

Gunnar Heinsohn (20 August 2014)

## GOTHS OF THE 4<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AND GETAE OF THE 1<sup>st</sup> CENTURY: ARE THEY ONE AND THE SAME?

### Essay to Settle the Kazanski-Kokowski-Kulikowski-Controversy<sup>1</sup>

<i><b>A B S T R A C T</b></i>	How sources, referring to realms of Goths, Getae, Quadi, Varingians etc., were split and sequenced to provide historical narratives for the 1-930 CE-period for which there are only ca 230 years with stratigraphy and demography.		
	1 <sup>st</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. CE	3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> /7 <sup>th</sup> c. CE	7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> c. to 930s CE
<b>All in same archaeological horizon, i.e. contingent (if sites continue) with post-930 strata.</b>	Getic-Dacian and Quadi source material; Przeworsk-Wielbark Culture.	Gothic and Qadi source material; Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov Culture.	Varingian source material; Viking etc. sites.

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<sup>1</sup> Thanks for editorial assistance go to Clark Whelton (New York). Corrections were also suggested by Jan Beaufort (Bielefeld) and Ewald Ernst (Horn).

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“A level of such demography [as in the **4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c.**; GH] was reached again only much later during the **tenth or eleventh** century, not before, in that [Gothic] region in the Ukraine. That means that the size of population of the Chernjahov culture in the fourth century was extraordinary. I want to say that this level of demography is recovered only starting with the eleventh or tenth century. / Neither before nor afterwards is there anything comparable. Therefore, I would like to ask, what do you [Andrzej **Kokowski**; GH] think, what explanation have you found for this extraordinary demography in that [extremely fertile; GH] region? / There is a question which needs to be answered, **why wasn't there such a great population before [4<sup>th</sup>c. GH] or afterwards [i.e. for some 700 years within the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium CE; GH]?**“

(Michel **Kazanski** [\*1953; Directeur de recherche au CNRS; Paris], “Discussion: The Agriculture of the Goths Between the First and Fifth Centuries AD“ [by Andrzej **Kokowski**], in S.J. Barnish, F. Marazzi, eds., *THE OSTROGOTHS: FROM THE MIGRATION PERIOD TOT HE SIXTH CENTURY. AN ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE*, San Marino (R.SM.): Boydell Press, 2007, pp. 243 f. ; bold letters GH.)

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“In the [**3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c.** Gothic] area along the Black Sea stone constructions appeared that are obviously modeled on [**pre-Christian**; GH] **ancient buildings from the Mediterranean's ancient cultures**. / ‘**Primitive**’, hand-fashioned pottery was still placed in some graves.“

(Andrzej **Kokowski** [\*1953; Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin], *GOCI: OD SKANDZY DO CAMPI GOTHORUM*, Warsaw: Trio, 2008, p. 410; bold letters GH.)

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“No other source [but Jordanes' *Getica*; first printed in 1515; GH] suggests that the Goths had a history before the third century. / There is no Gothic history before the third century / But the absence of those powerful neighbours [Sarmatians and Limigantes; GH] only strenghtened the power of the Quadic and Tervingian [i.e. Gothic] rulers in their own territories and Valentian and Valens each died on campaign, against the Quadi and the Goths respectively. / Aleksandrovka's [of the **3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c.** Gothic Chernyakhov culture, GH] whole design [is] very reminiscent of the **late Greek architecture** of the [**late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE**] Black Sea Coast.“

(Michael **Kulikowski** [\*1970; Pennsylvania State University], *ROME'S GOTHIC WARS*, Cambridge et al.: Cambridge University Press, 2008, pp. 49/ 67/ 106/ 92 ; bold letters GH.)

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“Why wasn’t there such a great population [in Gothic Ukraine] before [the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century period; GH] or afterwards [up to the 10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> c.; GH]“. Michel Kazanski asked this question in 2007. It was never answered. Poland’s best expert on Gothic archaeology, Andrzej Kokowski, did not even try to hide his cluelessness:

“We have not found the answer. It is quite interesting because, at the end of the third century and in the fourth century, one observes in the north of Poland, in the territory of the [Gothic; GH] Wielbark culture, that the cemeteries are abandoned. Perhaps this population of the north of Poland, the population of Wielbark, they came to the shores of the Black Sea; but what were the reasons for that? / They have found that the explanation of their coming to this territory in the fourth century to find food was somewhat illogical.”<sup>2</sup>

Why does the quest for food not convince Kokowski? Because some of the Gothic Wielbark territories, that supposedly have been suddenly deserted for good, provide a splendid basis for agriculture: “During the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century in a triangle with a surface area of about 300 km<sup>2</sup> between the Bug, Hucwa, and Bukowina rivers, a land of marvelously rich soil, there arose one of the most com-



<sup>2</sup> A. Kokowski, “Discussion: The Agriculture of the Goths Between the First and Fifth Centuries AD“ [by A. Kokowski], in S.J. Barnish, F. Marazzi, eds., *THE OSTROGOTHS: FROM THE MIGRATION PERIOD TOT HE SIXTH CENTURY. AN ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE*, San Marino (R.SM.): Boydell Press, 2007, p. 244.

elling phenomena of Gothic culture. This is the Masłomęcz group, so called from the burial site in the town of that name near Hrubieszów.<sup>3</sup>

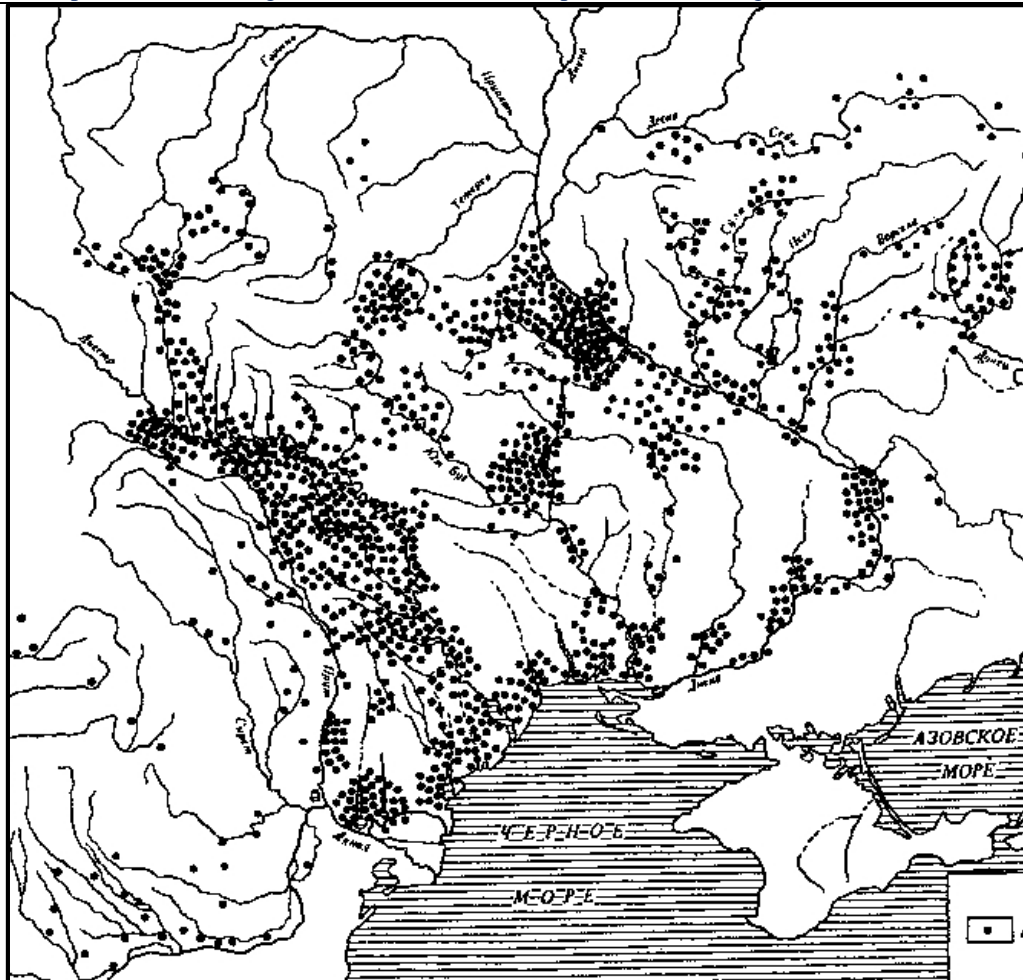
Who in his right mind would evacuate such a superb piece of heaven on earth? No 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. enemy is on record for routing the Goths. No ethnic group made any effort to settle the fertile Masłomęcz lands after the Goths were no longer there to fight off potential invaders. Kokowski’s complaints about such an “illogical“ development appears well justified. Yet, it gets even more bizarre. The Gothic migrants from Wielbark – after having reached their new Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov territories – do not

<p><b>Relation of earlier Przeworsk (following Lat Tène since 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE) to later Wielbark (since 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE) settlements. The striped channel indicates an assumed 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. path of Przeworsk/Wielbark people (Goths) to Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov turf where – after settling down – a chronological sequence Przeworsk &gt; Wielbark is repeated in the new habitat</b>  <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Origins_200_AD.png">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Origins_200_AD.png</a>.</p>	<p><b>RED:</b> Gothic Wielbark culture on the Vistula coming to an enigmatic end in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE when everybody packed to move south.  <b>ORANGE:</b> Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov culture (territory settled by Getae/Dacians in the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c.) that supposedly was created by Przeworsk&gt;Wielbark-southward migrants in the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c.  <a href="http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chernyakhov.PNG">http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chernyakhov.PNG</a>.</p>

<sup>3</sup> A. Kokowski, *GOCI: OD SKANDZY DO CAMPI GOTHORUM*, Warsaw: Trio, 2008, pp. 404 f.

Selection out of ca. 5,00<sup>4</sup> known sites of the Gothic Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov culture supposedly from the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. onwards but in 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. style of the Wielbark-Goths (around the Vistula river; not on map).  
 [There is no such site map for the Getic-Dacian period up to the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE.

([http://web.archive.org/web/20080808135735/http://www.dainst.org/index\\_4331\\_de.html](http://web.archive.org/web/20080808135735/http://www.dainst.org/index_4331_de.html)).



