields behind him and other arms around him - S-C across fields Wild Winds - RIC 184 Hendin 1594 BMCRE 190 Paris 189-190 In or about 23 BC, with the coinage reform of Augustus, the sestertius was reintroduced as a large brass denomination ... until the late 3rd century AD. Wikipedia - Sestertius https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sestertius Orichalcum or aurichalcum is a metal mentioned in several ancient writings, including the story of Atlantis in the Critias of Plato. ... Pliny the Elder [23-79 AD] points out that **orichalcum** had lost currency due to the **mines being exhausted**. ... In numismatics, the term "orichalcum" is used to refer to the **golden-colored bronze alloy** used for the sestertius and dupondius coins. It is considered more valuable than copper, of which the as coin was made.

> Wikipedia - Orichalcum https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orichalcum

Border of dots. L15 4.4.13. 432 Æ 18-0 Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications **Domitian** was Roman emperor from **81 to 96.** The son of Vespasian and the younger brother of Titus, his two predecessors on the throne, he was the last member of the Flavian dynasty. Wikipedia - Domitian https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domitian **#8-1** It's evident **Domitian** was celebrated as **Greek Domitian**. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm - Minted for or in Asia
IMP CAES DOMITIAN AVG P M COS VIII, laureate head right
CA-PIT, RESTIT below, tetrastyle Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus Capitolinas, with Jupiter seated facing within between Juno & Minerva standing, pediment decorated with quadriga, statues on roof. d Winds - RPC II 864 RIC 841 RSC Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Domitian https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/domitian/t.html The cistophorus, which was so named from its type, the sacred Bacchic chest or cista, made its first appearance in western Asia Minor about the end of the 3rd cent. B.C. It had its origin at Ephesus, and its issue rapidly extended throughout Mysia, Lydia, Ionia and Phrygia, in

which districts it became the chief medium of exchange in silver ...

Roman denarii.

The two cities which preserved the issue of these pieces the longest were **Ephesus and** Pergamum. Of the former place there is an almost unbroken series struck under Roman influence from circ. B.C. 134-48, but at Pergamum their coinage appears to have been somewhat intermittent, to be revived under the Roman proconsuls circ. B.C. 57. ...

The full weight of the cistcophorus was from 197-192 grs., and its current value represented either a didrachm of the Aeginctic standard, four Rhodian or three Asiatic drachms, or three

Coins of the Roman Republic - Volume 2 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910 https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.279870/page/n505/mode/1up

Umm Balad fort - Red Sea Hills Remote Roman Forts - HeritageDaily -www.heritagedaily.com **Umm Balad** is a small fort and rest stop in the Red Sea Hills of the eastern desert in Egypt.

> https://web.archive.org/web/20161226163221/https://www.heritagedaily.com/2016/12/10remote-roman-forts/113779

> Malaga Bay - Enigmatic Egypt: Roman Ruination – Red Sea Hills https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/05/28/enigmatic-egypt-roman-ruination-red-sea-hills/

#8-2 And it's evident he transitioned from **Greek Domitian** [above] to **Latin Domitianvs** [below]. /S AVG P M, laureate head right IVPPITER CONSERVATOR, eagle standing right on thunderbolt, head left Wild Winds - Cohen 319 RIC 143 BMC 51 Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Domitian https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/domitian/t.html ... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ... Wikipedia - Latin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin **#8-3** A **red flag** is raised for the dating of Domitian [81-96 AD] 1261-1276 CE because it seems very unlikely he would start building forts and temples in the parched deserts of Egypt at least 300 years after the desiccation of Saharan settlements started around [230 BC] 950 CE. Qasr Dush from north-east, Kharga depression Wikimedia: Roland Unger **Qasr Dush** was a site founded by the Ptolemies on the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert ... at the southern end of the **Kharga Oasis** in **Egypt** ... The small fort, built of mud bricks, was possibly erected before the construction of the immediately adjacent sandstone temple, which was **built** during the reign of **Emperor Domitian (81-96)**. German Wikipedia - Qasr Dusch Translation: www.Deepl.com https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qasr Dusch If the *Lake Moeris* narrative [and chronology] accurately reflects events in Egypt then the draining of surface water and the dropping of ground water levels since [around] 230 BC will have left many **settlements stranded** [literally] **high and dry.** Malaga Bay - Enigmatic Egypt: Roman Ruination - Desert https://malagabav.wordpress.com/2018/05/07/enigmatic-egypt-roman-ruination-desert/

The fort was constructed under the rule of **Domitian (81 to 96AD)** to protect a satellite quarry and the quarrying operations in the area. Umm Balad Fort - Red Sea Hills - Remote Roman Forts - Heritage Daily - 2016

