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LONDON IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM AD: FINDING BEDE'S MISSING METROPOLIS

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Beach harbor of Lundenwic, a VICus of Londinium



Port in the city of Londinium

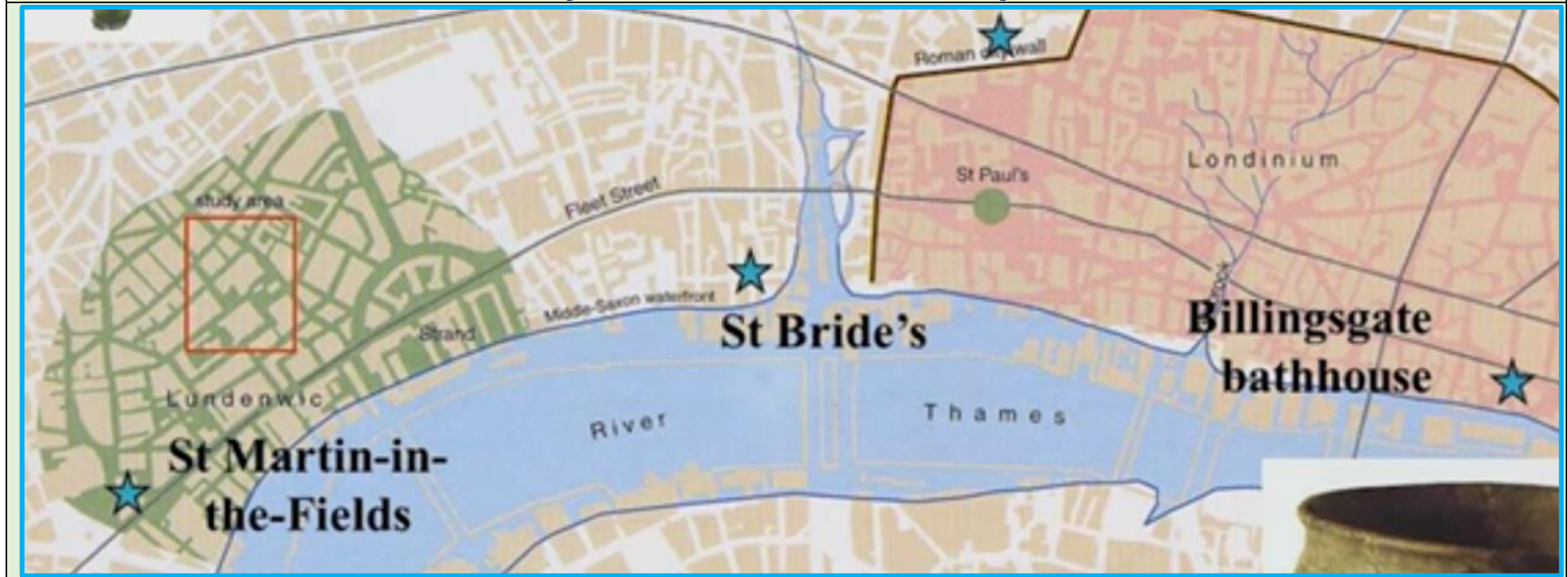


I Londinium and Lundenwic side by side in space *and* time

Beda Venerabilis (672-735 AD), in his *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation* (II. 3), provided us with a description of Londinium in 604 AD: “Their metropolis is the city of London [*Lundonium* in the original], which is situated on the banks of the aforesaid river, and is the mart of many nations resorting to it by sea and land.“ Bede gives no indication that London would have looked less magnificent in his own time, a century later.

LUNDENWIC (left) and LONDINIUM (right), separated by River Fleet, in the 1st millennium AD

[Cowie/Blackmore 2012; Blackmore 2014]



In the London area there are only two settlements that can be investigated for the description of Bede: Londinium of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd century AD) and Lundenwic of the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th century AD). Londinium, which within the 3.5 km

**Londinium in the early 2nd century AD with walled Roman military camp (upper western corner).
Lundenwic is located on the other side of River Fleet (upper left)**

[[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reconstruction_drawing_of_Londinium_in_120_AD,_Museum_of_London_\(34881481351\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reconstruction_drawing_of_Londinium_in_120_AD,_Museum_of_London_(34881481351).jpg)]