<sup>4</sup> Cf. M. Shchukin, *THE GOTHIC WAY: GOTHS, ROME, AND THE CULTURE OF THE CHERNJAKHOV/SÎNTANA DE MUREŞ*, St. Petersburg: ф-т СПбГУ, 2005, p. 567 (courtesy Galina Romm).

allow their (left behind) 3<sup>rd</sup> c. culture to evolve vigorously into a more advanced 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. style. They decide to regress to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. or even earlier. Nobody understands why, in their new habitats, the Goths start from scratch with a Vistula-Przeworsk style of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE that had followed there the last stage of the Latène Period. It is considered even more bewildering that in their new 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. homes they insist on a repetition of their internal chronological order – Wielbark must follow (and not precede) Przeworsk – in Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov lands after both cultures were already well mixed in the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE back on the Vistula: “Early imperial Wielbark remains [of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE; GH] in the newly occupied territories east of the middle Vistula contain characteristic elements of the [earlier; GH] Przeworsk culture, like the forms of ceramic bowls, the increase of iron objects, e.g. of iron crossbow fibulae, the high amount of burnt ceramics in the graves including urns.”<sup>5</sup>

This gradual incorporation of post-La Tène Przeworsk into Wielbark around the Vistula during the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE is, and that provides the enigma, repeated once again after their joint-migration of the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. south into the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm: In their “newly occupied territories“ around the Black Sea the Wielbark Goths surprise the excavators with an „evolutionary stage with only minimal changes“ from 300 years before.<sup>6</sup> The same delay is reported for business operations. Whereas Germanic tribes east of the Rhine adopt a monetary trade with the empire in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. of Tacitus, Gothic territories north of the Danube see the beginning of “the circulation of larger amounts of Roman coins in the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.”<sup>7</sup>

However, there is an area in the northeastern Bukovina area of the Chernyakhov territory that is responsible for the maximum of confusion in the chronological jungle of the Wielbark>Chernyakhov-sequence. It concerns the so-called Lipița Culture. It received its name from the Ukrainian village of Verkhnya Lypytsya (Romanian Lipița de Sus [Upper Lipița] in the Rohatyn Raion of the

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<sup>5</sup> N. Lau, *PILGRAMSDORF / PIELGRZYMOWO: EIN FUNDPLATZ DER RÖMISCHEN KAISERZEIT IN NORDMASOWIEN*, Neumünster: Wachholtz (Studien zur Siedlungsgeschichte und Archäologie der Ostseegebiete, Band 11), 2012, p. 104. Original German: “*im jünger-kaiserzeitlichen Fundstoff der Wielbark-Kultur in den von ihr neu besetzten Gebieten östlich der mittleren Weichsel sind einige charakteristische Elemente der Przeworsk-Kultur – wie die Formen einiger Keramikgefäße und das vermehrte Auftreten von Eisenobjekten, beispielsweise von eisernen Armbrustfibeln, die hohe Anzahl verbrannter Keramik in Gräbern, darunter auch Urnen – vertreten.*“

<sup>6</sup> N. Lau, *PILGRAMSDORF / PIELGRZYMOWO: EIN FUNDPLATZ DER RÖMISCHEN KAISERZEIT IN NORDMASOWIEN*, Neumünster: Wachholtz (Studien zur Siedlungsgeschichte und Archäologie der Ostseegebiete, Band 11), 2012, p. 104. Original German: “*neu besetzten Gebiete.*“/“*nur gering umgewandelte Entwicklungsstufe.*“

<sup>7</sup> Cf. G. Kampers, *GESCHICHTE DER WESTGOTEN*, Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh, 2008, p. 46. German original: „Dort zirkulierten seit der Mitte des vierten Jahrhunderts römische Münzen in größeren Mengen.“



Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. The Lipița Culture is believed to have started in the period of the Roman Republic (1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE). It is generally accepted that it belonged to the period of the Geto-Dacians of 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE.<sup>8</sup>

### Location of the LIPİȚA CULTURE in the Rohatyn Raion of the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast in today's Ukraine

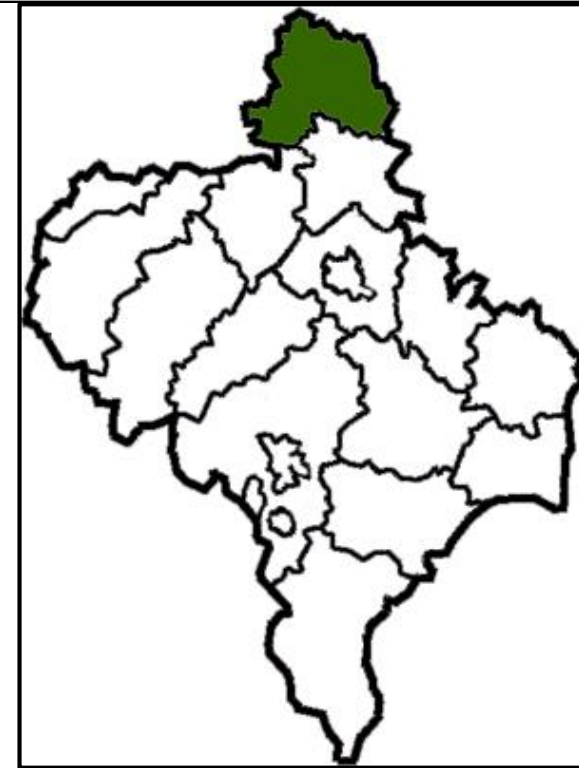
#### Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast

([http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Ivano-Frankivsk\\_Oblast](http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Ivano-Frankivsk_Oblast))



#### Rohatyn (Rogatynskiy) Raion

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Rogatynskiy-Raion.png>)



<sup>8</sup> M. Shchukin, M. Kazanski, O. Sharov, *DES GOTHES AUX HUNS: LE NORD DE LA MER NOIRE AU BAS-EMPIRE ET A L'ÉPOQUE DES GRANDES MIGRATIONS*, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (BAR S 1535), 2006, p. 20.

Yet, the Lipița Culture cannot have preceded a 3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE arrival of Przeworsk-Wielbark-Goths because it already exhibits characteristics of the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE Przeworsk Culture from the southern Vistula.<sup>9</sup> Thus, Przeworsk-Wielbark is already present in Chernyakhov lands during the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE although it is supposed to move there from the Vistula region much later. Thus, the Lipița Culture provides another proof for the contemporaneity – and not a separation by some 300 years – of Wielbark and Chernyakhov.

If there is a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE Lipița Culture with Przeworsk characteristics on Chernyakhov soil (that later is Wielbark-impacted), and a 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE Przeworsk Culture on the Vistula that, too, is later Wielbark-Goths-impacted it appears as if the huge territory from Gdansk to the Baltic Sea is a unified realm dominated by Wielbark-Goths in the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE.

No less surprising than the rolled-back process of evolution (from 4<sup>th</sup> c. Chernyakhov to 1<sup>st</sup> c. Przeworsk) is the import of (earlier) Wielbark amber pearl necklaces into later Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov territory. Since it is believed that the Wielbark people have terminated their settlements on the Baltic Sea for good to move south, one does not know who could have been the new 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> c. Wielbark-like people exporting Wielbark amber after the end of the Wielbark Culture in the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. but still in the Wielbark style of the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c.: “A comparison between the composition of necklaces from the Chernyakhov Culture and the neighbouring but earlier Wielbark Culture and the Masłomęcz Group is especially interesting.”<sup>10</sup>

Moreover, the Chernyakhov settlements receiving, in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. CE, Wielbark beads in the style of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE, are made even more bewildering by coins associated with those beads that, too, belong to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE. Yet, in the same finds with 1<sup>st</sup> c. coins there are also coins dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. CE: There is “quite an amount of early Roman silver coins in late Roman find-complexes as well as an inflow of late Roman copper and silver coins in the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. CE.”<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Lipița Culture, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lipi%C5%A3a\\_culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lipi%C5%A3a_culture), 2014, accessed 18-08-2014.

<sup>10</sup> M. Maczynska, “Die ‚barbarische‘ Kette der Römischen Kaiserzeit – ihre Zusammensetzung am Beispiel der Cernjachov-Kultur“, in U. v. Freedon, A. Wieczorek, eds., *PERLEN: ARCHÄOLOGIE, TECHNIKEN, ANALYSEN*, Bonn: Rudolf Habelt, 1997, 103-117/106.

<sup>11</sup> Wielowiejski, P. (1997), “Bernsteinperlen und römisch-barbarische Kulturkontakte in Mitteleuropa“, in U. v. Freedon, A. Wieczorek, eds., *PERLEN: ARCHÄOLOGIE, TECHNIKEN, ANALYSEN*, Bonn: Rudolf Habelt, 1997, 96-101 / 97. Original German: “*recht große Menge frühromischer silberner Münzen in spätrömischen Fundkomplexen und der Zufluß spätrömischer Kupfer und Silbermünzen im 3.-4. Jahrhundert n. Chr..*”



**Political Powers in the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov territory from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE (Late La Tène) to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE:**

*“There are difficulties correlating funerary monuments chronologically with Dacian settlements”*

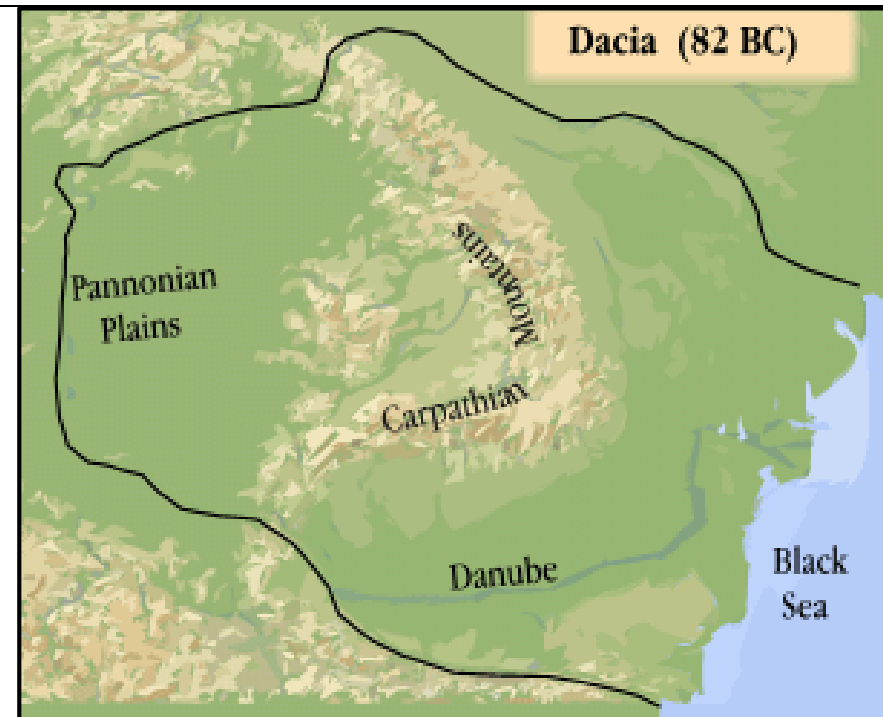
(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dacians>).

**Possible dimensions (exaggerated; includes attacked but not conquered areas) of the empire of Getae, Dacians Bastarnae etc. under the Getan Burebistas (82-44 BCE)**

[[http://www.deviantart.com/?view\\_mode=2&order=15&q=gallery%3Adacianart%2F25777550](http://www.deviantart.com/?view_mode=2&order=15&q=gallery%3Adacianart%2F25777550)].

**Possible (probably underestimated) dimensions of the empire of Getae, Dacians, Bastarnae etc. in 82 CE before the wars (84-106 CE) of Domitian and Traian against that power**

(<http://www.forumancientcoins.com/numiswiki/view.asp?key=dacia>).




Yet, can the 1<sup>st</sup> century be the same as the 4<sup>th</sup> century? Although that sounds impossible the Chernyakhovers act as if they live in both periods, separated by some 300 years, simultaneously. They belong to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. CE ff. but insist on amber imports not only

from their 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE ff. former realm on the Vistula but also in the style of that 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE ff. Yet, archaeologists cannot identify Wielbarkers occupying the Gulf of Gdansk at the Vistula's mouth from the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. deserted by the Wielbark-Goths in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE, to produce there, anew, 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE amber beads.

Around the amber metropolis, Gdansk, there are 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> but no 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> c. CE Wielbark strata. Of course, there are coins placed in the later period. Yet, they are not dated stratigraphically but by consulting coin catalogues. Thus, there are no 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> c. CE Wielbark building strata on top of 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE Wielbark building strata. The Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov territory has countless sites with 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c. CE building strata. But what about the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century? Coins do exist for both periods although they are, again, not dated stratigraphically but after coin-catalogues and/or emperor-lists. This brings us back to Michel Kazanski's unanswered question of Chernyakhov demography before the 4<sup>th</sup> as well as after the 6<sup>th</sup> century. Who do we expect in Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov territory from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century?