Sudans before the Colosseum in 1858 The **Colosseum** is an elliptical amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy, just east of the Roman Forum. It is the largest ancient amphitheatre ever built, and is still the largest standing amphitheatre in the world, despite its age. Construction began under the emperor Vespasian (r. 69–79 AD) in 72 and was **completed in 80 AD under** his successor and heir, **Titus** (r. 79–81). Further modifications were made during the reign of Domitian (r. 81–96). Wikipedia - Colosseum https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colosseum The **Meta Sudans** was a large monumental conical fountain in ancient Rome. The Meta Sudans was **built** some time **between 89 and 96** ... [dubious – discuss … even if not fully completed by 81, **certainly before\_89-96!**] [dubious – discuss … mentioned by Seneca in Ep. 56.4, so it must have stood **before AD 65**] Wikipedia - Meta Sudans https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meta Sudans #7-2 The amphitheatre coin collection highlights sequencing issues with the later versions lacking the aqueduct connection. Additionally, the **absence** of **ROMA** branding and image differences makes it impossible to know with certainty whether these images are of the Colosseum in Rome.

The Flavian Amphitheatre - John Henry Parker - 1876

The Flavian Amphitheatre - John Henry Parker - 1876 https://archive.org/details/flavianamphithea00park/page/n180/mode/1up

emperors, one of **Vespasian**, **A.D. 80**, with the head of Titus, and inscription on the obverse. This is a bird's-eye view, represented with the walls of the two storeys, and with the Meta Sudans on one side, and a double range of columns on the opposite side, one over the other. This **medal** was used by Fontana in his plans and drawings of a restoration, though he does not give an engraving of it. The upper storey is very different from the existing building; in

colonnade or arcade, of two storeys, connecting the amphitheatre with the Coelian, seen on the coin, was most probably to carry the shallow open channel of water from the Aqueduct.

The second of **Domitian**, nearly the same as the last, but with a double arcade instead of colonnade; the third of **Alexander Severus**, with the Meta Sudans m on the right, and a group of figures on the left. There are two coins of this emperor with the same subject on the

The fourth of **Gordianus III.**, with the legend on the obverse, IMP.GORDIANUS . PIVS . FELIX . AVG. ; on the reverse the view of the Colosseum, as if looking down upon it, with the masts for the awning, and a wild-beast hunt going on at a high level, certainly not at the bottom (as has been said). On the left, standing behind the Meta Sudans, is a colossal

> The Flavian Amphitheatre - John Henry Parker - 1876 https://archive.org/details/flavianamphithea00park/page/n42/mode/1up

> > DOMITIAN A.D. 81-96 ROME A.D. 88 SILVER

IMPCAESDOMITAVCCERMPM | IMPXVIICOSXIIIICENSPPP

Reverse.

Minerva, wearing crested helmet

in r. thunderbolt, and resting with l. on long spear; behind her,

and long chiton, standing l.

Level (Tomb)

The Flavian Amphitheatre and Meta Sudans are represented on four coins of the

the interior the upper gallery is evidently represented on this medal as of wood; the

reverse, not of the same size, and not quite alike.

The coins of Domitian are reclassified as commemorative coins.

TRPVIII Bust of Domitian r.,

figure about fifty feet high.

Metal

Suspect #8

No

The coins of Trajan are reclassified as commemorative coins. TRAJAN A.D. 98-117 ROME A.D. 116 SILVER Denarius IMPCAESNERTRAIANOPTIM | PMTRPCOSVIPPSP QR AVCCERDACPARTHICO Bust of Trajan r., laur.; shoulders draped. Providentia, draped, standing l., leaning with labor and l.) leaning with l. elbow on column, and holding in l. hand sceptre; at her feet, globus. Border of dots. I.112 24.4.13. 433 3.18 AR 19.5 95-8Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916

https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications

Wikipedia - Trajan https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trajan

**Trajan** was Roman emperor from **98 to 117**.

drachm - Pergamum or Ephesus - 26mm 10.69g Trajan - AR IMP NERVA CAES TRAIAN AVG GERM PM TR PPP, laureate head right COS II across fields, six grain-ears tied in a bundle. Wild Winds - RIC II 715 BMCRE 707 Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Trajan https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/trajan/t.html

**#9-1** It's evident **Trajan** was commemorated in **Ancient Rome** by the **Late Roman Rulers**.

TRAIAN - AE contorniate - AE40 - 19.62 g - Rome Laureate head right

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Trajan https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/trajan/t.html A **contorniate**, or contourniate, is a type of ancient **Roman medal or medallion** of bronze issued in the fourth and fifth centuries CE, having a deep furrow on the contour or edge, as if the object had been turned in a lathe. The extant contorniates show portraits of various earlier emperors (especially Nero and Trajan) or of cultural figures such as Homer, Solon, Euclid, Pythagoras, Socrates, Sallust, Apollonius Tyaneus, and Apuleius, as well as athletes, whose victories are symbolized by palm leaves and chariots, either bigae or quadrigae. Wikipedia - Contorniate https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contorniate These 274 years covered by the *Late Roman Rulers* fit very neatly into the 275 year gap between the Arabian and Heinsohn horizons. This alignment indicates the dates of the Late Roman Rulers should be incremented by **394 years**.

