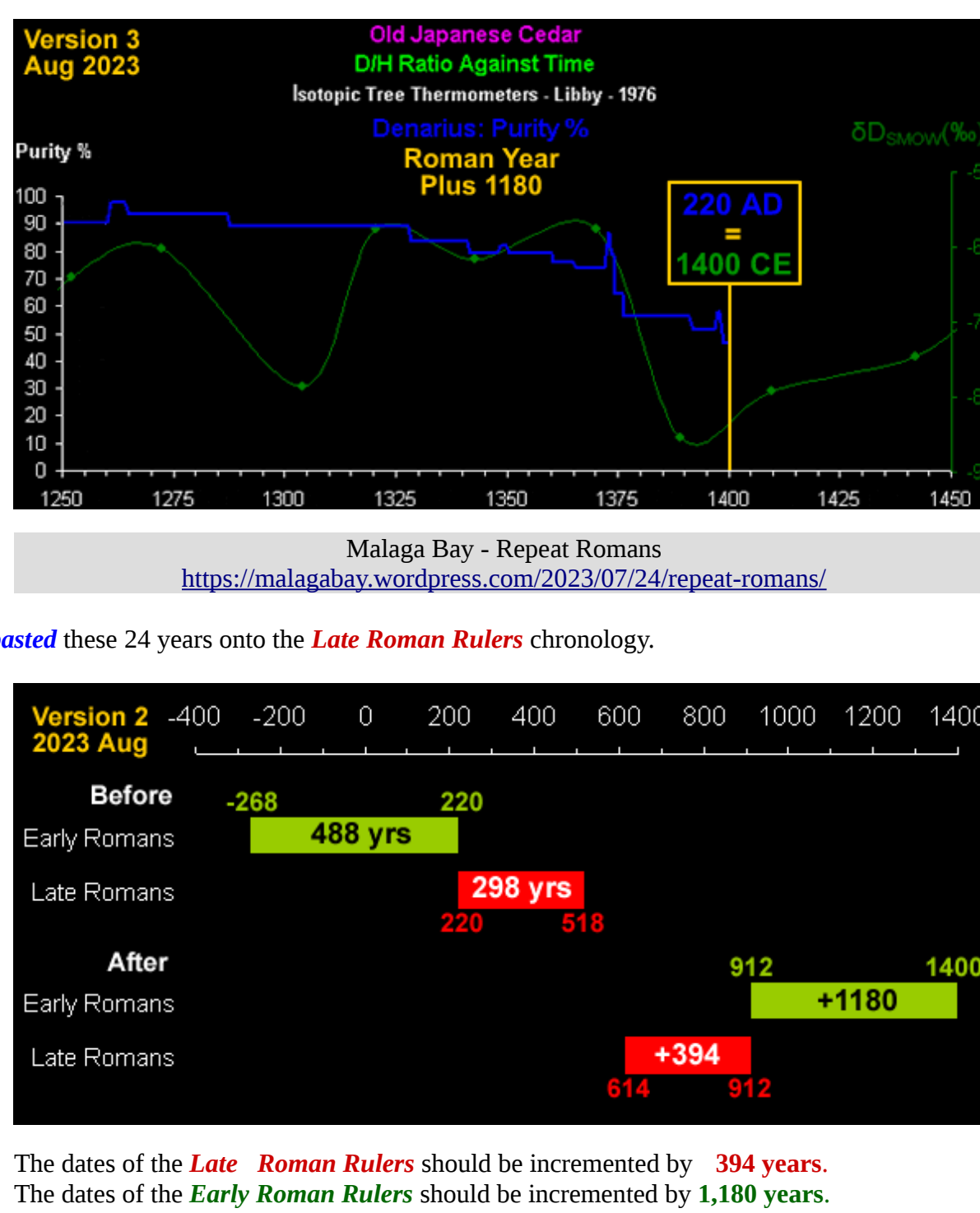


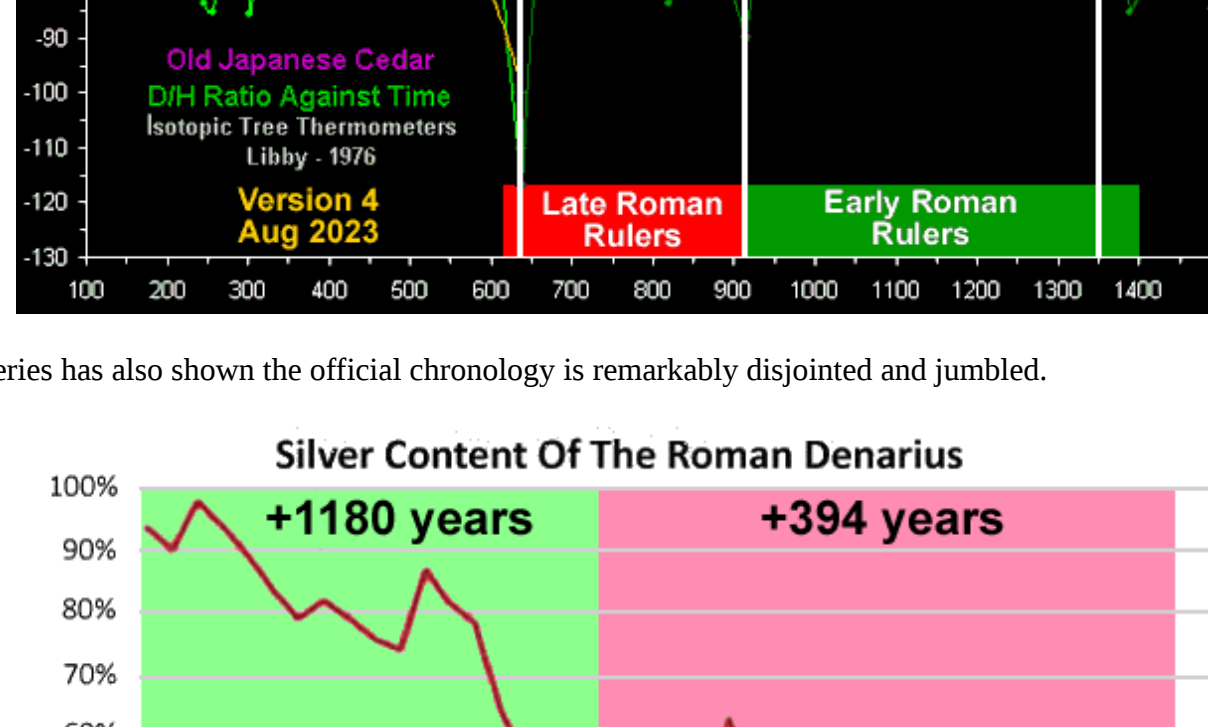
Saints & Sinners Heinsohn Highlanders

28th August 2023

The *Saints & Sinners* series has cut 24 years off the end of the *Early Roman Rulers* chronology.

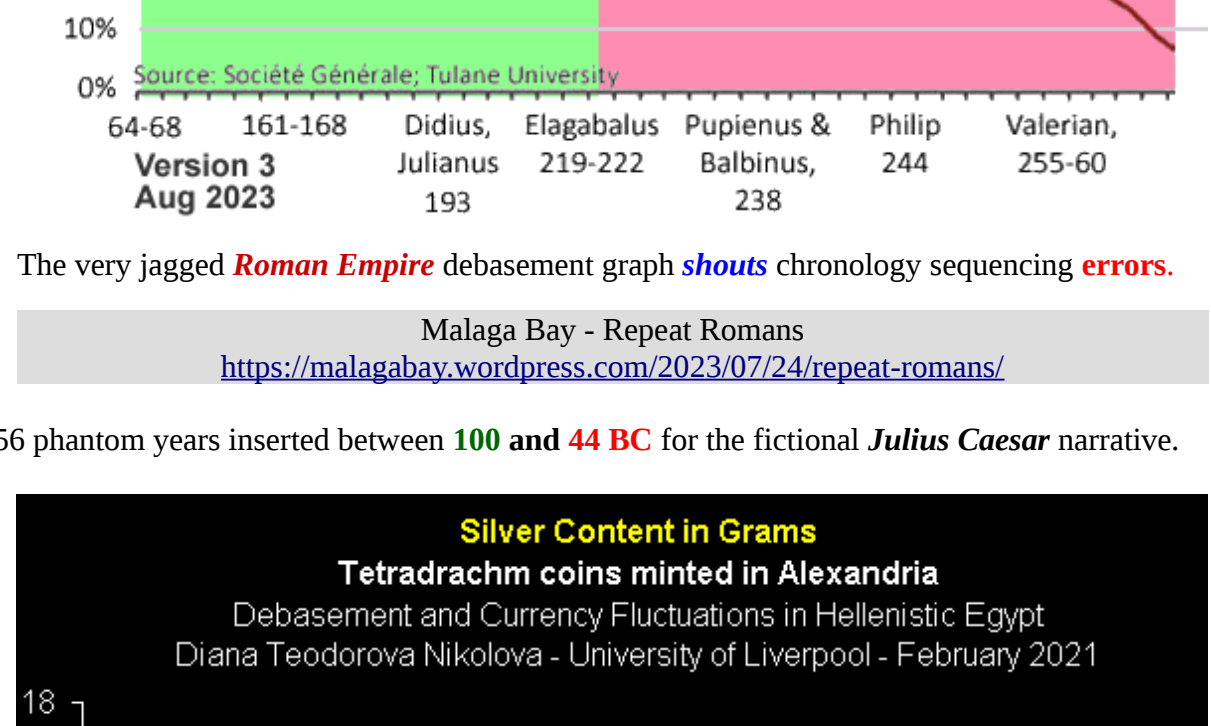


Gordian III is also an excellent advocate for Edwin Johnson because the introduction of the [pre-reform radiate] Antoninianus by Caracalla in [215 AD] 1395 CE suggests the *Roman narrative* should be truncated by 24 years so it terminates neatly at 1400 CE.