We expect one of the most formidable foes of the Romans throughout their history. This powerful enemy is known as an East Germanic empire of Getae, Dacians, Bastarnae, Cotini (Gotini) and many other ethnic formations. Whereas the Persians proved a perennial challenge at the southeastern borders of the Roman Empire the Getic-Dacian alliance, very much like the Gothic alliance some 300 years after them, tried to invade the Roman heartland from the northeastern borders. Octavian (63 BCE-14 CE) tried to neutralize the Geto-Dacians by marrying his daughter Julia to a son of their king Cotiso/Koson in exchange for Cotiso's daughter as his own wife. Therefore, nobody doubts the strength of the Getic-Dacian empire. Under two emperors, Domitian (81-96) and Traian (98-117), more than two decades of war are required (84-106) to incorporate at least parts of this opponent into the Imperium Romanum.

The *enfant terrible* of Gothic studies, Michael Kulikowski, would be more than willing to retract his claim that the Goths had no history before the third century CE if they had been capable, anywhere, of projecting the power of their Getic predecessors within the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm. Strabo (64/63 BCE–24 CE), in his *Geography* (VII:3) gives an description of Getae that would make them acceptable to Michael Kulikowski as pre-3<sup>rd</sup> c. Goths if they only had been part of the Gothic lineage. Not only a common lineage but a full identity of Getae and Gothi is claimed by the Gothic historian Jordanes (+552), contemporary of Justinian (527-565). Even earlier, Claudius Claudianus (370-404) equates Getae and Visigoths.

<p><b>Strabo's (64/63 BCE–24 CE) 1<sup>st</sup> c. description of Getae</b>  <b>(Geography VII:3)</b>  <a href="http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Strabo/7C*.html">[http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Strabo/7C*.html]</a>.</p>	<p><b>1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. territory of Getae with allied tribes (including Cotones [Tacitus' Gotones/Goths]) in the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov realm of 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. Goths</b>  <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bastarnae#mediaviewer/File:Dacia_125.png">[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bastarnae#mediaviewer/File:Dacia_125.png]</a>.</p>
<p>“Boerebistas [Burebistas (82-44 BCE); GH], a Getan, on setting himself in authority over the tribe, restored the people / and raised them to such a height through training, sobriety, and obedience to his commands that within only a few years he had established a great empire and subordinated to the Getae most of the neighbouring peoples. He began to be formidable even to the Romans, because he would cross the Ister [Dnjestr] with impunity and plunder Thrace as far as Macedonia and the Illyrian country. / Some of the people are called Daci, whereas others are called Getae: Getae, those who incline towards the Pontus and the east, and Daci, those who incline in the opposite direction towards Germany and the sources of the Ister. / The language of the Daci is the same as that of the Getae. / They have come close to the point of yielding obedience to the Romans, though as yet they are not absolutely submissive, because of the hopes which they base on the Germans, who are enemies to the Romans.”</p>	

Yet, that will not convince Michael Kulikowski. He simply does not believe in Jordanes. As a 6<sup>th</sup> c. author, Kulikowski claims, he is utterly unreliable regarding pre-3<sup>rd</sup> c. affairs:

“Gothic history, as it appears in every modern account, is a story of migration. Traditionally it begins in Scandinavia, moves to the southern shores of the Baltic around the mouth of the Vistula, and then onwards to the Black Sea. Depending on what study one reads [...] all demonstrate that just such a migration took place, of not of Scandinavia then at least out of Poland. In fact there is just a single



source for this extended story of Gothic migration, the *Getica* of Jordanes, written in the middle of the sixth century A.D., hundreds of years after the events it purports to record. / There is no good evidence that Goths existed before the third century.”<sup>12</sup>

Such an apodictic statement could not help but antagonize Andrzej Kokowski. The outstanding Polish archaeologist had coined the term ”culture of the Gothic circle” to underline the ”enormous similarity of the material and spiritual culture” from the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. Wielbark people up to the 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c. end of the Goths settling the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm.<sup>13</sup> Michel Kazanski definitely leans towards Andrzej Kokowski. Yet he had asked the as yet unanswered question why is there no demography to speak of for the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. empire of the Getae within the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c. Gothic turf of the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov circle?

Kulikowski sees the Goths emerging directly out of the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov area: “The Wielbark elements in the Sântana de Mureş/Cernjachov culture are no more numerous than other elements. / The most plausible explanation of this evidence is to see one group among the many different barbarians north of the Black Sea establishing its hegemony over the scattered and hitherto disparate population of the region, which was thereafter [4<sup>th</sup> c.; GH] regularly identified as Gothic by Graeco-Roman observers.”<sup>14</sup> But how could such a development have been possible, one hears Kazanski say, if there was no demography to speak of in that very area before the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE? Out of whom could the Goths have been formed? Contemporary authors like Procopius (ca 500-565), one must not forget, do not doubt the Gothic identity of Getae: “There were many Gothic nations in earlier times, just as also at the present, but the greatest and most important of all are the Goths, Vandals, Visigoths, and Gepaedes. [...] There were some too who called these nations Getic.”<sup>15</sup>

As much as these fine experts may differ, they also have strong convictions in common. All three of them, e.g., are deeply convinced that the Gothic sites within the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm belong to the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c. CE. Thus, they have no doubt whatsoever that the earliest Gothic strata begin some 300 years after the end of the Late La Tène culture of the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE. Yet,

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<sup>12</sup> M. Kulikowski, *ROME'S GOTHIC WARS*, Cambridge et al.: Cambridge University Press, 2008, pp. 43 / 68.

<sup>13</sup> A. Kokowski, “The Agriculture of the Goths Between the First and Fifth Centuries AD“, in S.J. Barnish, F. Marazzi, eds., *THE OSTROGOTHS: FROM THE MIGRATION PERIOD TOT HE SIXTH CENTURY. AN ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE*, San Marino (R.SM.): Boydell Press, 2007, pp. 221-236 / 221.

<sup>14</sup> M. Kulikowski, *ROME'S GOTHIC WARS*, Cambridge et al.: Cambridge University Press, 2008, pp. 64 / 67 f.

<sup>15</sup> Procopius, *HISTORY OF THE WARS. BOOK III: THE VANDALIC WARS*, ([http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_Wars/Book\\_III#II](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/History_of_the_Wars/Book_III#II))

<b>Gothic controversy between three leading experts</b>			
<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>Andrzej Kokowski</b>	<b>Michel Kazanski</b>	<b>Michael Kulikowski</b>
<b>6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> c.</b>	No explanation for the missing demography in Wielbark as well as Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov sites. 6 <sup>th</sup> c. destruction of 5,000 Chernyakhov sites not explained but blamed on Huns who form alliances with Goths.	<b>Recognizes</b> but cannot explain <b>missing demography in Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm</b> . No explanation for missing demography in Przeworsk/Wielbark sites. 6 <sup>th</sup> c. destruction of 5,000 Chernyakhov sites not explained but blamed on Huns who become Gothic allies.	No explanation for the lack of demography in Wielbark as well as Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov sites. Sudden destruction of 5,000 Chernyakhov sites in 6 <sup>th</sup> c. not explained but blamed on Huns who enter alliances with Goths.
<b>3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c.</b>	Goths after migration in Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm. Does not explain why Chernyakhov succeeds 300 year older culture of 1 <sup>st</sup> c. BCE La Tène.	Goths after migration settle in Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm. Does not understand why Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov succeeds 300 year older culture of 1 <sup>st</sup> c. BCE La Tène.	Goths emerge within Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm although there is no pre-3 <sup>rd</sup> c. demography to draw from. Does not understand why Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov succeeds 300 year older culture of 1 <sup>st</sup> c. BCE La Tène.
<b>1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> c.</b>	Goths around Vistula before migrating south. No explanation for missing demography of Getic Empire supposedly preceding the Goths in the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm. No theory for absence of contacts between 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> c. Wielbark-Goths and 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> c. Getae to their south.	<b>Recognizes</b> but cannot explain <b>missing demography for Getic Empire</b> supposedly preceding the Goths in the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm. Goths settle around Vistula (Przeworsk/Wielbark) before migrating south. No explanation for the complete absence of contacts between 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> c. Wielbark-Goths and 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> c. Getae to their south.	No Gothic history anywhere. No explanation for the missing demography of the Empire of the Getae (supposedly preceding the Goths in the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm). No explanation for the complete absence of contacts between 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> c. Wielbark-Goths and 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> c. Getae to their south.

they don't stop to wonder why the Goths fall back on La Tène ceramics<sup>16</sup> when they could use something 300 years more advanced. It is first century Getae that should exhibit La Tène ceramics because they immediately follow the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE Late La Tène period.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. G. Kampers, *GESCHICHTE DER WESTGOTEN*, Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh, 2008, p. 48.

The Goths should exhibit ceramics that develop out of forms ending in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The search for 300 years of strata with more advanced ceramics (from the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE Late La Tène to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE arrival of Goths) within the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm would expect the following archaeological sequence. Yet, no such stratigraphy has ever been dug up although some 2500 Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov sites have been identified so far. Therefore, “there are difficulties correlating funerary monuments chronologically with Dacian settlements” (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dacians>).

<b>Idealized stratigraphy for major Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov sites (out of ca 2000) that could nowhere be verified. The stratigraphy beginning in the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. follows directly above the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE Late Latène stratum 300 years earlier.</b>		
5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> c. CE	<b>Last Gothic building stratum in Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov sites</b>	<b>(existant)</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> c. CE	<b>First building stratum of newly arrived Wielbark-Goths in Chernyakhov territory</b>	<b>(existant)</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> c. CE	<b>ARRIVAL OF WIELBARK-GOTHS FROM VISTULA</b> (not believed by Kulikowski)	
2 <sup>nd</sup> /3 <sup>rd</sup> c. CE	<b>MIGRATION OF GETAE FROM SÂNTANA DE MUREŞ-CHERNYAKHOV REALM TO AN AS YET UNIDENTIFIED DESTINATION</b> (no evidence)	
2 <sup>nd</sup> c. CE	<b>Last building stratum of the soon to leave Getic-Dacian dwellers in Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov territory</b>	<b>(non-existent)</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> c. CE	<b>Continuation of Getae building strata</b>	<b>(non-existent)</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> c. BCE	<b>Empire of Getae under Burebistas [82-44 BCE]. Period equals LATE LATÈNE PERIOD</b>	<b>(existant)</b>

Because of not finding what is chronologically required some authors are ready to challenge the entire Gothic chronology:

“Time and again, discrepancies arise between historically and archaeologically established dates. [...] In order to come to a more objective portrayal of the processes of change in material culture of the Goths, the author suggests changing the actual paradigm of our chronological thought. This change in thought should go from a ‘square’ conception of time, in which there are clear borders between stages and phases, to “rhombic” time, where the stages and phases become partially parallel to one another.”<sup>17</sup>

The lack of 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> Chernyakhov Gothic strata superimposed on 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> Getic-Dacian strata is especially surprising because some Getic-Dacian fortresses from around 50 BCE (active to the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE) exhibit superb construction principles, right down to

<sup>17</sup> M. Shchukin, *THE GOTHIC WAY: GOTHS, ROME, AND THE CULTURE OF THE CHERNJAKHOV/SÎNTANA DE MUREŞ*, St. Petersburg: ф-т СПбГУ, 2005, pp. 564 f.