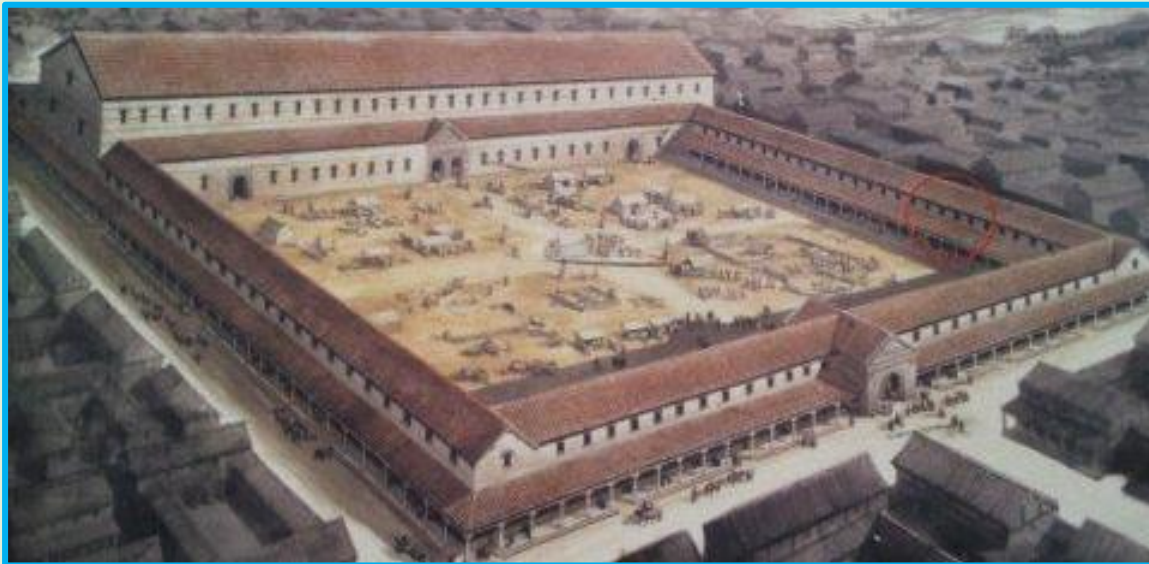


long wall (enclosing 135 ha) could accommodate 60,000 people, would fit best the global flair invoked by Bede. Public buildings of Londinium would fit Bede's report perfectly, too. After all, Tacitus has already described the city in a very similar way: "Londinium... though undistinguished by the name of 'colony', was much frequented by a number of merchants and trading vessels" (*Annals* XIV, § 33). However, Roman Londinium is surprising in that the ideal space on the western side of the river Fleet supposedly was not used to build a typical Roman *vicus* to serve that Roman metropolis.

Left: Forum (aisled basilica 3 storeys high, 150 m long) of early 2nd century Londinium.

Right: First known Inscription mentioning Londoners (*Londiniensi*)