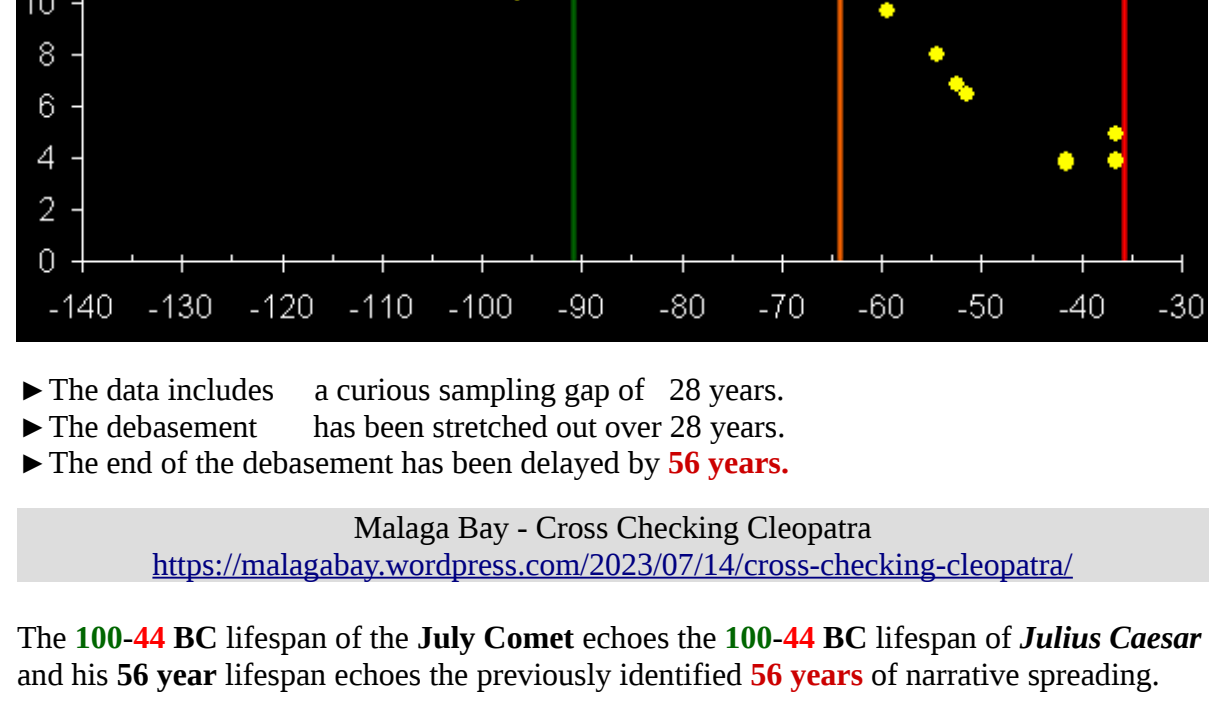


Malaga Bay - Repeat Romans
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/24/repeat-romans/>

And *posted* these 24 years onto the *Late Roman Rulers* chronology.



The dates of the *Late Roman Rulers* should be incremented by 394 years. The dates of the *Early Roman Rulers* should be incremented by 1,180 years.



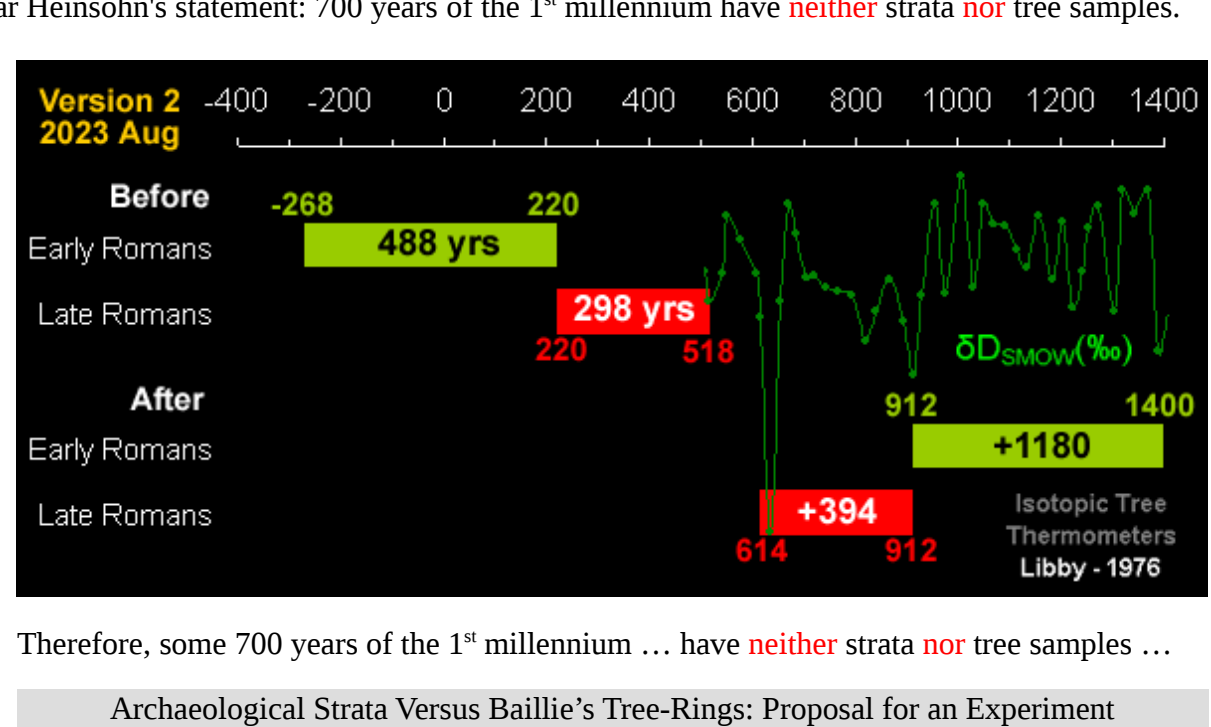
The series has also shown the official chronology is remarkably disjointed and jumbled.



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

Malaga Bay - Repeat Romans
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/24/repeat-romans/>

With 56 phantom years inserted between 100 and 44 BC for the fictional *Julius Caesar* narrative.



The data includes a curious sampling gap of 28 years. The debasement has been stretched out over 28 years. The end of the debasement has been delayed by 56 years.

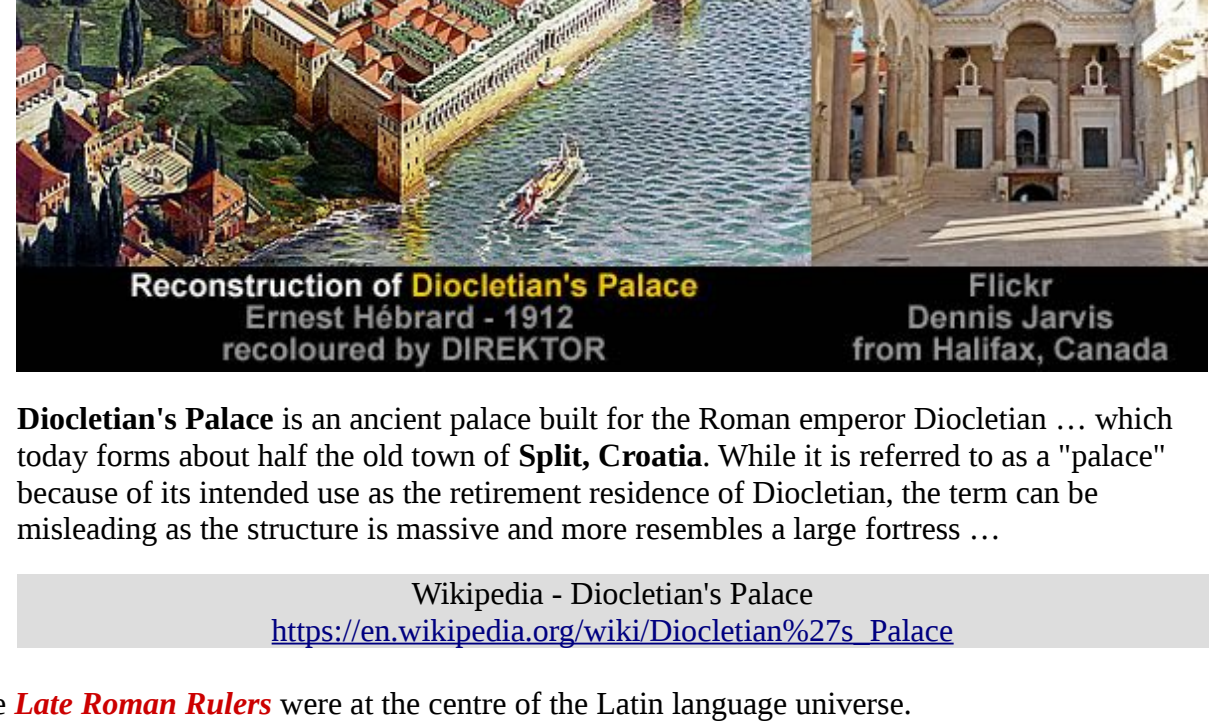
Malaga Bay - Cross Checking Cleopatra
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/14/cross-checking-cleopatra/>

The 100-44 BC lifespan of the *July Comet* echoes the 100-44 BC lifespan of *Julius Caesar* and his 56 year lifetime echoes the previously identified 56 years of narrative spreading.

Malaga Bay - Harrying the North
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/08/21/harrying-the-north/>

Ignoring a) the fictional Julius Caesar and b) his fictional introduction of "living person" coin images results in c) all Roman coins being classified as commemorative coins.