Hercules standing, grasping the horn and jaws of the Cretan bull running left ld Winds - Alfoeldi 282

Heinsohn Arabian Hecker -40 Horizon Horizon Horizon -50 -60 -70 -80

-90

100

110

120

Old Japanese Cedar

D/H Ratio Against Time Isotopic Tree Thermometers

Libby - 1976

130 400 Malaga Bay - Sardis 12: Roman Reversal https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/10/25/sardis-12-roman-reversal/ **#9-2** It's evident the ancient **Traian** transitioned into **Greek Traiano** and **Latin Traianvs**.

> Trajan Denarius
> IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP aureate head draped on far shoulder COS V PP SPOR OPTIMO PRINC AET-AVG eternitas standing facing holding heads of sun and moon in extended hands

Late Roman

Rulers

Early Roman Rulers

AIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P CO laureate, draped and cuirassed bust

Bare-headed, draped bust of Trajan senior right Wild Winds - RIC 763 Cohen 2 Calicó 1135 Sear 3322

DIVVS PATER T

ÁVG GER DAC PM TŘ P COS VI PP

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Trajan https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/trajan/t.html ... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ... Wikipedia - Latin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin

Like the more familiar anthropomorphic deities, Aeternitas and other abstractions were cultivated with sacrifices and temples, both in Rome and in the provinces. The temple of **Aeternitas** Augusta **at Tarraco in** Roman **Spain** was pictured on a coin. From the 2nd to the mid-3rd century, **the iconography of Aeternitas includes** the globe, celestial bodies (stars, or sun and moon), and the **phoenix**, a symbol of cyclical time, since the **phoenix** was reborn in flames every 500 years. **Aeternitas sometimes holds the globe** on which the phoenix perches. Wikipedia - Aeternitas https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeternitas **#9-3** *Roșia Montană* [Romania] and *Dolaucothi* [Wales] are likely *Late Roman Rulers* gold mines.

Faustina I Sestertius Obv: DIVA AVG FAVSTINA, draped bust right.

Wild Winds - RIC III 1103 Cohen 20

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Faustina I https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/faustina I/t.html

The religious maintenance of abstract deities such as Aeternitas was characteristic of official

In ancient Roman religion, **Aeternitas** was the divine personification of **eternity**. ...

x on globe - transverse sceptre

**AETERNITAS S-C seated holding phoe** 

Roman cult from the time of the Julio-Claudians to the Severans.

Illyrian geographical range of peoples and languages

before Celtic expansion and Roman conquest, ca. 500 BC

**Illyricum** was a Roman province that existed **from 27 BC to** sometime during the reign of Vespasian (69–79 AD). ... Dalmatia had considerable strategic and economic importance for the Romans. It possessed a number of important commercial ports along its coastline, and

had **gold-mines in Dalmatia** with an imperial bureau in Salona.

Rosia Montana Roman Gold Mines Wikimedia: Codrinb

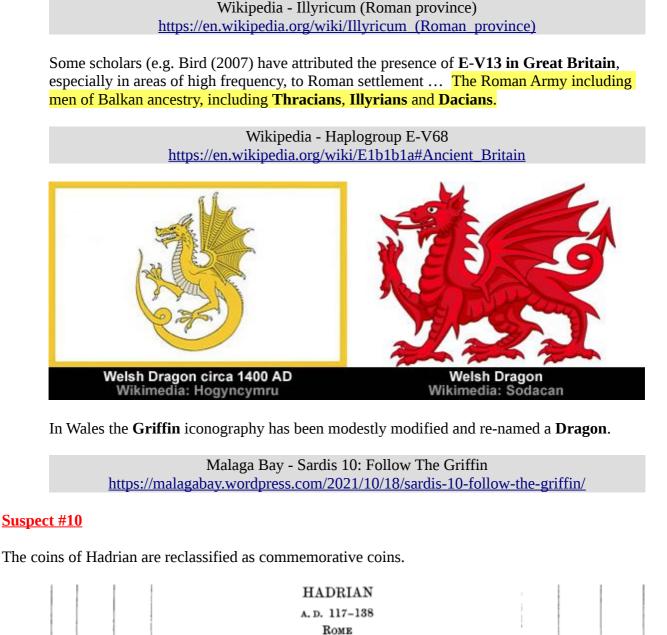
Wikipedia - Roșia Montană https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosia Montana

Rosia Montană ... in the Apuseni Mountains of western Transylvania, Romania ... then known as Alburnus Maior, was **founded by** the Romans during the rule of **Trajan** as a

mining town, with Illyrian colonists from South Dalmatia.