**Selection of Getic-Dacian fortresses (from 50 BCE to 2nd/3rd. c. CE) in superb locations and exquisite architecture (ceramic water pipes etc.) that should have invited Gothic use in the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c. but, supposedly have laid waste during that period.**

**Reconstruction of Getic-Dacian main fortress, Sarmizegetusa, in the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE** ([http://www.panacomp.net/romania?s=rumunija\\_dacka%20tvr dava](http://www.panacomp.net/romania?s=rumunija_dacka%20tvr dava)).



**Reconstruction of Getic-Dacian fortress Piatra Rosie**

(<http://www.romaniadevis.ro/dacia/zona-geto-daca/reconstituiri-3d/item/cetatea-piatra-rosie-luncani-reconstituire-3d>).



**Reconstruction of Getic-Dacian fortress Costești-Blidaru**

([www.romaniadevis.ro/dacia/zona-geto-daca/reconstituiri-3d/item/cetatea-costesti-blidaru-reconstituire-3d](http://www.romaniadevis.ro/dacia/zona-geto-daca/reconstituiri-3d/item/cetatea-costesti-blidaru-reconstituire-3d)).



**Reconstruction of Getic-Dacian fortress Za[i]nelor**

(<http://www.romaniadevis.ro/dacia/zona-geto-daca/reconstituiri-3d/item/cetatea-zanelor-covasna>).





ceramic water piping. Since some authors believe that the territories “were no longer populated”, without a clue where the inhabitants might have gone, it would have been advantageous for the Goths to move in. Yet, it is also considered that newcomers

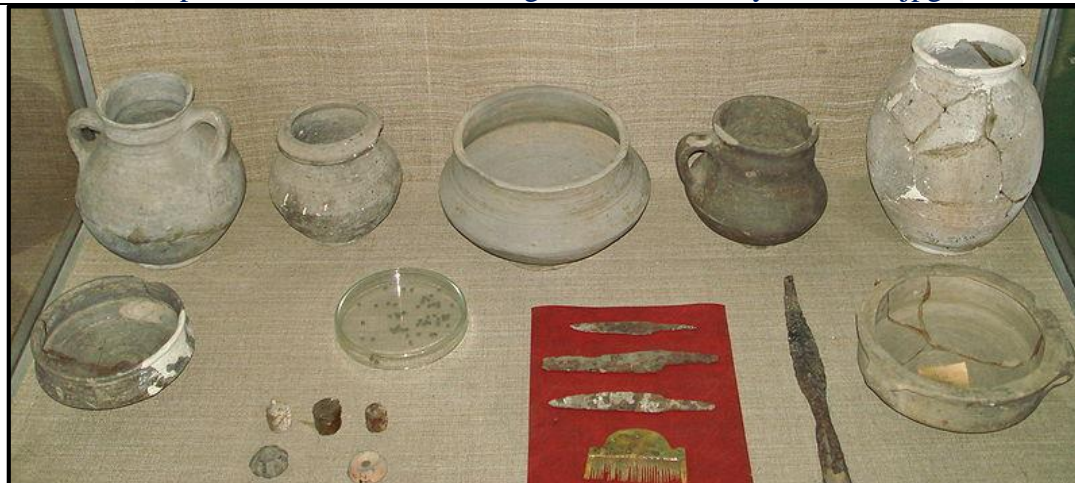
<p><b>1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. Getan-Dacian warrior taken prisoner by Romans</b>  <a href="http://gutenberg.spiegel.de/buch/103/8">http://gutenberg.spiegel.de/buch/103/8</a></p>	<p><b>1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. Getan-Dacian ruler (probably Decebalus' suicide)</b>  <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decebalus#mediaviewer/File:Decebalus_suicide.jpg">[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decebalus#mediaviewer/File:Decebalus_suicide.jpg]</a></p>	<p><b>1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. Getan-Dacian warrior taken prisoner by Romans</b>  <a href="http://imperiumromanum.com/militaer/kriege/kriege_kaiserreich_dakerkrieg1_07.htm">http://imperiumromanum.com/militaer/kriege/kriege_kaiserreich_dakerkrieg1_07.htm</a></p>	<p><b>3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. Gothic warriors facing Romans</b>  <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goths#mediaviewer/File:Grande_Ludovisi_Altemps_I nv8574.jpg">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goths#mediaviewer/File:Grande_Ludovisi_Altemps_I nv8574.jpg</a></p>
			

Goths and long-established Getae have built villages “close to each other” or even “lived in the same settlements.”<sup>18</sup> This is an understandable attempt to come to terms with the missing Getic strata. Yet, such a melting together of two of the empire’s most dangerous foes would not have gone unnoticed by the vigilant Romans who report nothing about it. Thus, although we still do not know what happened to the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. Getae before the Goths’ 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. arrival in the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm, the latter made great efforts to dress, from head to toe, like their mysteriously missing predecessors.

Yet, 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. Goths do not only surprise us with 300 year older Getic clothing, or 300 year older “Hellenistic prototypes”<sup>19</sup> for their bracelets. They also insist, time and again, on continuing to manufacture 300 year older ceramics, rolling back technological evolution to pre-Christian La Tène earthenware:

**Items of Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov culture of 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. CE in La Tène style of 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE/1<sup>st</sup> c. CE  
(Budeşti Necropolis; Raionul Criuleni/Moldova)**

[[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chernyakhov\\_01.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chernyakhov_01.jpg)].



<sup>18</sup> G. Kampers, *GESCHICHTE DER WESTGOTEN*, Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh, 2008, p. 42 / 43. German original: “nicht mehr besiedelt / dicht neben / in Siedlungsgemeinschaft.“

<sup>19</sup> M. Kazanski, “The Ostrogoths and the Princely Civilization of the Fifth Century“, in S.J. Barnish, F. Marazzi, eds., *THE OSTROGOTHS: FROM THE MIGRATION PERIOD TOT HE SIXTH CENTURY. AN ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE*, San Marino (R.SM.): Boydell Press, 2007, pp. 81-99 / 88.

Chernyakhov “Pottery was predominantly of local production, being both wheel and hand-made. Wheel made pottery predominated, and was made of finer clay. It was reminiscent of earlier Sarmatian types, refined by Roman and La Tène influences [oft he 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE; GH]. Hand made pottery showed a greater variety in form, and was sometimes decorated with incised linear motifs. In addition, Roman amphorae are also found, suggesting trade contacts with the Roman world. There is also a small, but regular, presence of distinct hand-made pottery typical of that found in western Germanic groups, suggesting the presence of Germanic groups.”<sup>20</sup> / In the early stages hand-made bowl-shaped ceramics typical of Wielbark culture were well-represented in Chernyakhov ceramic sets.

By adopting 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE La Tène material culture, the Goths not only wear the 300 year older attire of the Getae, they actually inhabitate the 300 year older 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE stratum that cannot be found for the Getae, to whom it should belong. Thus, Jordanes’ equation Getae=Gothi – whatever dates textbooks assign them – is borne out not only in fashion and pottery but also by stratigraphy.

<b>IDENTITY OF GETAE AND GOTHs</b>		
<b>CHRONOLOGY OF WIELBARK-GOTHs AND SÂNTANA DE MUREȘ-CHERNYAKHOV-GOTHs</b>		
<b>COUNTER-STRATIGRAPHICALLY SOME 300 YEARS APART</b>		
<b>STRATIGRAPHY OF WIELBARK-GOTHs AND SÂNTANA DE MUREȘ-CHERNYAKHOV-GOTHs</b> <b>all in same 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c level</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> C.</b> <b>WIELBARK-GOTHs</b> -Same stratigraphical horizon as SÂNTANA DE MUREȘ-CHERNYAKHOV. -Begins with hand made pottery. -Immediately succeeds 1 <sup>st</sup> BCE La Tène period. <sup>21</sup>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> C. SÂNTANA DE MUREȘ-CHERNYAKHOV-GOTHs (GETAE EXPECTED)</b> -Same stratigraphical horizon as WIELBARK. -Begins with hand made pottery. -Immediately succeeds 1 <sup>st</sup> BCE La Tène stratum.

<sup>20</sup> Chernyakhov culture, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chernyakhov\\_culture#Archeology.2C\\_identity.2C\\_ethnicity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chernyakhov_culture#Archeology.2C_identity.2C_ethnicity), accessed 14-08-2014. / M. Shchukin, *THE GOTHIC WAY: GOTHs, ROME, AND THE CULTURE OF THE CHERNJAKHOV/SÎNTANA DE MUREȘ*, St. Petersburg: ф-т СПбГУ, 2005, p. 567. See also G. Kampers, *GESCHICHTE DER WESTGOTEN*, Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh, 2008, p. 48.

<sup>21</sup> See on La Tène finds in Wielbark regions K. Przewoźna, “Research on the late La Tène and Roman Period in East Pomerania“, *ARCHAEOLOGIA POLONA: JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY*, vol. 8, 1965, pp. 162-176 (<http://www.iaepan.edu.pl/archaeologia-polona/article/111>).



What does the cultural and stratigraphical identity of Getae and Goths mean for our three protagonists in the Gothic controversy? Who has to retreat? Who has done most justice to the facts in the ground?

**Michel Kazanski's** search for a sufficient demography, out of which the Goths could have grown, could not succeed for the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. period because it must be carried out for the La Tène-period ending in the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE. Yet, Kazanski's brilliant discovery that some 700 years of demography (1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> c.) are missing in the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm remains valid. His 700 years are just differently assorted into one block from the 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> c. period. Thereby, the sources referring to 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> Varangians belong to the Gothic period, too, and confirm the Goths' Scandinavian origin.<sup>22</sup>

**Michael Kulikowski** has no choice but to move the Gothic beginnings back to the La Tène-period, too, if he wants to save his idea that the Goths did not so much migrate to the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm, but multiplied right there. Moreover, he can no longer deny the Gothic character of the Wielbark culture so convincingly demonstrated in the works of Andrzej Kokowski. Wielbark is not, via migration, transported south to form the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov culture. Of course, there is permanent movement because the populations in both territories are not stagnant but experience a steady Gothic expansion simultaneously and side by side.

**Andrzej Kokowski** was right for doubting that hunger had driven the Goths away from extremely fertile 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. Wielbark fields in Poland. Yet, he must assimilate himself to the fact that there has been no general packing and moving of Goths. Yet, he will find consolation against the anti-Wielbark Kulikowski by having been correct all along with the Wielbarkers' Gothic identity.

If the Getae are the same as the Goths, i.e. that Wielbark and Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov are so similar because they are contemporary (both belonging to 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c.), their combined territorial borders very much resemble the often ridiculed<sup>23</sup> dimensions of Ermanaric's 4<sup>th</sup> c. Empire between the Baltic and the Black Sea.