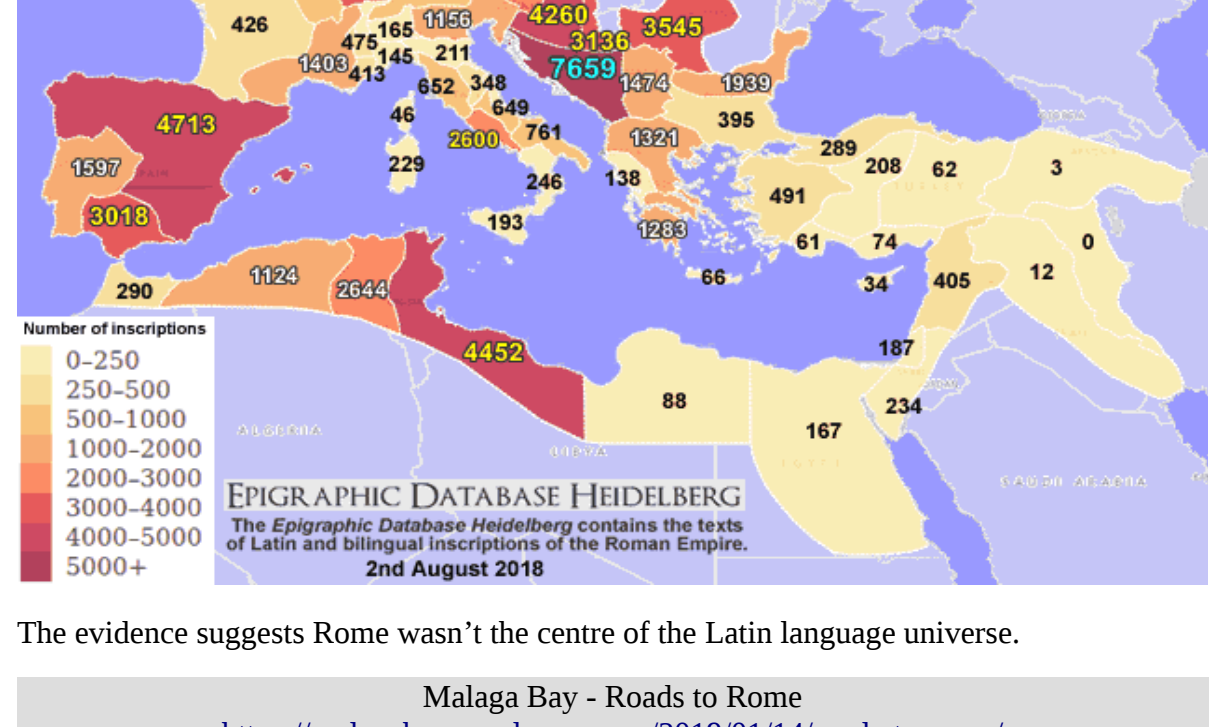
Malaga Bay - Repeat Romans
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/08/21/repeat-romans/>



The adjusted 1079 CE *Julian Calendar* is a synonym for the 1079 CE *Jalali Calendar*.

Malaga Bay - Big Blunders
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/31/big-blunders/>

The revised *Late Roman Rulers* chronology spanning 298 years between 614 and 912 CE echoes Gunnar Heinsohn's statement: 700 years of the 1st millennium have neither strata nor tree samples.

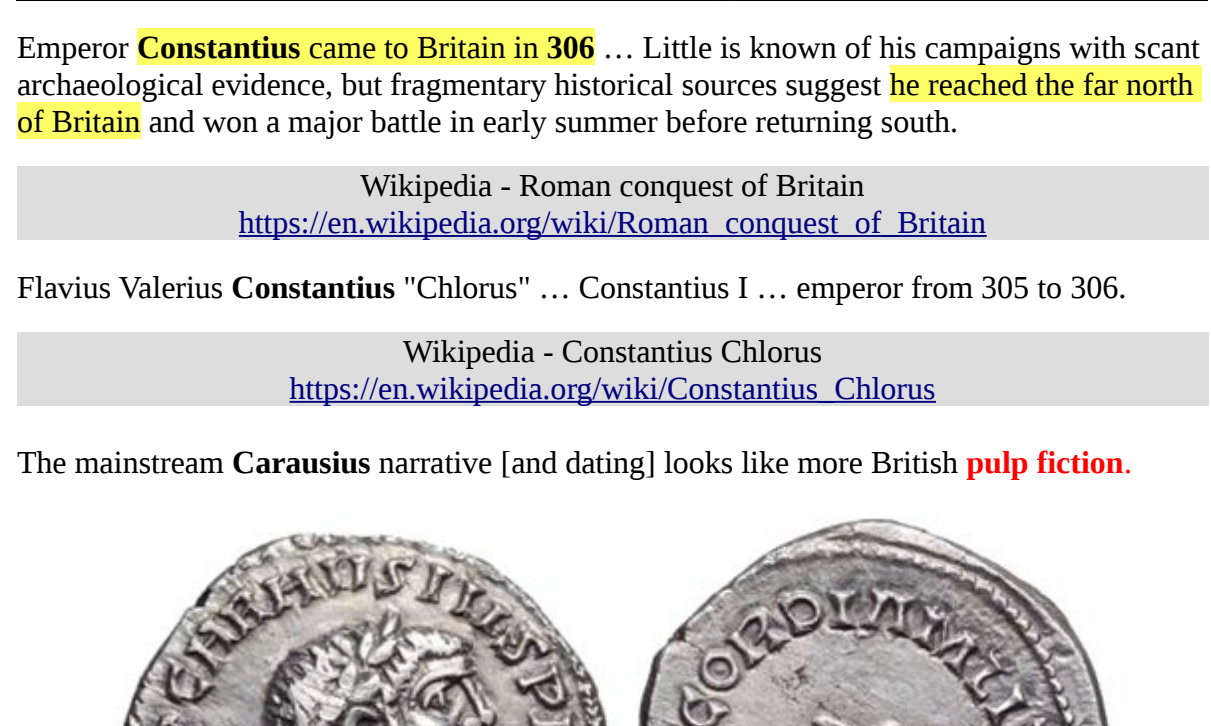


Therefore, some 700 years of the 1st millennium ... have neither strata nor tree samples ...

Archaeological Strata Versus Baillie's Tree-Rings: Proposal for an Experiment
Gunnar Heinsohn - 8 September 2014
<http://www.q-mag.org/~media/gunnar-strata-vsbaillie08-09-2014.pdf>

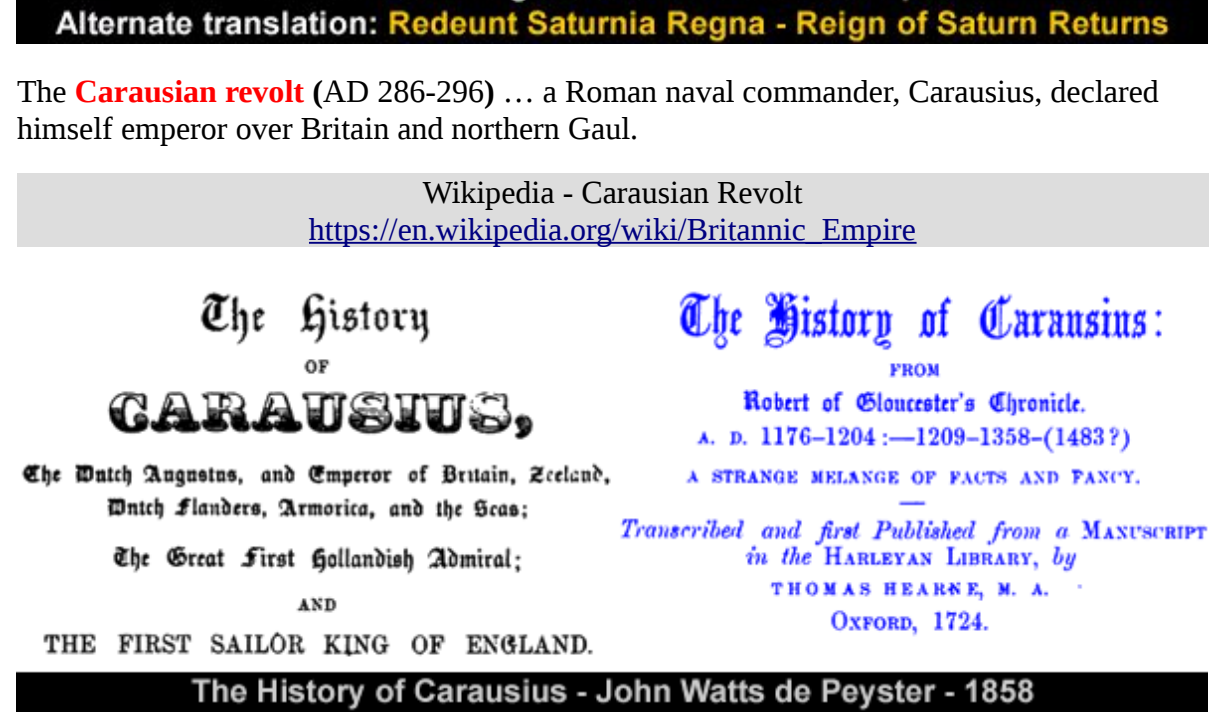
Furthermore:

1) The *Late Roman Rulers* originated in Illyricum.



Illyricum was a Roman province ... important (commercial ports ... and ... gold-mines ...)