Wikimedia

LiCoR



A.D. 119 SILVER Denarii

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications

> Wikipedia - Hadrian https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hadrian

**#10-1** Long story short: **Hadrian** also transitioned from **Greek Hadriano** to **Latin Hadrianvs**.

IMPCAESARTRAIAN HADRIA NVSAVC Bust of Hadrian, bearded, r., laur. Border of dots.

HADRIANVS AVCCOSIIIPP Head of Hadrian, bearded, r., bare.

**Hadrian** was Roman emperor from **117 to 138**.

434

2.16 AR 17.0

3.27 R 19.0

PROVIDEN TIAAVC Similar.

SALAVC (in ex.) Salus seated I. on throne with back;

in r. hand she holds patera over altar in front of her, around which is coiled a serpent; l. arm rests on back of throne. Border of dots.

I.715 18.3.13.

I.1052 8.4.14.

100.2

103.7

Hadrain - AR Cistophorus - Nicomedia in Bithynia - 11.34 g
IMP CAES TRA HADRIANO AVG P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust -QR across, COM BIT beneath octastyle temple with ROM AVG on frieze

Wild Winds - RIC 459ff var BMCRE 1100 var (bust type) SNG von Aulock 6606

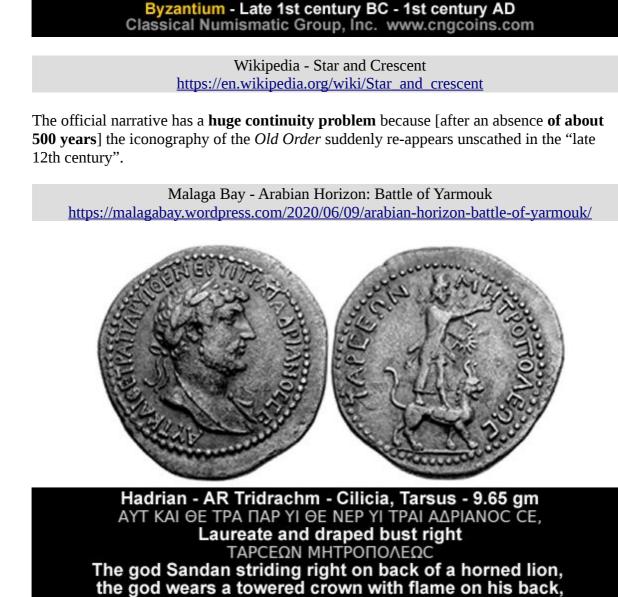
Hadrian Denarius HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right, slight drapery on left shoulder COS III - star within crescent Wild Winds - RSC 459

> Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Hadrian https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/hadrian/t.html

associated to some degree with Byzantium ... Some Byzantine coins of the 1st century BC and later show the head of Artemis with bow and quiver, and feature a crescent with what

By the late Hellenistic or early Roman period, the **star and crescent** motif had been

appears to be a **six-rayed** [eight-rayed] star on the reverse.



and holds a quiver, sceptre, sword, double-axe, and diadem SNG Levante 996 - Classical Numismatic Group - www.cngcoins.com

The cult of **Sandan**, or **Sandas**, is a remnant of the **17th century BC Hittite** occupation of

headdress, holding a club and plant, probably related to the Mesopotamian Tree of Life. Like the rest of the Hittite High Gods, Teshub's feet never touch earth; he either rides the back of mythological beasts, is borne on the shoulders of lesser gods, or strides above the mountain tops. The mountain tops recall the lofty Hittite homeland, as does the high-peaked cap, and

While Sandan's cult in Tarsos became assimilated with that of Herakles, in his origins as a

Classical Numismatic Group https://www.cngcoins.com/Article.aspx?ArticleID=376

CARACALLA A.D. 211-217 ROME A.D. 211-213 BRONZE Sestertius MAVRELANTONINVSPIVSAVC|SECVRITATI PERPETVAE

BRIT Bust of Caracalla, beardless, r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.

Securitas seated r., resting her head against her r. hand, and holding in l. long sceptre; at her feet, altar; in ex., SC

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications

Wikipedia - Caracalla https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caracalla

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (born Lucius Septimius Bassianus), better known by his nickname **Caracalla**, was Roman emperor from **198 to 217 AD**. He was a member of the Severan dynasty, the elder son of Emperor Septimius Severus and Empress Julia Domna.

104-0 III.815 6.5.14.

Within the Hittite sanctuary at Yazilikaya he is depicted as a bearded god with conical

Cilicia. In his Luwian form he was Teshub, the god of mountain storms.

nature god he is more similar to the Greek king of the gods, Zeus.

the pyramidal shape of Sandan's altar.