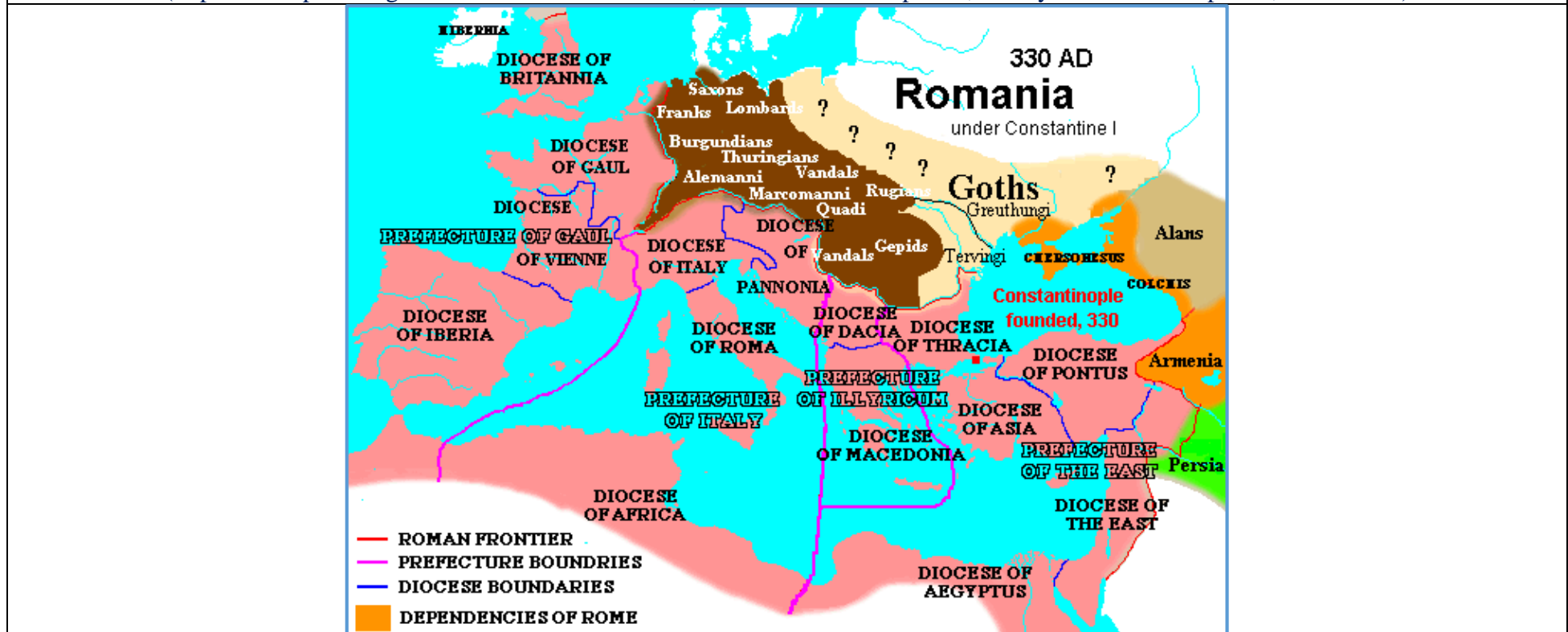
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<sup>22</sup> Cf. already G. Heinsohn, "Vikings for 700 Years without Sails, Ports, and Towns?", *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2014, [http://www.q-mag.org/\\_media/heinsohn-viking-pdf-062014.pdf](http://www.q-mag.org/_media/heinsohn-viking-pdf-062014.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> Not so the, again, sharp-witted Michel Kazanski, "Discussion: The Ostrogoths and the Princely Civilization of the Fifth Century, in S.J. Barnish, F. Marazzi, eds., *THE OSTROGOTHS: FROM THE MIGRATION PERIOD TOT HE SIXTH CENTURY. AN ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE*, San

Assumed size (beige with line of question marks) of **ERMANARIC'S EMPIRE** stretching, in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. CE, from the Black Sea to the Baltic sea. The empire's borders resemble a combination of 1<sup>st</sup> c. Wielbark and 4<sup>th</sup> c. Chernyakhov realms. Historians know about the material similarity as well as the same internal evolution of the Baltic Sea (Wielbark) and the Black Sea (Chernyakhov) cultures. Since, however, they believe that the Baltic Sea culture precedes the Black Sea culture by some 300 years, although they are not superimposed<sup>24</sup>) they do not dare to combine the two territories into one cultural entity.

(<http://balkanpazar.org/Rome%20and%20Romania,%20Roman%20Emperors,%20Byzantine%20Emperors,%20etc.htm>)



Marino (R.S.M.): Boydell Press, 2007, pp. 100-112 / 103: "Ammianus Marcellinus himself knew a lot about Ermanaric, and was well aware that he ruled the territory occupied by the Chernyakhov culture, therefore between the Don and the Dnjestr".

<sup>24</sup> Of course, there may be sites that show, on top of Getic strata of the pre-Christian La Tène period, 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. Chernyakhov strata (bringing them into to 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE). Yet, there are no 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. CE Chernyakhov strata on top of 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE Getic strata.



The identity of Getae and Goths can help to solve some of the most stubborn enigmas of Gothic history. We do not understand why there are no contacts or even alliances between 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. Wielbark-Goths and 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. Getae from the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov territory that the Wielbark-Goths must have known well enough for daring to move there, with kith and kin<sup>25</sup>, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Because of their contemporaneity the contacts have always been there as proven by the ”enormous similarity of the material and spiritual culture” (Kokowski) between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea territories.

In the early 4<sup>th</sup> c. the Getae-Dacians, who had long been replaced by the Goths, are so powerful again, that Constantine the Great (306-337) has them immortalized by statues adorning his arch in Rome. In the year 391 CE, a list of the forces under a Gothic leader, Alaric, includes long deceased tribes that had already battled Rome 285 years earlier under emperor Trajan in 105/106 CE: Getae, Massagetae, Dacians, Bastarnae, and Geloni.<sup>26</sup> Modern scholars blame the miraculous resurrection of so many ethnic groups on errors of ancient scribes composing their texts from unrelated sources. Yet, in the Hunnic wars of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. these zombies are active again. Sidonius Apollinaris (ca. 430-489) reports Geloni, Bastarnae etc. among the allies fighting Attila in 451 CE. The famous Irish classicist, Edward Arthur Thompson (1914–1994), did not hesitate to harshly condemn what he saw as an unforgivable sloppiness: “The Bastarnae, Bructeri, Geloni and Neuri had disappeared hundreds of years before the times of the Huns.”<sup>27</sup>

If one does not believe in the death and resurrection of entire nations over some 300 years, one has to resort to the stratigraphical evidence showing the contemporaneity of “before“ and “after“. Thus, different sources dealing with the same events have been split (and altered) in such a way that the same event is described twice, albeit from different angles, thereby creating a chronology that is twice as long as the actual course of history that can be substantiated by archaeology. What could be the motivation for proceeding in that way?

Could it be an attempt to bring life to periods for which there is neither stratigraphy nor demography? If the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c. demography is the only one Michel Kazanski can positively identify for Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov (with hardly anything to

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<sup>25</sup> Doubted with all due right by G. Kampers, *GESCHICHTE DER WESTGOTEN*, Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh, 2008, p. 37.

<sup>26</sup> H. Wolfram, *DIE GOTEN: VON DEN ANFÄNGEN BIS ZUR MITTE DES SECHSTEN JAHRHUNDERTS*, München, C.H. Beck, 1990, p. 144.

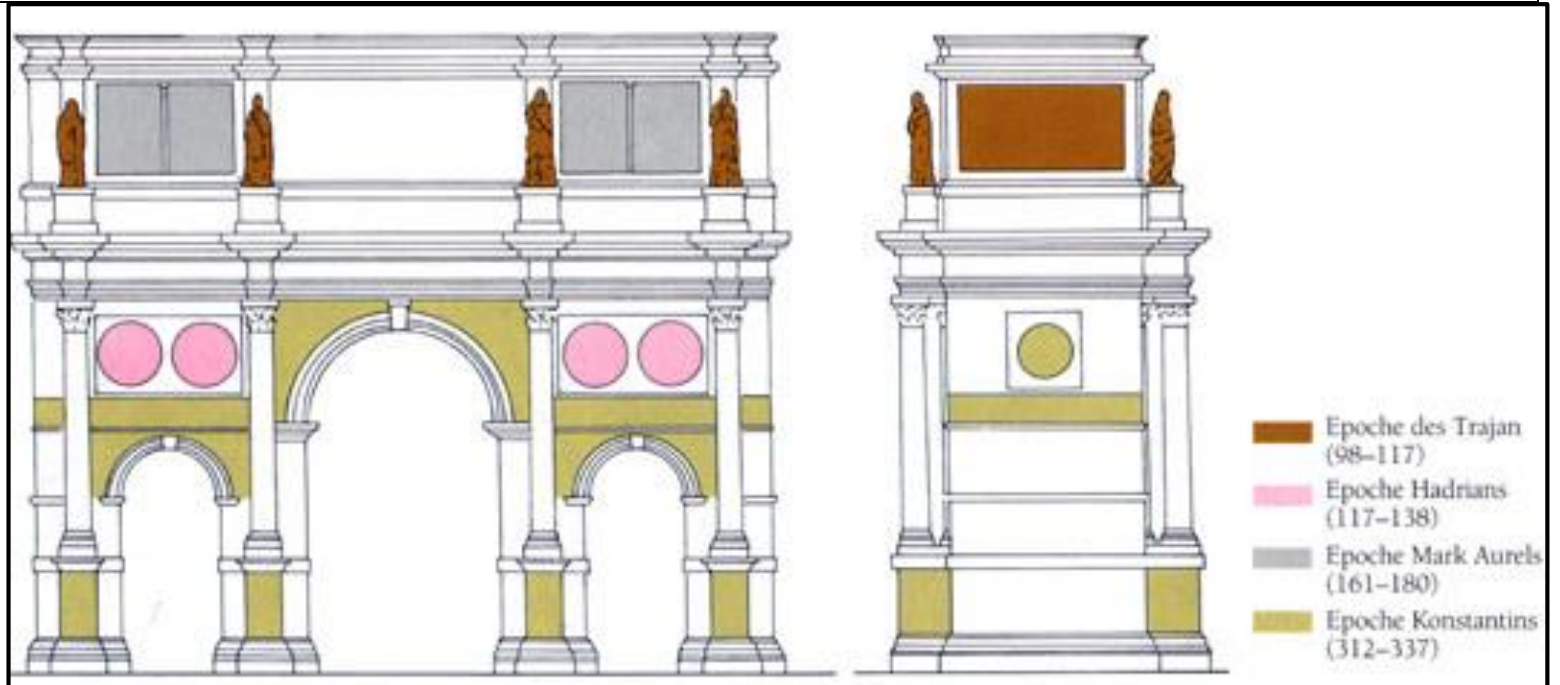
<sup>27</sup> E.A. Thompson, *THE HUNS*, Oxford: Blackwell, 1996, p. 149.

**1<sup>st</sup> c. Getic-Dacian on  
4<sup>th</sup> c. arch of  
Constantine the Great**  
who also battled Goths  
and Quadi.<sup>28</sup>



### Rome's arch of Constantine the Great.<sup>29</sup>

Scholars believe that the arch's Constantinian base (olive green) was built centuries after the higher parts that are supported by that very base. Of course, the base must have been built first. Scholars are forced to defend their bizarre inversion of all architectural principles because textbook chronology forces them to date Constantine some 200 years after Trajan, although he preceded him by more than half a century<sup>30</sup> (cf. overview pp. 31/32 below).



<sup>28</sup> <http://www.flickrriver.com/photos/bstorage/tags/archofconstantine/>.

<sup>29</sup> S. Pescarin, *ANTIKE BAUWERKE DER EWIGEN STADT*, Köln: Karl Müller Verlag, 2004, p. 134; courtesy Ewald Ernst and Peter Mikolasch.