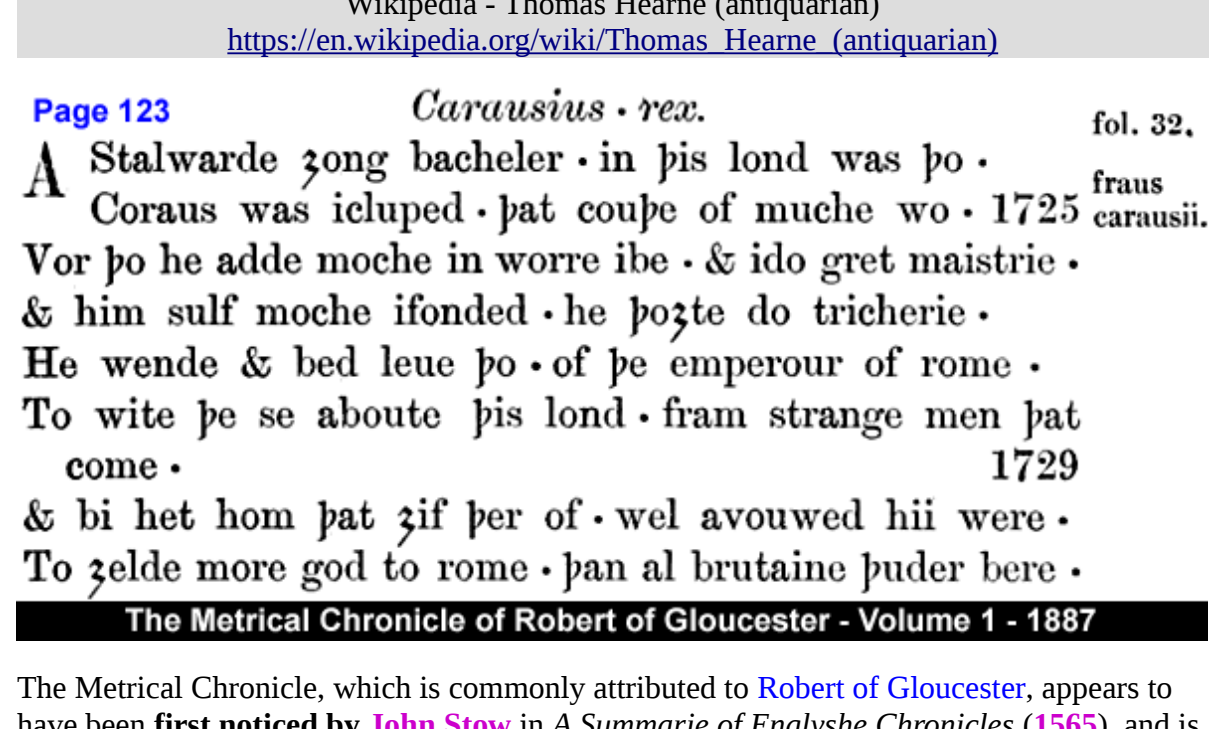
Wikipedia - Illyricum (Roman province)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illyricum_\(Roman_province\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illyricum_(Roman_province))



The evidence suggests Rome wasn't the centre of the Latin language universe.

Malaga Bay - Roads to Rome
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2019/01/14/roads-to-rome/>

3) The *Late Roman Rulers* were the first Romans to occupy Britain in [306 + 394 =] 700 CE.



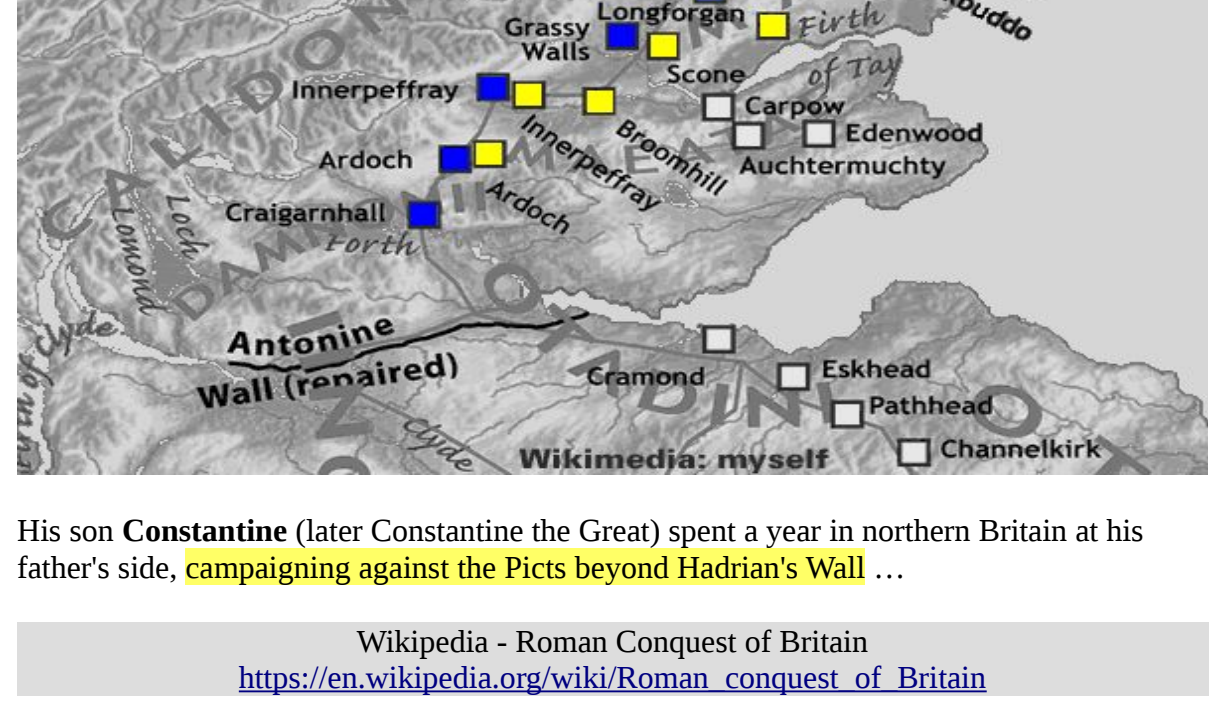
Emperor *Constantinus* came to Britain in 306 ... Little is known of his campaigns with scant archaeological evidence, but fragmentary inscriptions suggest he reached the far north of Britain and won a major battle in early summer before returning south.

Wikipedia - Roman Conquest of Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_conquest_of_Britain

Flavius Valerius *Constantinus* "Chlorus" ... Constantius I ... emperor from 305 to 306.

Wikipedia - Constantinus Chlorus
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantinus_Chlorus

Note: The mainstream *Carausius* narrative [and dating] looks like more British pulp fiction.



The *Carausian revolt* (AD 286-296) ... a Roman naval commander, *Carausius*, declared himself emperor over Britain and northern Gaul.

Wikipedia - Carausian Revolt
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carausian_Revolt



The *History of Carausius* from Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle ... first published ... by *Thomas Hearne* ... 1724.

The History of Carausius from Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle ...

Thomas Hearne ... (1678-1735) ... English diarist and prolific antiquary ... remembered for his published editions of many medieval English chronicles and ... historical texts.

Wikipedia - Thomas Hearne (antiquarian)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Hearne_\(antiquarian\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Hearne_(antiquarian))

Page 123 *Carausius* · *rev.* fol. 32.
A Stalwarde zong bachelere · in þis lond was þo · fraus carausii.
Coraus was icluped · þat coupe of muche wo · 1725
Vor þo he adde moche in worre ibe · & ido grech maistrice ·
& him self moche ifonede · he þohte to tricherie ·
He wende & bed leue þo · of þe emperour of rome ·
To wite þe se aboute þis lond · fram strange men þat come · 1729
& bi het hom þat zif þer of · wel auswate þiwer were ·
To zelde more god to rome · þan al brutaine þiwer bere ·

The Metrical Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester - Volume 1 - 1887

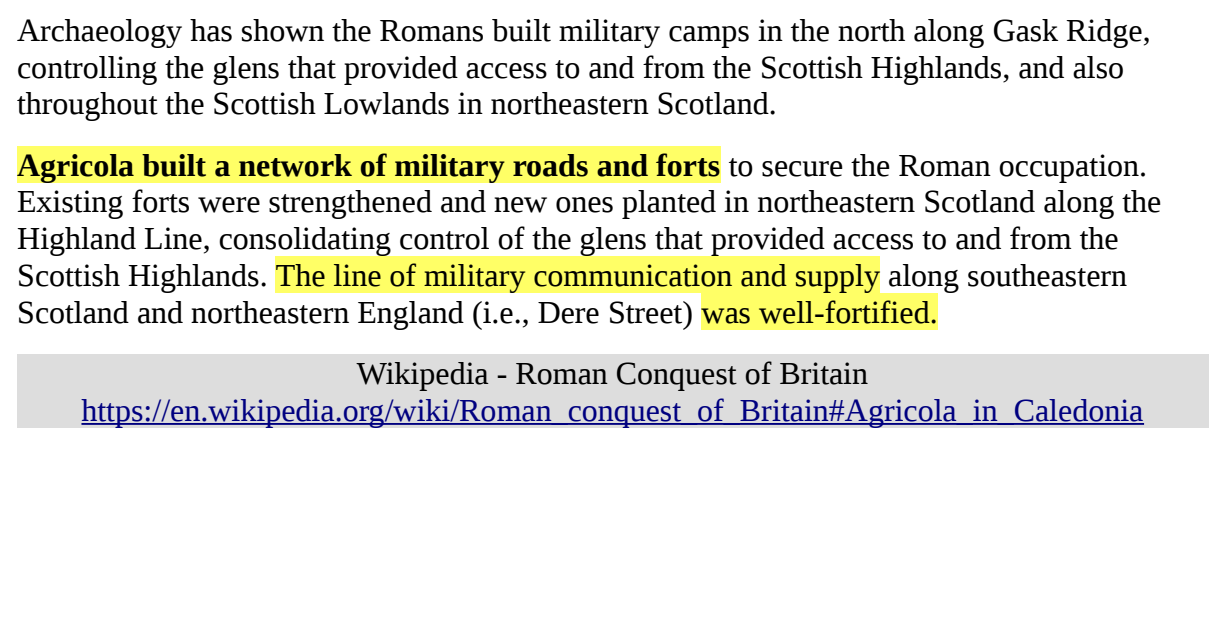
The Metrical Chronicle, which is commonly attributed to *Robert of Gloucester*, appears to have been first noticed by *John Stow* in *A Summarie of Englyshe Chronicles* (1565), and is there ascribed, in "The names of Authours in this Booke alleged," to "Robert, a choncler, that wrate in the tyme of Henry the thirde." ... there is nothing whatever known about him.

The Metrical Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester - Volume 1 - 1887
<https://archive.org/details/metricalchronic01robe/page/n12/mode/1up>

John Stow (1524/25-1605) was an English historian and antiquarian. He wrote a series of chronicles of English history, published from 1565 onwards under such titles as *The Summarie of Englyshe Chronicles*, *The Chronicles of England*, and *The Annales of Englynd*; and also *A Survey of London* (1598; second edition 1603).