The coins of Caracalla are reclassified as commemorative coins.

Suspect #11

436 28-85 Æ 32-5

**#11-1** Caracalla is a prolific advocate for commemorative coins. Some of the many faces of Caracalla Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coins of Caracalla Warning: Very large file of ca. 2,500 images

> Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Caracalla https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/caracalla/t.html

> > Caracalla 198-217 AD

Caracalla **Farnese** Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli Wikimedia: Marie-Lan Nguyen

Fresco of an Macedonian soldiers, arms, and armaments - 4th century BC

Caracalla was "inordinately preoccupied" with Macedonia and he "openly" went around in

Malaga Bay - Macedonian Madness https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/11/13/macedonian-madness/

Caracalla's **Macedonian-style phalanxes** had been "obsolete" for at least 400 years.

**#11-2** Caracalla is also [in the mainstream narrative context] a certifiable **Macedonian** *fruit cake*.

"Macedonian dress".

Translated from the Greek by Edward C Echols – 1961 https://www.tertullian.org/fathers/herodian 04 book4.htm#C8 GORDIAN III A.D. 238-244 ROME SILVER Argenteus Minutulus |SALUSTUCUSTI Salus stand-Bust of Gordian III, beardless, r., ing r., holding in r. cornucopiae; laur., wearing paludamentum. 437 2.94 AR 19.5 102.8I.841 16.2.14 Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 Gordian III was Roman emperor from 238 to 244. Wikipedia - Gordian III

sco of an ancient Macedonian soldier - 3rd centur Archeological Museum in Istanbul Wikimedia: DeFly 1. **CARACALLA**, after attending to matters in the garrison camps along the Danube River, went down into Thrace at the Macedonian border, and immediately he became Alexander the Great. To **revive the memory of the Macedonian in every possible way**, he ordered statues and paintings of his hero to be put on public display in all cities. He filled the Capitol, the rest of the temples, indeed, all Rome, with statues and paintings designed to suggest that he was a second Alexander. 2. At times we saw ridiculous portraits, statues with one body which had on each side of a single head the faces of Alexander and the emperor. Caracalla himself went about in **Macedonian dress**, affecting especially the broad sun hat and short boots. He enrolled names of Alexander's generals. Laconian and Pitanate battalion. History of the Roman Empire – Herodian of Antioch – Book 4 – Chapter VIII Suspect #12 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gordian\_III The **Year of the Six Emperors** was the year **AD 238** ... Wikipedia - Year of the Six Emperors https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Year of the Six Emperors **#12-1** Gordian III is another prolific advocate for commemorative coins.

picked youths in a unit which he labeled his Macedonian phalanx; its officers bore the 3. He also summoned picked young men from Sparta and formed a unit which he called his The coins of Gordian III [last of the *Six Emperors* in 238 AD] are reclassified as commemorative.

Gordian III - AR Antoninianus IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, radiate, draped & cuirassed bust right VIRTVS AVG, Virtus standing facing in military dress, head left, shield & spear Wild Winds - RIC 6 RSC 381

1,670+ images - may take a while to download!

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Gordian III https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/gordian III/t.html

**#12-1** Gordian III is also an excellent advocate for Edwin Johnson because the introduction of the [pre-reform radiate] **antoninianus** by Caracalla in [215 AD] 1395 CE suggests the **Roman** narrative should be truncated by 24 years so it terminates neatly at 1400 CE. Elagabalus Gallienus - Asian mint Trajan Decius