<sup>30</sup> Cf. G. Heinsohn *WIE VIELE JAHRE HAT DAS ERSTE JAHRTAUSEND U.Z.? [HOW MANY YEARS THERE ARE IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM CE?]*, Detmold: private print for discussion only, 2013, chap. VII.

show before the 4<sup>th</sup> as well as from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> c.) the demography-safe period stratigraphically actually belongs to the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. period. That leaves a hiatus of some 700 years from the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> c. in that vast and mostly fertile space. Yet, in our textbooks these 700 years are supplied with extensive historiography. This author has been trying, since spring 2011, to explain how these 700 years entered the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium.<sup>31</sup> Their illumination and illustration is not as much due to forgeries as to splitting sources, dividing one event into two or three episodes some 300 years apart. After piecing together again these fragments into one narrative, we are able to reconstruct a more complete picture of the events in question. By doing so, we lose beloved textbook centuries but come much closer to a match between written material and excavated strata. Moreover, we can stop dismissing valuable source material as useless. It only sounds absurd as long as it's not understood why this material is being used two and three times -- to fill a pre-conceived chronology.

Sources for writing Gothic history that are notoriously dismissed pertain to tribes/nations that appear to experience a miraculous resurrection in the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c., after a history of fierce wars against Rome in the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE. Outstanding in this respect are the Asiatic Yazyges and the Quadi. Like Huns and Goths they cooperate, betray each other, and cooperate again. Michael Kulikowski has a fine sense for some kind of relation between Quadi and Goths because Roman activities since the 360s CE “only strengthened the power of the Quadic and Tervingian [Gothic; GH] rulers in their own territories and Valentinian and Valens each died on campaign,

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<sup>31</sup> See, e.g., G. Heinsohn, “Gilt Asiens chronologische Lücke von 300 bis 600 für die ganze Erde?“, *Zeitensprünge*, vol. 23, no. 1 (April 2011); -“Ist die Spätantike eine Phantomzeit?“, *Zeitensprünge*, vol. 23, no. 2 (August 2011); -“From Memphis to Maastricht: Smothered Roman Cities”, *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2012, <http://www.q-mag.org/smotheredromanci/index.html>; -“Creation of the First Millennium CE“, *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2013 a, [http://www.q-mag.org/\\_media/gunnar-creation-of-the-1st-millennium-new16-11-2013.pdf](http://www.q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-creation-of-the-1st-millennium-new16-11-2013.pdf); -“Islam’s Chronology: Were Arabs Really Ignorant of Coinage and Writing for 700 Years?“, *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2013 b, [http://www.q-mag.org/\\_media/gunnar-islam-and-arab-chronology-heinsohn-21-11-2013.pdf](http://www.q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-islam-and-arab-chronology-heinsohn-21-11-2013.pdf); -*WIE VIELE JAHRE HAT DAS ERSTE JAHRTAUSEND U.Z.?* [HOW MANY YEARS THERE ARE IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM CE?], Detmold, 2013 c, private print for discussion only; -Miesko I: Why did Christianity spread so slowly in Europe in the 1st Millennium AD?, *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2014 a, [http://q-mag.org/\\_media/gunnar-slow-christianization-01022014.pdf](http://q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-slow-christianization-01022014.pdf); “Charlemagne's Correct Place in History“, *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2014 b, <http://www.q-mag.org/charlemagnes-correct-place-in-history.html> ; -Vikings for 700 Years without Sails, Ports, and Towns?“, *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2014 c, [http://www.q-mag.org/\\_media/heinsohn-viking-pdf-062014.pdf](http://www.q-mag.org/_media/heinsohn-viking-pdf-062014.pdf); “Rome's Stratigraphy Belongs To The 8th-10th Century Period“, *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2014 d, [http://www.q-mag.org/\\_media/palmer-heinsohn-answer-22-06-14-roman-empire-8th-10th-century.pdf](http://www.q-mag.org/_media/palmer-heinsohn-answer-22-06-14-roman-empire-8th-10th-century.pdf); -“Did European Civilization Collapse Three Times During The 1st Millennium AD?“, *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2014 e, [http://www.q-mag.org/\\_media/heinsohn-2nd-palmer-answer-05-08-14.pdf](http://www.q-mag.org/_media/heinsohn-2nd-palmer-answer-05-08-14.pdf).

against the Quadi and the Goths respectively.<sup>32</sup> Could the Quadi (typical ruler's name: Vania) just have been another term for Goths (typical name: Valia) or Getae, and the Yazyges for Xiongnu/Huns?

<b>Roman wars against Yazyges and Quadi as well as Xiongnu/Huns and Goths<sup>33</sup></b>			
<b>Rome-centered view of wars against Iazyges and Quadi</b>		<b>Byzantium-centered view of wars against Iazyges (resembling Huns) and Quadi (resembling Goths)</b>	
Quadi and Asiatic Yazyges (famous ruler <b>Baca</b> -Daspes) are at war with Marcus Aurelius (161-180) + Commodus (180-192).	<b>Up to 180s CE</b>	<b>Up to 470s CE</b>	Yazyges (famous ruler <b>Beuca</b> ) challenge Emperor Leo I (457-474).
Quadi settle around Ravenna ( <b>migrations of 2nd c. crisis</b> ).	<b>170s CE</b>	<b>480s CE</b>	Goths settle Ravenna ( <b>migrations of 5th c.</b> ).
Marcus Aurelius drives Yazyges out of Italy.	<b>176 CE</b>	<b>452 CE</b>	Leo I drives Xiongnu/Huns out of Italy.
Marcus Aurelius + Commodus defeat Asiatic Yazyges.	<b>175 CE</b>	<b>451 CE</b>	The Romans defeat Asiatic Xiongnu/Huns.
Quadi and Yazyges invade Roman Empire under Emperor Domitianus (81-96) after crossing the Danube.	<b>92 CE</b>	<b>373/374 CE</b>	Quadi + Yazyges invade Empire in time of Valens (364-378) + Valentinian (364-375) after crossing the Danube.
Yazyges uneasy before arranging with Rome.	<b>Early 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE</b>	<b>306-337 CE</b>	Under Constantine the Great Yazyges are brought to an arrangement with Rome.
Yazyges settled close to the Danube (Pannonia) under Augustus (31 BCE-14 CE) and/or Tiberius (14-37 CE).	<b>7 BCE-20 CE</b>	<b>294 ff.</b>	Diocletian (284-305) + Galerius (293-311) challenged by Yazyges in Pannonia.
Xiongnu/Huns migrate west from the territories north of China in <b>1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE to 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE</b> . It is not known where they went to. Yet, in the years 8/9 CE Rome is in a Pannonian battle of survival against hordes under <b>Bato</b> and <b>Pennes</b> carrying names similar to Xiongnu names like <b>Pi</b> or <b>Pu-nu</b> .			

Defending texts against accusations of forgery or sheer nonsense does not mean deeming them sacrosanct. After all, there are no original manuscripts from the books out of which we reconstruct Roman or Gothic history. What we have has been edited and

<sup>32</sup> M. Kulikowski, *ROME'S GOTHIC WARS*, Cambridge et al.: Cambridge University Press, 2008, p. 106.

<sup>33</sup> Cf. M. Eggers, "Sarmaten § 1", *REALLEXIKON DER GERMANISCHEN ALTERTUMSKUNDE*, vol. 26, Berlin & New York: de Gruyter, 2004, pp. 503-508; I. Ionita, "Sarmaten § 2", *REALLEXIKON DER GERMANISCHEN ALTERTUMSKUNDE*, vol. 26, Berlin & New York: de Gruyter, 2004, pp. 508-512



made to sound reasonable, at least, to people overseeing the production of copies. With all such manipulations and fictional additions in mind, it is still impressive how many parallels between events duplicated after three centuries (give or take a few years) have survived this cleaning process. An example is provided by imperial Rome's most humiliating defeats at the hand of Germanic foes. In these cases the empire does not only fail militarily, that has happened before, but must even pay tribute and turn over equipment to manufacture arms and fortifications.

<b>Parallels between Rome's Getic-Dacian wars and Rome's Gothic wars some 300 years later</b>			
Getae-Dacians under <b>Decebal-us</b> ( <i>The Powerful</i> ) routed under Trajan (98-117).	<b>102-105 CE</b>	<b>400 CE</b>	Romans rout Goths lead by <b>Alaric/Al-reiks</b> ( <i>The Ruler of All</i> ; called „ <i>tyrannus Geticus</i> “ by Orosius [375-419]).
New <i>foederati</i> -alliance between Rome and Quadi.	<b>98 CE</b>	<b>395 CE</b>	Rome's Stilicho marches against Huns and Goths but the emperor, Arcadius (395-408) settles for a new <i>foederati</i> -alliance with the Goths of Alaric.
Domitian (81-96) suffers crushing defeat by Getae-Dacian forces under <b>Decebalus</b> . He must pay tribute (8 million sesterces), and even hand over equipment to produce arms and fortifications.	<b>88 CE</b>	<b>378 CE</b>	Rome's Valens defeated at Adrianopel by Goths. Rome is forced to transfer equipment to produce arms (event assigned to <b>Alaric</b> in 396),
Indecisive war with many battles against Getae-Dacians under Domitian.	<b>86-88 CE</b>	<b>367-369 CE</b>	Indecisive war with many battles against Goths under Valens (364-378)

The reader will have recognized that, in the overview above, the left column has more years than the right one. That may be due to unsolved internal chronological problems of our current textbook sequence of events. Researchers are surprised, e.g., that Stilicho lays siege to Gothic positions three times.<sup>34</sup> There are more repetitions, like three sieges of Rome by Alaric, his endless marches up and down of Italy etc, that may be due to meet pre-conceived time-scales as well as the dearth of sources that consist mainly of

<sup>34</sup> H. Wolfram, *DIE GOTEN: VON DEN ANFÄNGEN BIS ZUR MITTE DES SECHSTEN JAHRHUNDERTS*, München, C.H. Beck, 1990, p. 148.

poetry (Claudianus [370-404]) and information by Orosius (375-419) who turns out to be a contemporary of Trajan (victor over Geto-Dacian Decebalus) once the duplication of Getae into Goths is undone. Yet, how can one reconcile Decebalus with the Gothic leader Alaric? Although Alaric is called a „*tyrannus Geticus*“<sup>35</sup>, too, thereby underlining once again this author’s claim of the identity of Getae and Goths, he is not known as a Decebalus. Of Decebalus’ origin nothing is known. Yet, cornered by Trajan’s soldiers, he commits suicide to avoid being paraded through Rome. About the funeral of Decebalus we know nothing.

Of Alaric’s origin we hear that he was born in the heart of Getic territory, on the Peuce-island in the Danube delta. About his end, however, we have the famous story of his burial in a Calabrian river, Busento, that was temporarily diverted to dig the grave that was afterwards hidden under the stream’s returning water. Intensive research since the 19<sup>th</sup> c. failed, time and again, to confirm any part of that legend:<sup>36</sup> “It is a beguiling story. [...] But it is out of place in its early fifth-century setting and it is unmistakably influenced by the elaborate funerary customs common among the princely elite of the Hunnic period and later.”<sup>37</sup> Other researchers see “motifs from the realm of the lower Danube and the Black Sea“ connecting Alaric’s Calabrian burial legend “to the cultural development of the Goths on their Scythian hometurf.”<sup>38</sup> This leads us back to the burial customs of the territory of Decebalus of whose burial we have no information. Could the Alaric legend shed some light on the birth place as well as on the final passage of Decebalus?