Wikipedia - John Stow
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stow

In the context of the jumbled and disjointed *Roman Conquest of Britain* the *Late Roman Rulers* can be described as painfully utilitarian *Heinsohn Highlanders* that forced their way into Scotland.



His son *Constantine* (later *Constantine the Great*) spent a year in northern Britain at his father's side, campaigning against the Picts beyond *Hadrian's Wall* ...

Wikipedia - Roman Conquest of Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_conquest_of_Britain

More specifically:

The *Heinsohn Highlanders* fought for control over the *Doggerland outflow* choke point.

... the strange and quirky map of Scotland [drafted by Nicolaus Germanus in 1467] fits snugly with the modern bathymetry of the North Sea.

Malaga Bay - Shaping Scotland In Two Shakes
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/02/10/shaping-scotland-in-two-shakes/>
Doggerland Configuration Animation
<https://malagabay.files.wordpress.com/2017/02/north-sea-alignment.gif>

The first step towards solving the puzzle of the exuberant and irrational Romans is to place the "painfully utilitarian" pieces of the puzzle onto *Ptolemy's* map of Scotland.

The second step involves aligning *Ptolemy's* Scotland with the bathymetry of the North Sea.

In this configuration the chains of forts were on opposite banks of the *Doggerland outflow*.

Malaga Bay - Shaping Roman Scotland
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/20/shaping-roman-scotland/>
Outflow Animation
<https://malagabay.files.wordpress.com/2018/09/north-sea-alignment.gif>

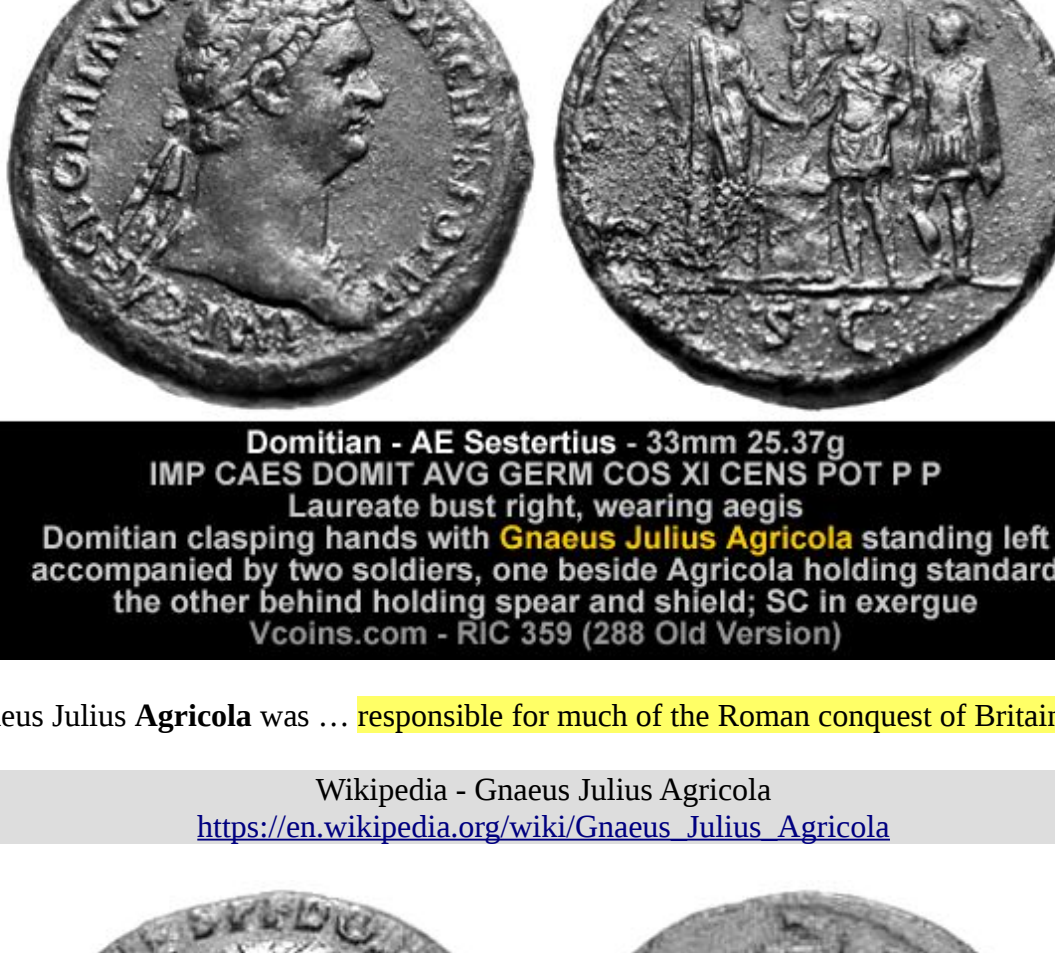
The *Heinsohn Highlanders* were the *Real Romans* [of limes and legions fame] that have fired the imaginations of innumerable anodyne academics and malevolent megalomaniacs.

... *Agricola* ... marched to the Firth of Tay ... he moved north along Scotland's eastern and northern coasts using both land and naval forces, campaigning successfully against the inhabitants and winning a significant victory over the northern British peoples led by Calgacus at the *Battle of Mons Graupius*.

Archaeology has shown the Romans built military camps in the north along Gask Ridge, controlling the glens that provided access to and from the Scottish Highlands, and also throughout the Scottish Lowlands in northeastern Scotland.

Agricola built a network of military roads and fortlets to secure the Roman occupation. Existing forts were strengthened and new ones planned in northeastern Scotland along the Highland Line, consolidating control of the glens that provided access to and from the Scottish Highlands. The line of military communication and supply along southeastern Scotland and northeastern England (i.e., Dere Street) was well-fortified.

Wikipedia - Roman Conquest of Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_conquest_of_Britain#Agricola_in_Caledonia



Domitian - AE Sestertius - 33mm 25.37g
IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERMAN COS XI CENS POT P P
Laureate bust right wearing aegis
Domitian clasping hands with Gnaeus Julius Agricola standing left accompanied by two soldiers, one beside Agricola holding standard the other behind holding spear and shield; SC in exergue
Vcoins.com - RIC 359 (288 Old Version)

Gnaeus Julius Agricola was ... responsible for much of the Roman conquest of Britain.

Wikipedia - Gnaeus Julius Agricola
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gnaeus_Julius_Agricola

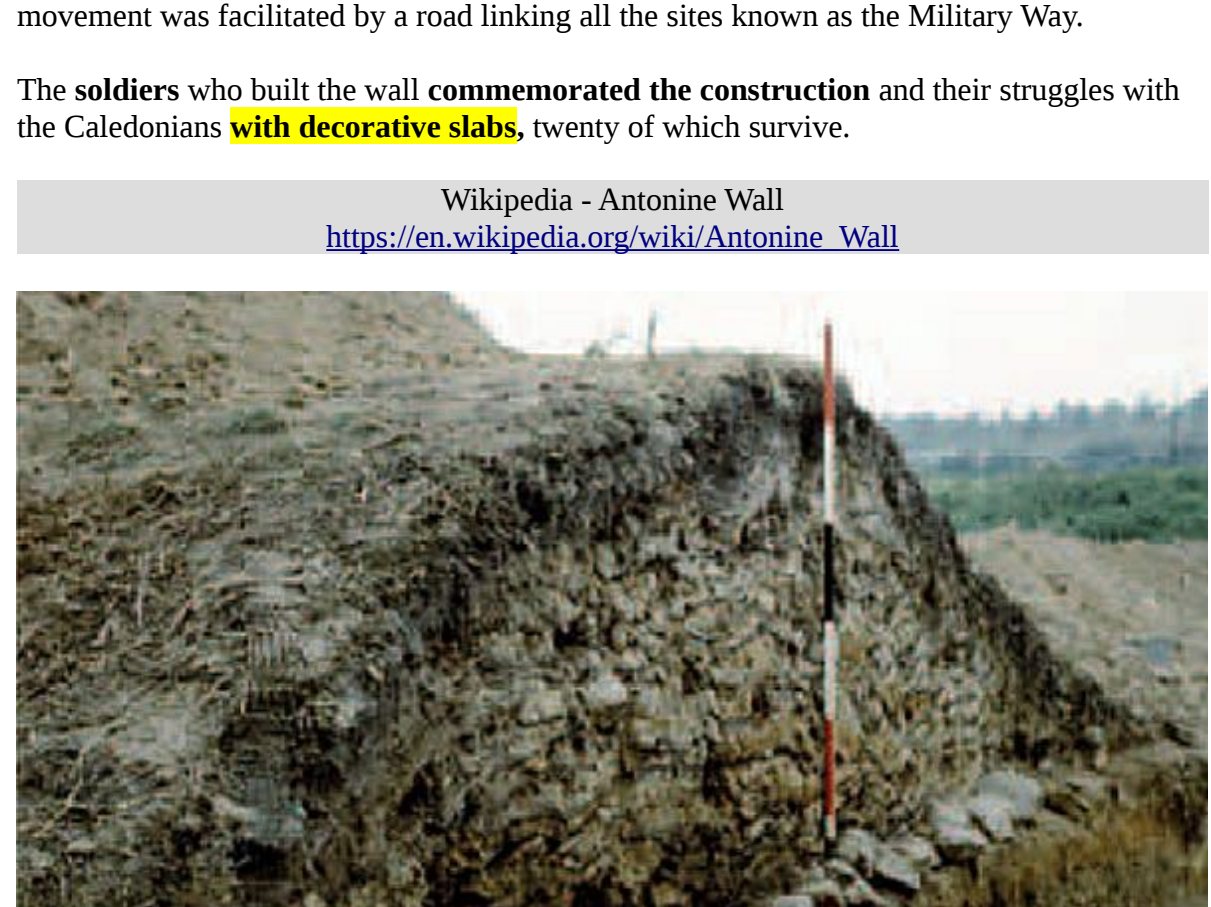


Domitian - Dupondius
IMP CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN AVG PM, radiate head left
TR P COS VIII DES VIII PP S-C, Minerva standing left, holding thunderbolt and spear, spear at her side.
Wild Winds- RIC 109 EMO 260 - cngcoins.com

Domitian ... Roman emperor ... Significant wars were fought in Britain, where his general Agricola attempted to conquer Caledonia (Scotland), and in **Dacia** ...