silver 249-251 AD

silver 218-222 AD

billon 253-268 AD

```
English Wikipedia: Maximus Rex
                                                         barbarous
                                                                          barbarous
       Gallienus
                                  Aurelian
  copper 253-268 AD
                            silvered 270-275 AD
                                                        radiate - Cu
                                                                         radiate - Cu
The antoninianus or pre-reform radiate was a coin used during the Roman Empire
thought to have been valued at 2 denarii. It was initially silver, but was slowly debased to
bronze with a minimal silver content.
The coin was introduced by Caracalla in early 215 AD.
It was silver, similar to the denarius except that it was slightly larger and featured the
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D/H Ratio Against Time Isotopic Tree Thermometers - Libby - 1976 Purity %

90 80 70 60 50

10 1350 The *Phantom Frosts* in Thomas Tegg's *Frost Chronology* indicate the *Phantom History* begins in 220 AD and [if Edwin Johnson is correct] the period finishes in 1400 CE. Malaga Bay - 1400 Years of Fabricated Frosts https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/03/01/1400-years-of-fabricated-frosts/ Edwin Johnson (1842–1901) was an English historian, best known for his radical criticisms of Christian historiography. ... In The Pauline Epistles and The Rise of English Culture Johnson made the radical claim that the whole of the so-called **Dark Ages between 700 and 1400 A. D.** had never occurred, but had been **invented by Christian writers** who created imaginary characters and events. Wikipedia - Edwin Johnson (historian) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin Johnson (historian) **#12-2** The continuation of the [pre-reform radiate] **antoninianus** into the **Late Roman Rulers** era suggests all the radiate ruler coins [including Gordian III] belong to the Late Roman Rulers era.

Gordian III - AR Antoninianus IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, radiate, draped & cuirassed bust right /IRTVS AVG, Virtus standing facing in military dress, head left, shield & spear Wild Winds - RIC 6 RSC 381

-90 Old Japanese Cedar 100 D/H Ratio Against Time Isotopic Tree Thermometers 110 Libby - 1976 120 Early Roman Late Roman Rulers Rulers 130 100 200 400 700 800 900 1400 Malaga Bay - Sardis 12: Roman Reversal https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/10/25/sardis-12-roman-reversal/

Copper alloy radiate - Constantius I - C. AD 303 - Mint of Carthage
Diameter 20.01 mm - Weight 3.14 g - Findspot: Oxfordshire - FindID: 83307
The Portable Antiquities Scheme / The Trustees of the British Museum The **post-reform radiate** ... looked very similar to the antoninianus (pre-reform radiate), with a **radiate crown**, similar to the one worn by the Roman deity, **Sol Invictus**. Wikipedia - Post-Reform Radiate https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-reform\_radiate **#12-2** If all of the **radiate rulers** belong to the **Late Roman Rulers** era then its very likely *Sol Invictus* belongs to the **Late Roman Rulers** era.

all dating from the earlier Republic. They **claim that there was never a separate solar** deity named Sol Invictus. Wikipedia - Sol Invictus https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sol invictus

**Sol Invictus**, on the other hand, was a Syrian sun god ... Although the Syrian origin of Sol Invictus is undisputed in the traditional view, there has never been consensus on which

In the **revisionist** view, there was only one cult of the Sun God in Rome, continuous from the monarchy to the end of antiquity. This was a Roman god who was simply called Sol. There were at least three temples of the Sun god in Rome, all active during the Empire and

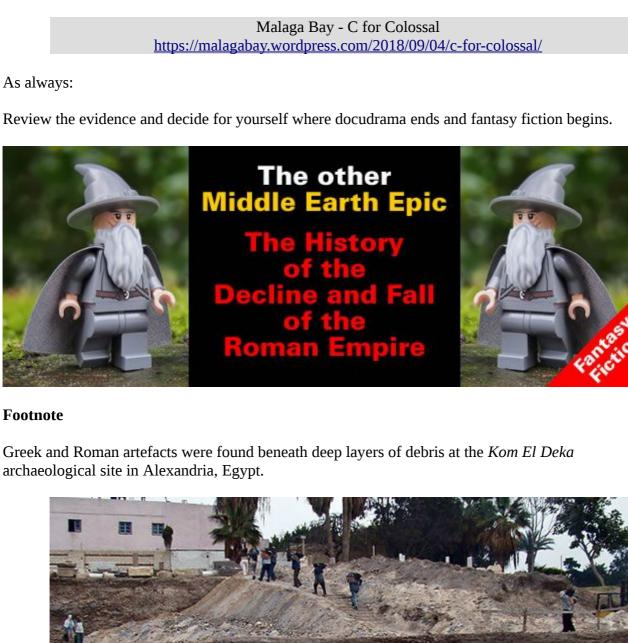
Syrian solar deity he was ...

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Gordian III https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/gordian III/t.html The fourth of **Gordianus III.**, with the legend on the obverse, IMP.GORDIANUS . PIVS . FELIX . AVG. ; on the reverse the view of the Colosseum, as if looking down upon it, with the masts for the awning, and a wild-beast hunt going on at a high level, certainly not at the bottom (as has been said). On the left, standing behind the Meta Sudans, is a colossal figure about fifty feet high. The Flavian Amphitheatre - John Henry Parker - 1876 https://archive.org/details/flavianamphithea00park/page/n42/mode/1up