There is a long debate on the meaning of the term Decebalus. Was it a personal name? It is believed that *decebal* means powerful<sup>39</sup> in Geto-Dacian. Or is it a Roman denomination for an outstanding warrior? Since more Decebalus-names are documented<sup>40</sup> that have not been Geto-Dacians, the speculations have not ended. It is surprising, though, that there are no coins struck under the name of Decebalus. Alaric is not a personal name, either. It is composed of *Ala* (from Germanic *alle* [all]) and *reiks* in the sense of Latin

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<sup>35</sup> H. Wolfram, *DIE GOTEN: VON DEN ANFÄNGEN BIS ZUR MITTE DES SECHSTEN JAHRHUNDERTS*, München, C.H. Beck, 1990, p. 153.

<sup>36</sup> cf. G. Kampers, *GESCHICHTE DER WESTGOTEN*, Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh, 2008, p. 104.

<sup>37</sup> M. Kulikowski, *ROME’S GOTHIC WARS*, Cambridge et al.: Cambridge University Press, 2008, p. 180.

<sup>38</sup> H. Wolfram, *DIE GOTEN: VON DEN ANFÄNGEN BIS ZUR MITTE DES SECHSTEN JAHRHUNDERTS*, München, C.H. Beck, 1990, p. 167. (German original: “Motive aus den Landschaften der unteren Donaus und des Schwarzen Meeres / für die Akkulturation der Goten an ihre skythische Heimat.“)



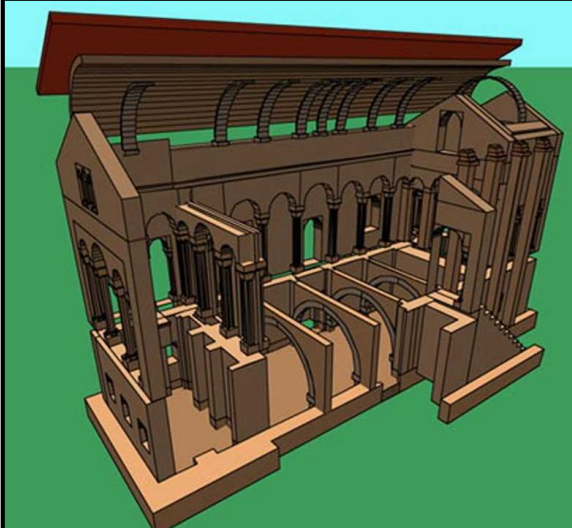
<sup>39</sup> <http://www.behindthename.com/name/decebal>

<sup>40</sup> K. Strobel, *KAISER TRAIAN: EINE EPOCHE DER WELTGESCHICHTE*, Regensburg: F. Pustet, 2010, p. 234.



*rex* (for king, tribal leader). Could Alaric as *Leader/King of All* be an appropriate match for Decebalus as *Ruler With Power Over All*?

That etymological problem may be left to further debate. Yet, to conclude this essay, the reader may ask if Zamanski's ca 700 years with no demography in the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov realm during the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium is an exceptional feature that is not repeated in other Gothic areas. One way to test that assumption is to check Gothic sites that are found the farthest distance away from Gothic Ukraine, i.e. in Visigothic Spain.

<p><b>Roman 2<sup>nd</sup> c. structure of Ramiro's 9<sup>th</sup> c. <i>Aula regia</i> (Oviedo)</b>  <a href="http://nopuedonodebo.files.wordpress.com/2011/05/naranco_edificioestructura.jpg">[http://nopuedonodebo.files.wordpress.com/2011/05/naranco_edificioestructura.jpg]</a>.</p>	<p><b>There are, as the crow flies, 2,845 km between Visigothic Oviedo and Chernyakhov-Gothic Kiev.</b></p>	<p><b>Interior of Ramiro's 9<sup>th</sup> c. <i>Aula regia</i> with a porticus on either side (<i>amphiprostyle</i>)</b>  <a href="http://nopuedonodebo.files.wordpress.com/2011/05/08-santa-maria-del-naranco-03.jpg">[http://nopuedonodebo.files.wordpress.com/2011/05/08-santa-maria-del-naranco-03.jpg]</a>.</p>
	 <p>Grafiken © 2014 NASA, TerraMetrics Nutzungsbedingungen</p> <p><b>Oviedo - Kiev: 2.845 km</b></p>	

The most prominent example for a stylistic gap of some 700 years in Visigothic territory is provided by King Ramiro's (842-850) 9<sup>th</sup> c. *villa rustica*. It was built in 2<sup>nd</sup> c. Roman style close to – catastrophically buried – Roman 2<sup>nd</sup> c. baths from which it is separated

by some 700 textbook years without, however, any remains to fill the huge chronological lacuna between the two sites. Ramiro's *Aula regia* (later turned into *Santa Maria del Naranco*) is the oldest intact secular building of the Middle Ages. Yet, it is not a medieval castle with tower, moat and draw bridge: "Practically it is a Roman tetrastyle amphiprostyle temple"<sup>41</sup> well known from the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE.<sup>42</sup> Historians are unable to discern, between Oviedo's 2<sup>nd</sup> c. style and its 9<sup>th</sup> textbook date, "a break, not to speak of 'dark' centuries. / The surprising ornamental painting in a Roman-Pompeian [1<sup>st</sup> c.] style [...] conveys the impression of a through and through antique basilica."<sup>43</sup>

Gothic sites that are located nearly 3,000 km apart find, after more than a century of scientific excavations, the experts clueless about the enigmatically missing 700 years within the 1st millennium CE. That hiatus, in this author's view (see publications in footnote 31 above), is due to the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium's stratigraphy that only has some 300 years for any individual site. When, after a devastating cataclysm in the 930s (=230s=530s), chronological expertise had been wiped out, somewhere after today's year 1,000 one had to start from scratch with a new year 1. Only in the age of excavations it became obvious that the historical narratives affectionately, but also inventively composed by newly and poorly educated men of the desk to fill a thousand years had way to little archaeology to give them substance.

From the 230s (=930s) to 1551, more than 600 years passed before Europe's lost knowledge of how to construct a celestial globus had been regained by Renaissance scholars. Scientific geography had suffered the same regression before new beginnings in the 15th c. CE. Without the ability to precisely locate a position on earth in relation to no less precisely registered movements in the night sky calculations, retro-calculations, and projections of eclipses – so important for chronology – are impossible. Yet, chronologies have been composed anyway.

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<sup>41</sup> Cf. *Santa María del Naranco*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa\\_Mar%C3%ADa\\_del\\_Naranco](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_Mar%C3%ADa_del_Naranco), 18-01-2014, accessed 23-04-2014.

<sup>42</sup> Cf. already G. Heinsohn, "Did European Civilization Collapse Three Times During The 1st Millennium AD?", *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2014 e, [http://www.q-mag.org/\\_media/heinsohn-2nd-palmer-answer-05-08-14.pdf](http://www.q-mag.org/_media/heinsohn-2nd-palmer-answer-05-08-14.pdf), pp. 30-32.

<sup>43</sup> S. Trinks, „Oviedo und Aachen: Gebaute Macht der Asturier und Franken“, in Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum, Hg., *Kaiser und Kalifen: Karl der Große und die Mächte am Mittelmeer um 800*, Darmstadt: WBG - Philipp von Zabern, 2014, pp. 290-309 / 293/293. ("Ein Bruch, gar ‚dunkle‘ Jahrhunderte, wird nirgends erwähnt. [...] Die erstaunliche Ausmalung im römisch-pompejanischen Stil [...] erzeugt den Eindruck einer durchgängig antiken Basilika“.)



**The loss of astronomical expertise in the 230s (=530s=930s) required to make astronomical retro-calculations<sup>44</sup>**

***Atlas Farnese* (150 CE; complete statue nearly 2 m high)**

[[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Globus#mediaviewer/Datei:MAN\\_Atlante\\_fronte\\_1040572.JPG](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Globus#mediaviewer/Datei:MAN_Atlante_fronte_1040572.JPG)].



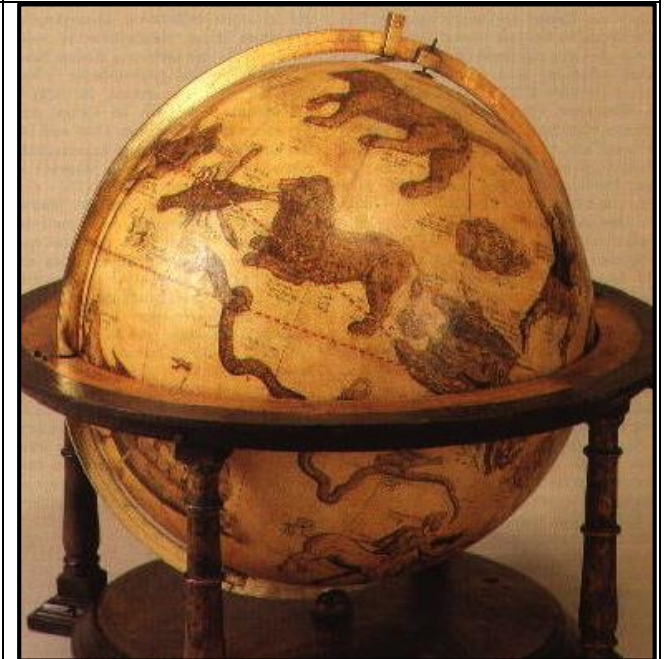
**Last known celestial globus of Roman antiquity (150-220 CE; 11 cm diameter)**

[<http://www.astronomie-mainz.de/site/index.php?id=dermainzerglobus>].



**First celestial globus after the Middle Ages (1551) by Gerhard Mercator (1512-1594)**

([http://www.wilhelmkruecken.de/LebenWerk/Lw\\_loewe.htm](http://www.wilhelmkruecken.de/LebenWerk/Lw_loewe.htm)).



The following overview tries to show how the 230-year-period between 1 and 930 CE, that does have substantial archaeology, is split and sequenced to provide historical narratives for the full 930 years we know from our textbooks.