Domitian's government exhibited **strong authoritarian characteristics**. Religious, military, and cultural **propaganda** fostered a cult of personality, and by nominating himself perpetual **censor**, he sought to **control** public and private morals.

Wikipedia - Domitian
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domitian>

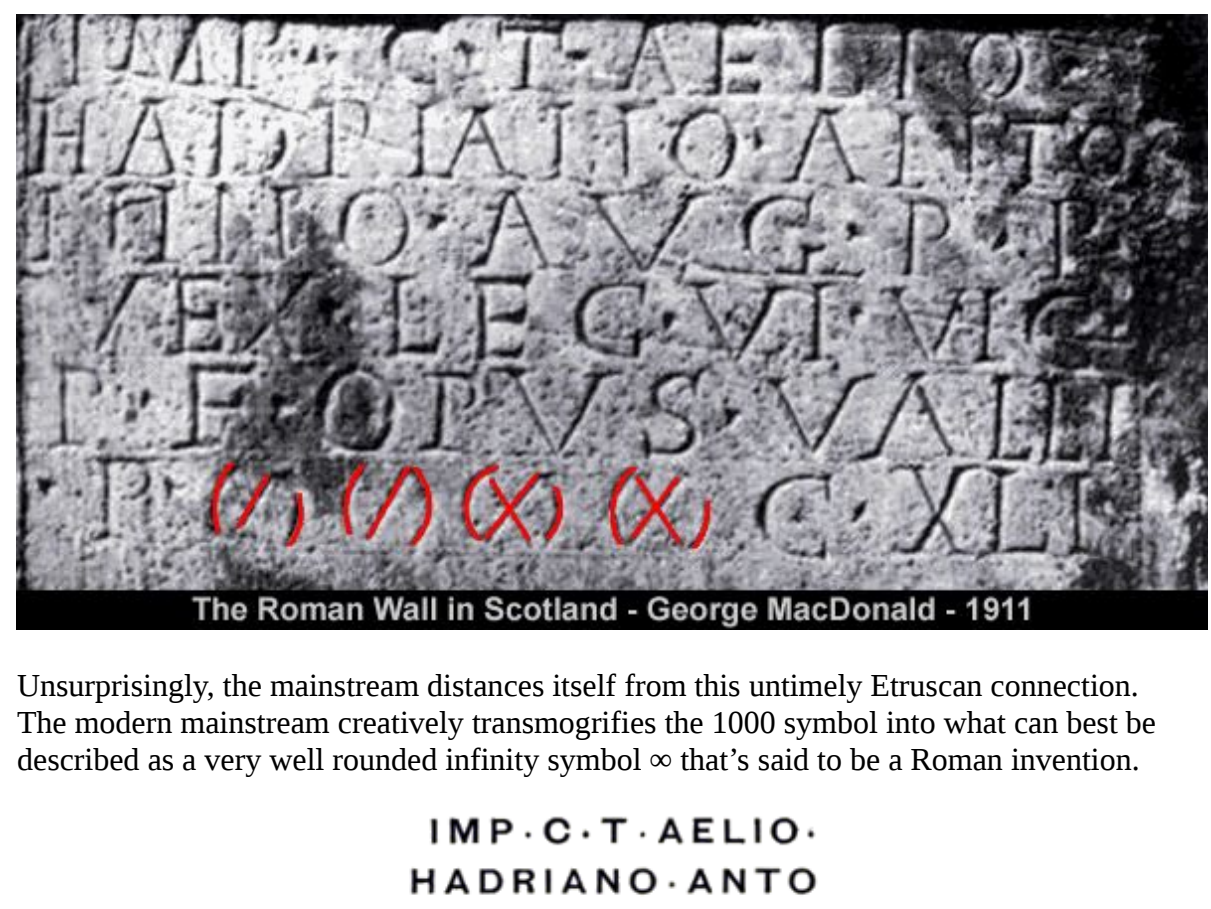


Wikipedia - Milenioscoz
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milenioscoz>

Roman Dacia ... consisted of ... the regions of Oltenia, Transylvania and Banat (today all in Romania, except the last one which is split between Romania, Hungary, and Serbia) ... A conflict would spark in northern Dacia after 167 when the Iazyges, having been thrust out of Pannonia, focused their energies on Dacia and took the **gold mines at Alburnus Maior (modern Rosia Montană, Romania)**. ... Dacia also possessed salt, iron, silver, and copper mines dating back to the period of the Dacian kings.

Wikipedia - Roman Dacia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Dacia

Inscriptions made by the **Heinsohn Highlanders** in Scotland reveal their **Etruscan** heritage.

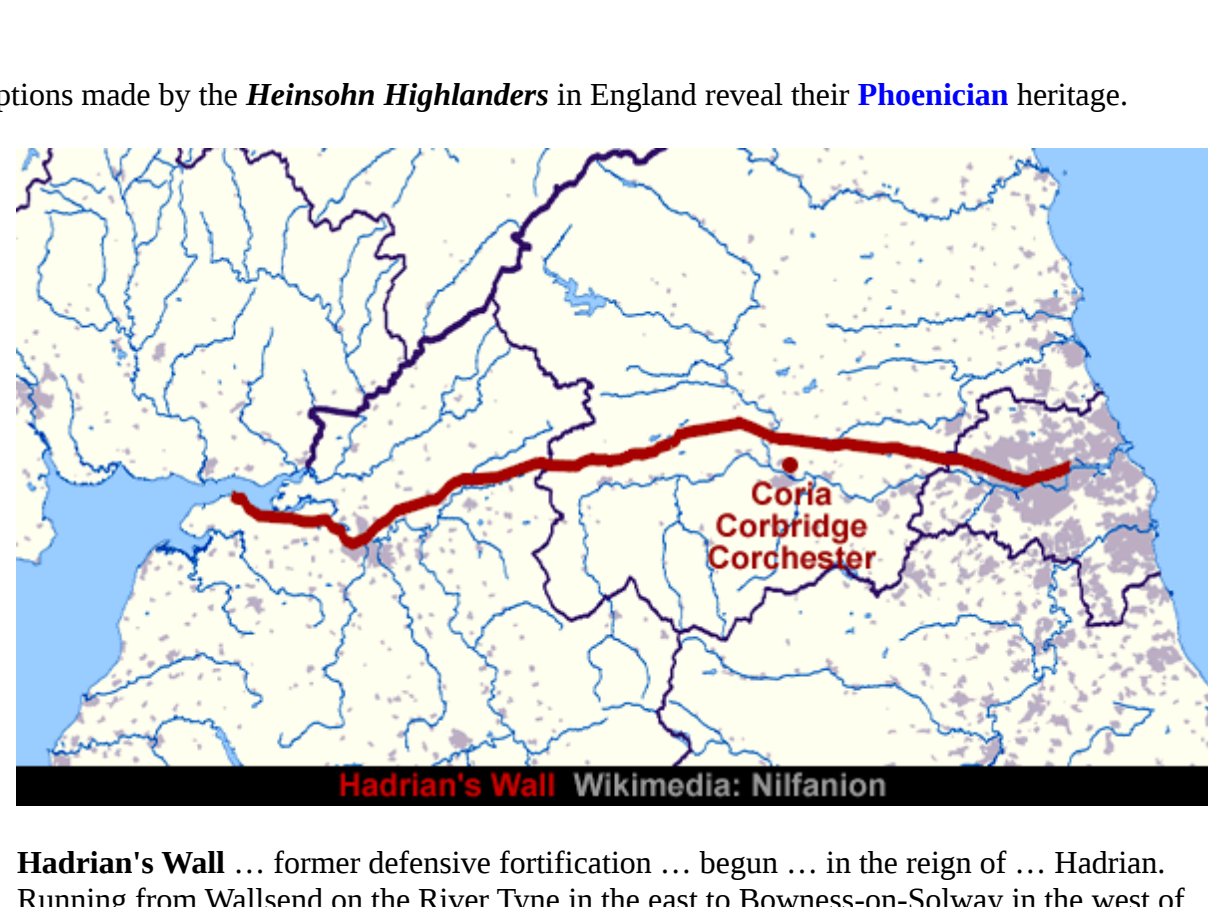


Antonine Limes - Roman forts Wikimedia: myself

The **Antonine Wall** ... was a turf fortification on stone foundations, built by the Romans across ... the Central Belt of Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth. ... The Antonine Wall was protected by 16 forts with small fortlets between them; troop movement was facilitated by a road linking all the sites known as the Military Way.

The soldiers who built the wall **commemorated the construction** and their struggles with the Caledonians **with decorative slabs**, twenty of which survive.

Wikipedia - Antonine Wall
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine_Wall



Excavations at Tentfield Plantation - 1959 - Antonine Wall
The Antonine Wall - Management Plan 2014-19 www.antoninewall.org

The history of Latin Numerals is a surprisingly controversial subject primarily because the **Etruscan roots of Latin Numerals** are cast in stone in Scotland.

Before the Roman ascendancy the Etruscans who ruled in Rome about 500 B. C. used numeral signs which resembled the symbols used later by the Romans.