Gordian III - AE37 Medallion - 47.82 g

IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right MVNIFICENTIA GORDIANI AVG, bird's eye view of the Colosseum, between meta sudans and statue of Fortuna on the left, and temple

of Juno on the right, elephant and bull in the arena. Wild Winds - Cohen 166 Mazzini III, 166 (this coin) Gnecchi II 23



depository of ash from the nearby thermae" - Kom El Deka - 2009 Iris Fernandez - Institute for the Study of the Ancient World

The party line promoted by Wikipedia is that Kom El Deka was the Roman Quarter of

Apparently, they prefer to *draw a veil* over the early 1st century AD *Roman* villas. This is unfortunate as the *Villa of the Birds* has a beautiful Early *Roman* mosaic. They also prefer to

*draw a veil* over the 2nd/3rd century Greek inscription in the *Roman* Baths.

Alexandria between the 4th and 7th centuries.

c. 1200-1300; c. 1200-1400; 950-1100: c. 850-950; c. 650-750; Coins found Constantine dynasty, Arcadius, Philip the Arab, Diocletian, Septimius Severus, Trajan, Hadrian Photo: J. Sidorczak-Heinsohn The vertical structure (red-brown) is from the 120s AD (Hadrian). A side-by-side comparison confirms Alexandria and Rome are fairly well aligned. The alignment results provide further support for Leona Libby's *Old Japanese Cedar Tree* chronology and the [generally unrecognised] *Arabian Horizon* centred on 637 CE. Malaga Bay - R for Rome https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/07/r-for-rome/ Isunami 912 Tsunami

Explore Hadrian's City on the Nile - The Antinoupolis Foundation

Malaga Bay - Enigmatic Egypt: Roman Ruination - Nile Valley https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/04/30/enigmatic-egypt-roman-ruination-nile-valley/

600

1200

+1,180

900

912

+394

Heinsohr

Horizon

1500

1424

Hecker

Horizon

Roman artefacts unearthed at *Kom El Deka* were buried between **650 and 950 CE** and that period

300

274 yrs

These 274 years covered by the *Late Roman Rulers* fit very neatly into the 275 year gap between the Arabian and Heinsohn horizons. This alignment indicates the dates of the Late Roman Rulers should be incremented by 394 years. ... The dates of the Early Roman

aligns with the *Late Roman Rulers* era in the *Malaga Bay* revised chronology.

0

512 yrs

Rulers [ending with Gordian III] are incremented by 1,180 years.

Arabian

Horizon

637 Arabian lorizon

Nile Valley: Antinopolis

-300

Before 26

After

Early Romans

Late Romans

Early Romans

Late Romans

-40

Kom El Deka - Villa of the Birds

discussion of the context of this discovery, see excavation report, Majcherek 2011: 37ff., in

The coins came from upper layers of accumulation consisting of ashes, sand and debris, **immediately underlying the lower Islamic necropolis** and related to the functioning of the

With rare exceptions, the coins could be dated to the Late Roman period (4th–5th

baths and possibly also to some unidentified workshops in the area.

**century AD**) or even more generally to late antiquity (4th–7th century AD).

Exploration in 2008 in Area F south of the baths and northwest of the cisterns (for a

Iris Fernandez -

this volume) produced **116 aes coins**.

2009 - Institute for the Study of the Ancient World

archaeological site appear to be problematic for the mainstream chronology.

Kom el Dikka is the mound on the left Alexandria - Piri Reis in Kitab-i el-Bahriyye - 1526 Kom el Dikka, Alexandria - Initial Survey Report and Preliminary Project 2015 - Bibliotheca Alexandrina

Malaga Bay - Enigmatic Egypt: Roman Ruination - Nile Delta https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/04/17/enigmatic-egypt-roman-ruination-nile-delta/

kilns were located on top of residential ruins, the destruction of which has been dated to the end of the 3rd century AD. **Identifiable specimens** comprised issues of emperors from the Second Tetrarchy period, the Constantine dynasty, Arcadius and the 6th and 7th century, corresponding well with the known dating of the bath complex.

tetradrachms dates back to 4th and even 5th century, which suggests that the hoard was **displaced somehow** from its original 3rd century location. it is likely that fill from the early Roman houses was used for filling up and levelling the construction site. The hoarded coins may have been moved together with the earth and consequently became dispersed over a small area of a few area in their secondary deposition context.