<sup>44</sup> Cf. G. Heinsohn, HIMMELS-GLOBEN-LÜCKE VON DEN 930ERN (=230ERN) BIS 1551, PDF, 06-08-2014

<b>STRATIGRAPHICALLY DATED (colour wash) CHRONOLOGY OF GETAE/GOTHS/QUADI (red) DURING THE ROMAN EMPIRE (in textbook dates [black])</b> [Selection of simultaneous emperors residing in Rome [left] or in other capitals [right; Trier to Constantinople] now dated some 300 years apart. “Late” Antiquity emperors in bold letters. <sup>45</sup> Tentative stratigraphy-based dates: <b>BLUE</b> : after 930 CE / <b>GREY</b> : ca. 800-930 CE / <b>YELLOW</b> : ca. 700-800 CE / <b>GREEN</b> : ca. 630-700 CE.			
<b>EMPERORS RESIDING IN ROME</b>		<b>RULERS RESIDING IN MINOR CAPITALS</b>	
<b>HUNGARIANS REPELLED 933-955</b>	<b>930s CE</b>	<b>GOTHIC CHERNYAKHOV SURVIVORS UPGRADE KIEV AS VARINGIANS. WAR AGAINST HUNS AND GOTHS 535ff.</b>	
<b>END OF WIELBARK-GOTHS</b> Severus Alexander <b>230s Empire crisis</b>	222-235	<b>520s: COMET, PLAGUE, ELEPHANT ROCKS</b> <b>JORDANES (+552) EQUATES GETAE WITH GOTHS.</b>	
Elagabal <b>LAST EMPEROR ON PALATINE</b>	218-222	<b>Justin+Justinian(518-565)</b>	
Caracalla <b>SEEKS ALLIANCE WITH QUADI</b>	211-217	<b>Anastasios (491-518) ACCEPTS GOTHIC KINGDOM IN ITALY</b>	207-234
Septimus Severus	193-211	<b>Zenon (474-491) THEODERIC'S GOTHS IN RAVENNA.</b> <b>Iulius Nepos (474-480)</b>	190-207 190-196
Commodus <b>QUADI SETTLE RAVENNA.</b>	180-192	<b>Leo I (457-474) GOTHIC WARS IN SPAIN</b>	173-190
Marcus Aurelius <b>PLAGUE; BAD OMENS. DEFEATS IAZYGES; SHOWS MERCY TO QUADI.</b> <b>MIGRATIONS DURING MARCUS-AURELIUS WARS + THROUGH INVITATING TRIBES FOR REPOPULATION OF EMPIRE'S PLAGUE-STRICKEN AREAS</b>	161-180	<b>Maiorian (457-461)</b> <b>Marcian (450-457) HUNS/XIONGNU 451 DEFEATED WITH HELP OF GOTHS, BUT ALSO RESURRECTED BASTARNAE, BRUCTERI, GELONI etc.</b> <b>MIGRATION-PERIOD. INVITATION, e.g., OF ALANS IN 452 TO REPOPULATE GALLIA (CHRONICA GALLICA)</b>	173-177 166-173
Antoninus Pius <b>BEFRIENDS QUADI</b>	138-161	<b>Valentinian III (425-455) BEFRIENDS GOTHS</b>	141-171
Hadrian <b>REPELS IAZYGES AND QUADI.</b>	117-138	<b>Theodosius II (408-450) 410 ALARIC GOTHS CANNOT HOLD ROME. GOTHS SETTLED IN GALLIA (418).</b>	124-166
Traian <b>DEFEATS GETAE, DACIANS, BASTARNIANS, GOTONI etc..</b>	98-117	<b>OROSIUS (375-419) ON ALARIC („TYRANNUS GETICUS“)</b> <b>Honorius (395-423).GOTHS BEATEN 400 (CONSTANTINOPLE). GETAE-DACIANS + BASTARNIANS RESURRECTED FROM DEAD.</b> <b>Arcadius (395-408)</b>	111-139 111-124
Nerva	96-98 <b>9<sup>th</sup> c. CE</b>	<b>Theodosius I (379-395) GOTHS DEFEATED AS ROMAN FOEDERATI AGAINST USURPATOR EUGENIUS.</b> <b>Valentinian II (375-392) ULFILAS (311-383) GOTHIC BIBLE.</b>	95-111 91-108

<sup>45</sup> After J. Beaufort, *Einige Heerführer und Kaiser von Caesar bis Diocletian gemäß Heinsohn-These mit um 284 Jahre rückdatierten Soldatenkaisern*, PDF-posting, May 2013; G. Heinsohn, *Wie viele Jahre hat das Erste Jahrtausend u.Z.? [How Many years there are in the First Millennium CE?]*, 2013, Detmold: private print for discussion only For further reading see footnote 31 above.



Domitian <b>HAS ENTIRE ARMY WIPED OUT BY QUADI. ROMANS PAY TRIBUTE + TRANSFER MILITARY EQUIPMENT.</b> Servius Cornelius Salvidienus <b>Orfitus</b>	81-96  82 high office	<b>Valentian I (364-375); Valens (364-378) HAVE ENTIRE ARMY. WIPE OUT BY GOTHs AT ADRIANOPEL [378]. ROMANS MUST PAY TRIBUTE AND TRANSFER MILITARY EQUIPMENT.</b> <b>Orfitus</b> (270-369), <i>praefectus urbi</i> (Amm. Marcellinus (330-395; XIV, 6:1). He reports death of <b>GOTHIC KING ERMANARIC.</b>	80-91/94
Titus	69-81	<b>Iovian (363-364)</b>	79-80
Vespasian <b>66-70 WAR AGAINST JEWS</b>	69-79	<b>Iulian (361-363) FRIENDLY TOWARDS JEWS AMM. MARCELLINUS WRITES ON GOTHs</b>	77-79
Nero <b>AMBER EXPEDITION THROUGH LAND OF GOTONES</b>	54-68	<b>Constantius II (337-361) Constans (337-350) Constantine II (337-340)</b>	53-77 53-66 53-56
Claudius <b>AMBIVALENT TOWARDS QUADI</b> Caligula Tiberius ( <b>6 CE AGAINST QUADI</b> ) Maxentius ( <b>306-312</b> ; outside Rome)	41-54 37-41 14-37 22-28	<b>Constantine the Great (306-337) GETAE-DACIANS RESURRECTED. AMBIVALENT TOWARDS GOTHs BUT TURNED INTO FOEDERATI AFTER DEFEAT. BATTLES QUADI.</b> <b>Licinius (308-324) Maximinus Daia (310-313) Galerius (305-311)</b>	22-53  24-40 26-29 21-27
Gaius Caesar (formerly Octavian) <b>GUTONI</b> (Pliny the Elder); <b>BALTIC SEA WIELBARK CULTURE OF GOTHs</b>	0 -14  <b>8<sup>th</sup> c. CE</b>	<b>Diocletian (284-305). BLACK SEA CHERNYAKHOV CULTURE OF GOTHs. NO GETIC STRATA BENEATH GOTHIC ONES.</b>	0 -21
<b>Probus (276-282)</b>	-8/-2	<b>QUADI IN BOHEMIA (7 BCE)</b>	
Gaius Caesar (formerly Octavian)	-12/ 0		
<b>Aurelian (270-275)</b> Gaius Caesar (formerly Octavian; up to Pontifex Maximus when he disappears from public life). <b>QUADI KNOWN EAST OF EMPIRE (DANUBE).</b>  <b>BALTIC SEA OKSYWIE- AND WIELBARK CULTURE OF GOTHs</b>	-14/-9 -30/-12	<b>Postumus (260-269) 248-270 GOTHIC/SCYTHIAN WARS GOTHs, AS „SCYTHIANS“ . ATTACK “267“ GREECE (Dexippos) Odoenathus (263-267) Gallienus (253-268) Valerian (243-260) BLACK SEA/DANUBE CHERNYAKHOV CULTURE OF GOTHs (USING RUNES AND WIELBARK STYLE).</b>	-25/-15  -24/-17 -31/-16 -31/-24
Gaius Caesar (formerly Octavian) Ocatavian <b>PLANNED TO MARRY DAUGHTER JULIA TO SON OF GETO-DACIAN KING KOSON/COTISO.</b>  <b>GETAE OF BUREBISTAS</b>	-44/-31 -82/-44	<b>Decius (249-251) Philippus Arabs (244-249) Marcus Antonius <b>RESENTS JULIA GIVEN TO GETIC HEIR.</b> Marcus Antonius Gordianus (238-44)</b>	-35/-33 -40/-35 -44/-30 -46/-40
Iulius Caesar Gnaeus Pompeius	-59/-44 -69/-48  <b>630s CE</b>	Crassus	-69/-53

## SUMMARY

Historians believe that the Gothic Wielbark culture of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE to ca 220/230 CE, centered on the Vistula river, is repeated a second time as the 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> c. CE Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov culture centered around the Black Sea. It is thought that the Goths of the Wielbark Culture suddenly left their Vistula realm to settle the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov territories where they managed to replace the powerful Getae whose whereabouts after the arrival of the Goths, however, remain an unsolved enigma. The reason for leaving Wielbark lands isn't understood either because these lands have famously rich soils. Within the Goths' new realm of Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov, not a single settlement with a 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. CE Gothic building stratum is found super-imposed on 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE Getic building strata though ca. 5,000 sites have been identified so far. There may be sites that have, on top of Getic strata of the pre-Christian La Tène period, 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. Chernyakhov strata (actually bringing them into the 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE). Yet, there are no 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. Chernyakhov strata superimposed on 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. CE Getic strata.

Even more surprising, Goths from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. ff. Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov culture immediately follow the, 300 year older, material culture of the Late La Tène period of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BCE. Thus, the Goths occupy the stratigraphical 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE level where the Getae were expected but never found. Scholars, therefore, are faced with the stark choice that Getae and Goths are either identical and, therefore, cannot help but occupy the same strata, or that the Getae and their fierce wars against Rome must be categorized under the label fiction.

However, by taking stratigraphical evidence seriously the mysterious and total absence of documented contacts between 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. Getae within the (soon to become Wielbark-Gothic) Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov territory and their immediate 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. northern Gothic neighbours (of the Wielbark culture) is due to these two cultures being one and the same spread over different territories. Goths do not resurrect Getic tribes, and do not repeat Getic-Roman wars some 300 years later. The sources drawn upon actually deal, from different angles, with the splitting and separation of the same events by some 300 years.

Stylistically (clothing, pottery, jewelry, weaponry etc.) as well as stratigraphically the Gothic Wielbark culture on the Baltic Sea/Vistula and the Gothic Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov culture on the Black Sea, expand side by side in the same 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. time span. They comprise the realm of Gothic power spreading, in the "4<sup>th</sup>" c. of King Ermanaric, all the way from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. The reports, ridiculed by most modern scholars, on Ermanaric's huge zone of influence by Ammianus Marcellinus (4<sup>th</sup>

c.), Jordanes (6<sup>th</sup> c.), and the 11<sup>th</sup> c. author of the Beowulf saga must be rehabilitated. By recognizing the contemporaneity of 1<sup>st</sup> c. Wielbark and 4<sup>th</sup> c. Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov there is, indeed, a territory from the Baltic Sea to Black Sea dominated by Gothic groups.

Since the Gothic-Getic cultures of Wielbark-Vistula and of Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov are contemporary, its 5,000 known sites were not annihilated by Huns (entering alliances with Goths) but struck simultaneously by the global conflagration that wiped out Rome and the ca 5,000 towns and cities (plus many of ca. 20,000 *villae rusticae*) of the Imperium Romanum. That devastation did not occur three times: in the 230s in Italy, in the 530s around Constantinople, and in the 930s in the Slavic Northeast (plus the Scandinavian Northwest and the Mesopotamian Southeast). Actually, we are looking at just one cataclysm that occurred, according to stratigraphy, simultaneously everywhere around the 930s CE.

There is no stratified site anywhere between Norway and Iraq that exhibits a sequence of three cataclysms (230s, 530s, 930s) wiping out Roman or Roman-influenced civilizations during the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium CE. There is – in any individual site – only one period of some 230 years (all of them with Roman characteristics, such as imperial coins, fibulae, millefiori glass beads, *villae rusticae* etc.) that is terminated by a catastrophic conflagration. Since the cataclysm dated to the 230s shares the same stratigraphic depth as the cataclysms dated to the 530s or the 930s, some 700 years of 1<sup>st</sup> millennium history are fictitious. That fits the 700 years without demography recognized by Michael Kazanski for Ukraine’s Gothic regions of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium CE. It also explains the hiatus in the architecture of Visigothic Spain (Oviedo) where 9<sup>th</sup> c. buildings are erected in 2<sup>nd</sup> c. Roman style, and nothing to show for the 700 years in between. Since there is no hiatus (Kazanski’s period with “no demography”) between the destruction of the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov and Ukraine’s 10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> c. we can identify Gothic survivors of the 930s (230s=530s) catastrophe as Varangians who turn Kiev into their capital.

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