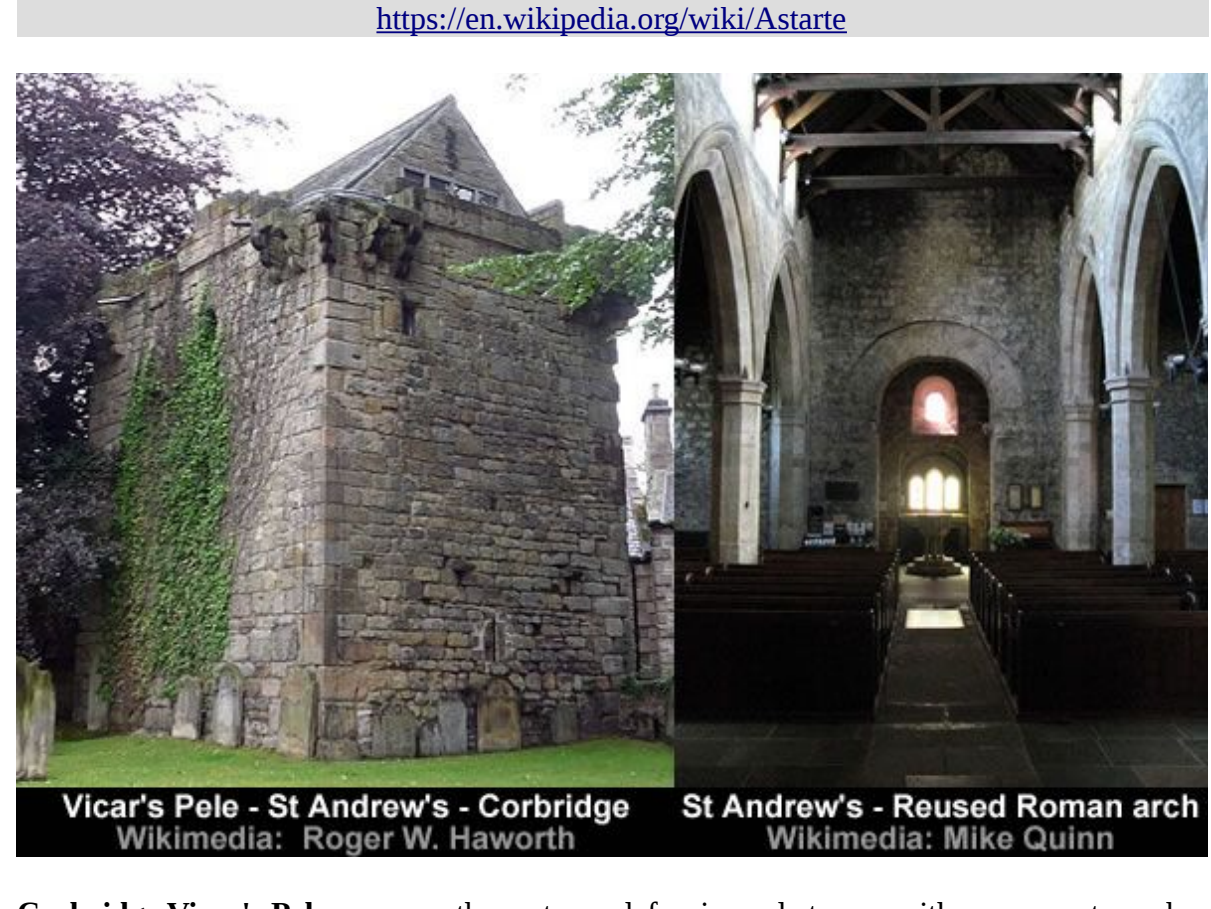
The following table shows the similarity between the two systems of number representation.

Number	Etruscan Symbol	Roman Symbol
5	Λ or V	V
10	X or T	X
50	↑ or ↓	Y or ↓ or ↓ or L or L
100	⊕	⊙
1,000	⊗	⊘

The Roman System of Mathematics - Mary Lillian Copeland - 1938

The Latin Numerals on these Distance Slabs reveal an evolutionary history that's **difficult to reconcile** with the [official] 20 year lifespan of the Antonine Wall.

A Legion VI inscription uses a 1000 symbol that's closely related to it's Etruscan ancestor.



The Roman Wall in Scotland - George MacDonald - 1911

Unsurprisingly, the mainstream distances itself from this untimeily Etruscan connection. The modern mainstream creatively transmogrifies the 1000 symbol into what can best be described as a very well rounded infinity symbol ∞ that's said to be a Roman invention.

IMP·C·T·AELIO·HADRIANO·ANT·P·NINO·AVG·P·P·VEX·LEG·VI·VIC·P·F·OPVS·VALLI·P·C·XLI

The detachment resulted for the completion of these 4141 units belonged to the Sixth Legion, "the Victorious, the Dutiful, the Loyal" - **Victrix, Pia, Fidelis** being the titles that are abbreviated.

The Roman Wall in Scotland - George MacDonald - 1911

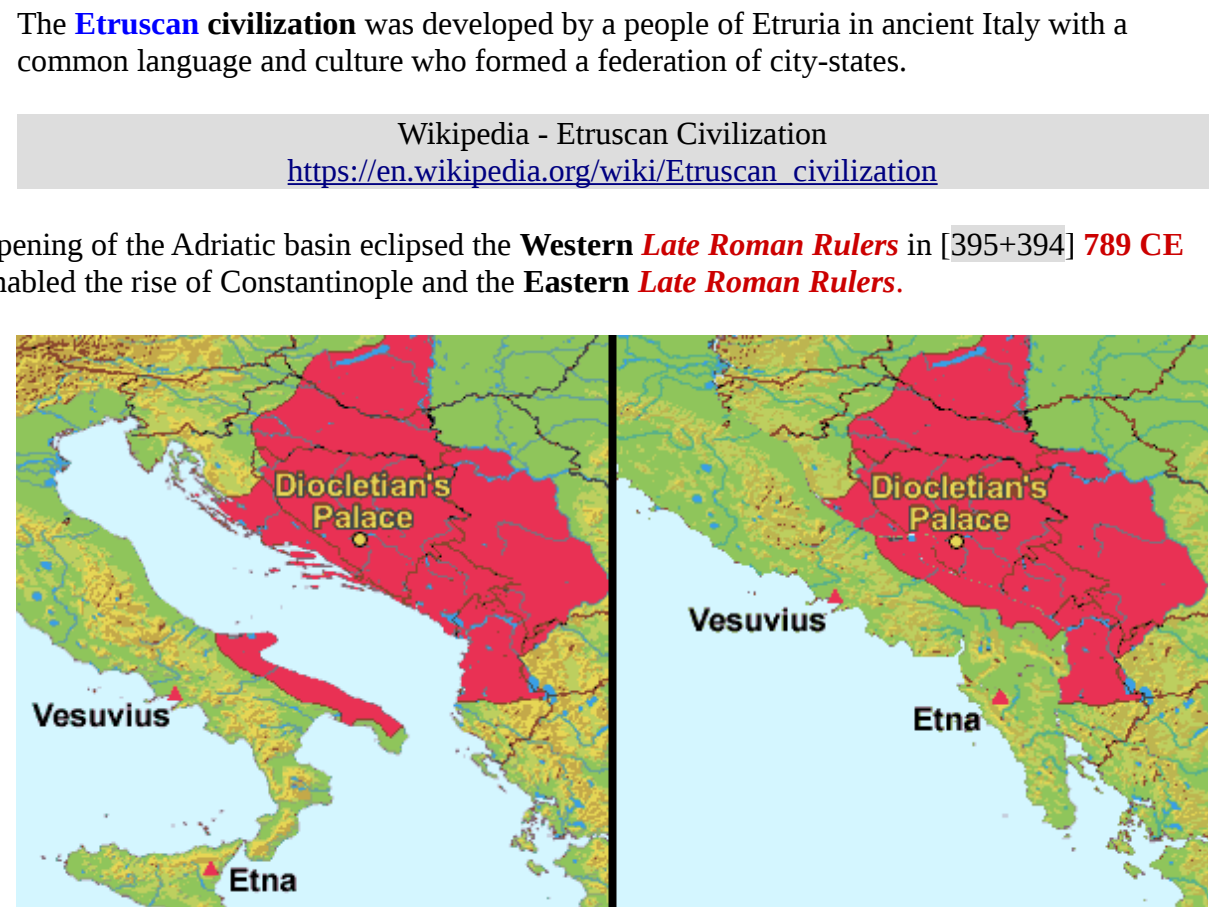
According to Friseman, the celebrated Latin Grammarian of about 500 A. D., the symbol ∞, used for one thousand, originated from the ancient Greek sign X for the same number. The symbol ∞ was modified by connecting the sides by curved lines to eliminate confusion with the Roman symbol for ten. As late as 1693 ∞ is found used by C. Despyodius, the designer of the famous Strasbourg cathedral.

The Roman System of Mathematics - Mary Lillian Copeland - 1938

Malaga Bay - N for Numeral
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/10/01/n-for-numeral/>