Among the coins were **33 tetradrachms struck between** the reign of **Philip the Arab** and

The chronological structure of this set is typical of hoards from the middle of the last decade

of the 3rd century AD. Bulk of the pottery uncovered in the same context as the

**Diocletian**, in the latter case before the monetary reform of AD 297.

Connoisseurs of the commemorative coin concept can *chill out* at *Kom El Deka*.

Numismatic finds from Kom el-Dikka (Alexandria), 2008 Adam Jegliński – PAM 20 (Research 2008), 70-79 Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology – University of Warsaw (PCMA UW) content/uploads/pam/PAM 2008 XX/PAM 20 Jeglinski 70 79.pdf

On the other hand:

**emperor wearing a radiate crown**, indicating it was a double denomination. Antoniniani **depicting women** (usually the emperor's wife) featured the bust **resting upon a** crescent-moon [venus]. Wikipedia - Antoninianus https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoninianus Old Japanese Cedar δD<sub>SMOW</sub>(‰ 100 40 30 20

The **post-reform radiate** (the Latin name, like many Roman coins of this time, is Wikipedia - Post-Reform Radiate https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-reform radiate

Heinsohn Arabian -40 Horizon Horizon -50 -60

unknown), was a Roman coin first issued by Diocletian during his currency reforms. Hecker Horizon -70 -80

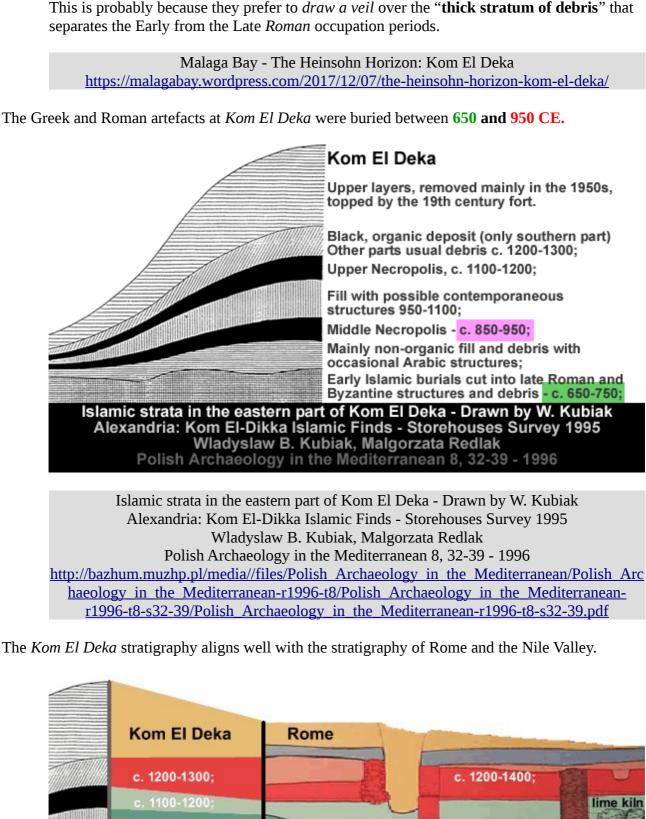
and Jupiter Dolichenus - Museum of Dioclecian Baths, Rome Dedication slab representing the Sun god crowned by solar rays, the Moon goddess [Venus] bearing a crescent on her hair, and an old man, perhaps Jupiter Dolichenus. From the area of the barracks of the Equites Singulares, via Tasso, Rome. Wikipedia - Stele Sol Invictus Terme https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Stele Sol Invictus Terme.jpg **Sol Invictus** ... was long considered to be the official sun god of the later Roman Empire. In recent years, however, the scholarly community has become divided on Sol between traditionalists and a growing group of revisionists. In the traditional view, Sol Invictus was the second of two entirely different sun gods in Rome. The first of these, **Sol Indiges**, or Sol, **was** an early Roman deity **of minor importance** whose cult had petered out by the first century AD.

Detail from Trajan's Column, Rome The **equites singulares** Augusti were the cavalry arm of the Praetorian Guard during the Principate period of imperial Rome. ... The unit's **origin is uncertain** ... The unit is documented on Trajan's Column as **active in the Dacian Wars** ... Wikipedia - Equites Singulares Augusti https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equites\_singulares **#12-3** Finally, the evidence suggests the **Late Roman Rulers** era represents the **final curtain** for colossal masonry, colossal coins and colossal people.

Colossus of Constantine - Roma - 1960 - Paolo Monti Biblioteca Europea di Informazione e Cultura, Milano The remaining body parts of the *Colossus of Constantine* are an enduring reminder that students are taught to ignore truly colossal levels of Cogitative Dissonance.

As always:

**Footnote** 



-50 -60 -70 -80 -90 Old Japanese Cedar 100 D/H Ratio Against Time Isotopic Tree Thermometers 110 Libby - 1976 120 Early Roman Late Roman Rulers Rulers Malaga Bay - Sardis 12: Roman Reversal https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/10/25/sardis-12-roman-reversal/ The Late Roman coins found "immediately underlying the lower Islamic necropolis" at Kom El *Deka* provides strong support for the *Malaga Bay* revised chronology.

Numismatic finds from Kom el-Dikka (Alexandria), 2008 Adam Jegliński – PAM 20 (Research 2008), 70-79 Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology – University of Warsaw (PCMA UW) http://www.pcma.uw.edu.pl/wpcontent/uploads/pam/PAM 2008 XX/PAM 20 Jeglinski 70 79.pdf The Roman coins found "immediately underlying the lower Islamic necropolis" at the Kom El Deka

A total of **116 bronze coins** was found in a layer of ashes and debris associated with the functioning of the late Roman baths in area F of the **Kom el-Dikka** site. This layer constituted fill covering kilns used to produce lime for the construction of the baths. The

Coin finds from the early Roman layers included a **drachma of Septimius Severus** from the fill of the ruins of an early Roman house and coins of Trajan and Hadrian from its occupational levels.

http://www.pcma.uw.edu.pl/wp-