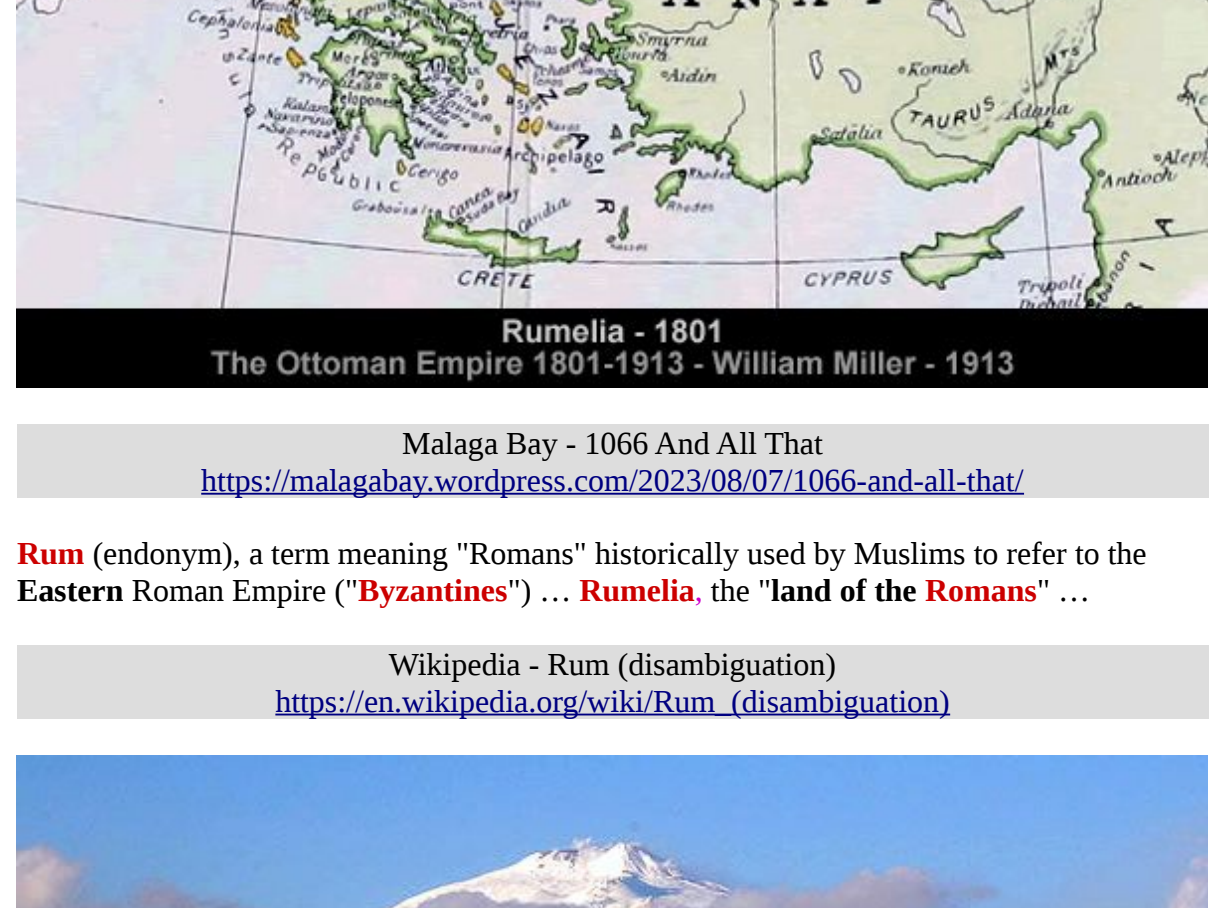
And

Inscriptions made by the **Heinsohn Highlanders** in England reveal their **Phoenician** heritage.



Hadrian's Wall Wikimedia: Nilifanton

Hadrian's Wall ... former defensive fortification ... begun ... in the reign of ... Hadrian. Running from Wallend on the River Tyne in the east to Bowness-on-Solway in the west of what is now northern England, it was a stone wall with large ditches in front of it and behind it that **crossed the whole width of the island**.



Hadrian's Wall - East of Cawfields quarry, Northumberland Wikimedia: Velella

Wikipedia - Hadrian's Wall
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hadrian%27s_wall

Coria [aka Corbridge aka **Corchester**] was a fort and town 2.5 miles (4.0 km) south of its church, are traces of an extensive Roman settlement ... its form was an irregular ellipse, and that it contained an area of about twenty-two acres. ... Numerous important inscriptions have been found here. Amongst them are **two altars bearing Astarte** ... The **Astarte** of this altar is the **Ashoreth** of the Scriptures ...



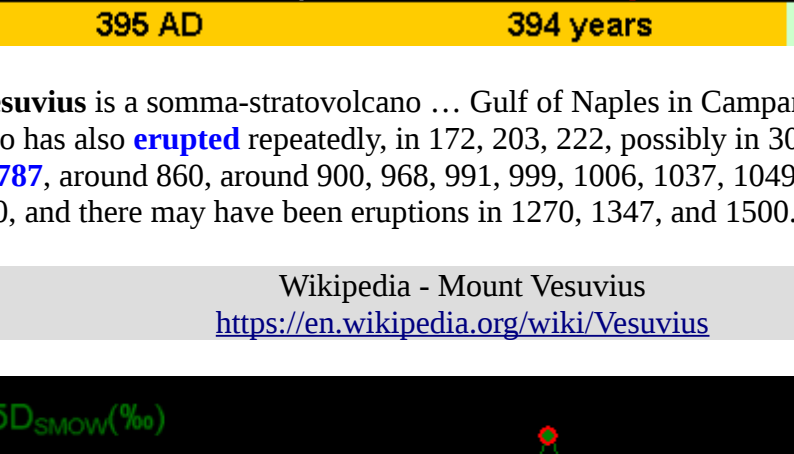
ΑΣΤ[ΑΡ]ΤΗΣ
ΒΩΜΟΝ Μ
ΕΣΟΝΑΣ
ΕΘΥΑΝΕΡ Μ
ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ

**Of Astarte
the altar me
you see.
Pulcher me
dedicated.**

Roman Wall Handbook - John Collingwood Bruce - 1885

Corchester. To the west of the little town of Corbridge, and distant about six hundred yards from its church, are traces of an extensive Roman settlement ... its form was an irregular ellipse, and that it contained an area of about twenty-two acres. ... Numerous important inscriptions have been found here. Amongst them are **two altars bearing Astarte** ...

Roman Wall Handbook - John Collingwood Bruce - 1885
<https://archive.org/details/BruceRomanWallHandbookThirdEditionImages/page/n104/mode/lup>



Carausius - AE Antoninianus - 2.99 gm - London Mint
Lion symbol of Legion IIII Flavia Felix - Main Base: Belgrade, Serbia
Classical Numismatic Group, Inc - www.cngcoins.com

Astarte ... Hellenized ... 'Ahtart ... associated with ... Canaanites and **Phoenicians** ... 'Attaru in her form as a 'lioness ... masculine counterpart ... 'Attaru was ... called ... 'Iion' ...

Wikipedia - Astarte
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astarte>



Vicar's Pele - St Andrew's - Corbridge Wikimedia: Roger W. Haworth
St Andrew's - Roman arch Wikimedia: Mike Quinn

Corbridge Vicar's Pele ... was a three-storey defensive pele tower, with one room to each storey, built in the churchyard in 1318, and used as the vicarage for the adjacent church. It is built largely from sandstone taken from the Roman fortress at Coria nearby.

Wikipedia - Corbridge Vicar's Pele
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corbridge_Vicar%27s_Pele

Built in the 14th century, the **Vicar's Pele** is to be found in the south-east corner of the churchyard, and has walls 1.3 metres (4 ft) in thickness.

Wikipedia - Corbridge
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corbridge>

Overall, the evidence suggests the **Illyrian** centre of the Latin language universe was once physically attached to [what is now] the Italian peninsula.

Wikimedia LiCoR **Illyrian geographical range of peoples and languages before Celtic expansion and Roman conquest, ca. 500 BC**

The **Illyrian language** was an **Indo-European language** or group of languages spoken by the Illyrians in Southeast Europe during antiquity.
The language is unattested with the exception of personal names and placenames.

Wikipedia - Illyrian Language
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illyrian_languages

Thus we have Illyrian that **the Etruscans were Illyrians** and that **their language was essentially Etruscan**.

In this there is nothing astonishing.

The Etruscans Begin To Speak - Zecharia Mayani - 1962
<https://archive.org/details/etruscansbegin000maya/page/17/mode/lup>
Amazon US <https://www.amazon.com/dp/0285500392>
Amazon UK <https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/0285500392>

Wikimedia LiCoR **Illyrian geographical range of peoples and languages before Celtic expansion and Roman conquest, ca. 500 BC**

The **Etruscan** civilization was developed by a people of Etruria in ancient Italy with a common language and culture who formed a federation of city-states.

Wikipedia - Etruscan Civilization
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etruscan_civilization

The opening of the Adriatic basin eclipsed the **Western Late Roman Rulers** in [395+394] **789 CE** and enabled the rise of Constantinople and the **Eastern Late Roman Rulers**.

Wikimedia LiCoR **Illyrian geographical range of peoples and languages before Celtic expansion and Roman conquest, ca. 500 BC**

Malaga Bay - Adriatic Animation
https://malagabay.files.wordpress.com/2023/08/illyrian-animation_v2.gif

Rumelia - 1801
The Ottoman Empire 1801-1913 - William Miller - 1913

Malaga Bay - 1066 And All That
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/08/1066-and-all-that/>

Rum (endonym), a term meaning "Romans" historically used by Muslims to refer to the Eastern Roman Empire ("Byzantines") ... **Rumelia**, the "land of the Romans" ...

Wikipedia - Rum (disambiguation)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rum_\(disambiguation\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rum_(disambiguation))

Mount Etna with Catania in the foreground. Wikimedia: BenAveling

Mount Etna ... stratovolcano ... east coast of Sicily ... between ... Messina and Catania ... In **396 BCE**, an eruption of Etna reportedly thwarted the Carthaginians ...

Wikipedia - Mount Etna
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Etna

Mount Etna Eruption	Early Roman Adjustment	Revised Date
396 BC	1180 years	784 CE
End Unified Roman Empire	Late Roman Adjustment	Revised Date
395 AD	394 years	789 CE

Theodosius I, the last emperor to rule over both East and West, died in **395** ...

Wikipedia - Roman Empire
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_empire

The **Western Late Roman Rulers** (being the **first Real Romans** chronologically) take precedence when it comes to dating the duplicates of Gunnar Heinsohn's **Late Antiquity repeaters originators**.

Theophil Project www.theoi.com
Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester
Livius www.livius.org

Diocletian is seen as the most radical of all the **Late Antiquity repeaters** of everything 300 years out of fashion.

Rome's Imperial Stratigraphy Belongs To The 8th-10th Century Period
Q-Mag - Gunnar Heinsohn - 22 June 2014
<http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-answers-to-trevor-palmer.html>

In other words:

The evidence suggests the **787 CE** eruption of Mount Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii.

Mount Vesuvius Eruption	787 CE	787 CE
Mount Etna Eruption	Early Roman Adjustment	Revised Date
398 BC	1180 years	784 CE
End Unified Roman Empire	Late Roman Adjustment	Revised Date
395 AD	394 years	789 CE

Mount Vesuvius is a somma-stratovolcano ... Gulf of Naples in Campania, Italy ... the volcano has also **erupted** repeatedly, in 172, 203, 222, possibly in 303, 379, 472, 512, 536, 685, 787, around 860, around 900, 969, 991, 999, 1006, 1037, 1049, around 1073, 1139, 1150, and there may have been eruptions in 1270, 1347, and 1500.

Wikipedia - Mount Vesuvius
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vesuvius>

Malaga Bay - Vesuvius Chronology
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/10/26/vesuvius-chronology/>

As always:

Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions.