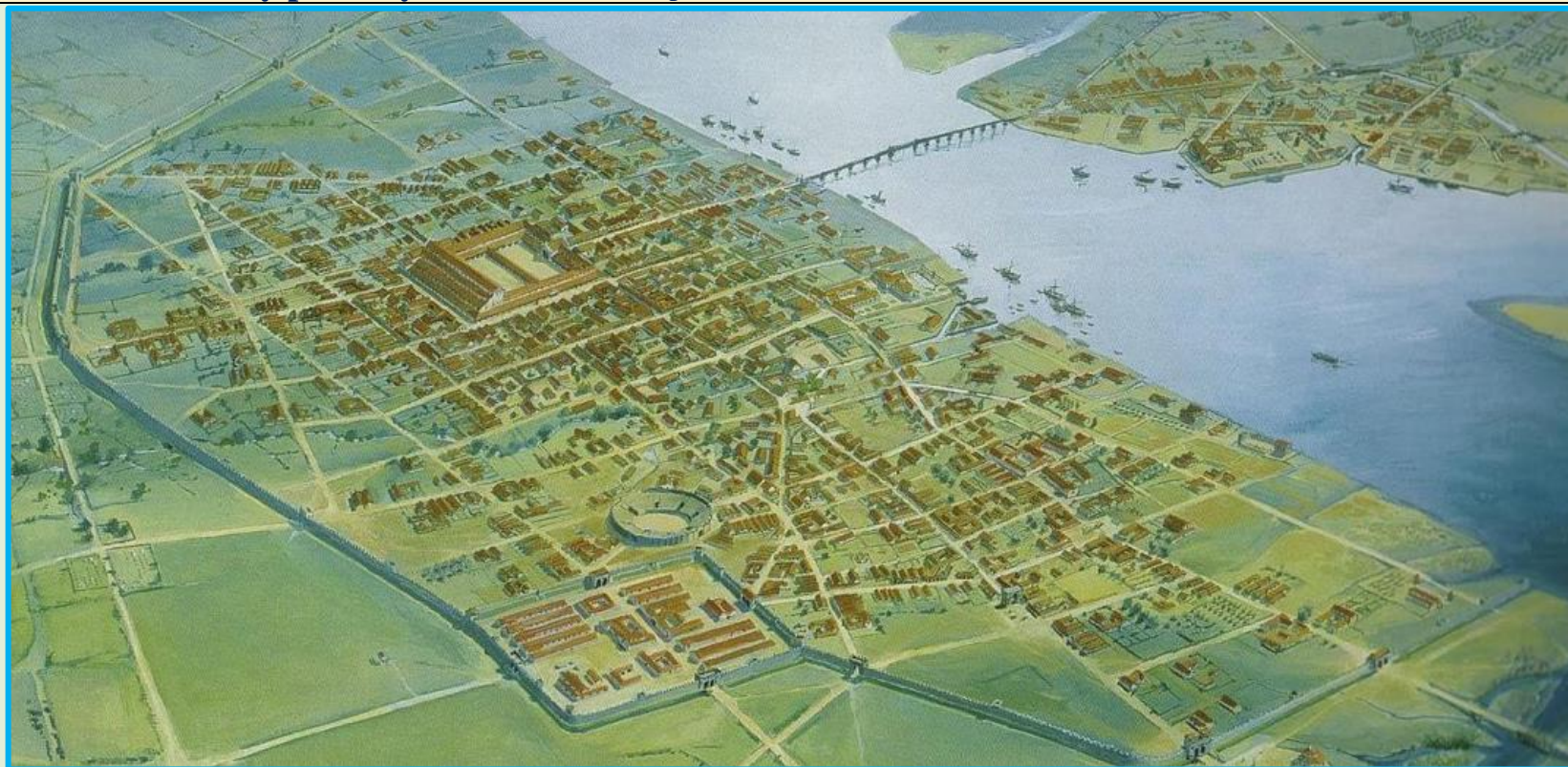
[<https://www.quora.com/What-is-Londons-history>; <https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/museum-london/permanent-galleries/roman-london>]



However, neither around 600 AD nor around 700 AD residential buildings, latrines, palaces, harbours, roads or water pipes were built upon the ruins of Roman buildings in the London area. So no one knows which metropolis Bede might have thought of. Parts of Londinium “were already covered by a horizon of dark silts (often described as ‘dark earth’). [...] Land was converted to arable and pastoral use or abandoned entirely. The dark earth may have started forming in the 3rd century” (Schofield 1999). Such immense destruction was not limited to Londinium: “Many [British] building sequences appear to terminate in the 2nd and 3rd centuries. [...]

The latest Roman levels are sealed by deposits of dark-coloured loam, commonly called the ‘dark earth’ (formerly ‘black earth’). In the London area the ‘dark earth’ generally appears as a dark grey, rather silty loam with various inclusions, especially building material. The deposit is usually without stratification and homogeneous in appearance, it can be one meter or more in thickness. [...] The evidence suggests that truncation of late Roman stratification is linked to the process of ‘dark earth’ formation” (Yule 1990, 620). At the same time, the economic heart of London stopped beating: “The whole port begins to collapse ... by the **third century**“ (Milne 2016). Roman residential districts, administrative buildings, temples, latrines, streets or quays will never again be built on this layer of dark earth.

Londinium in the early 3rd century AD, now with 3.5 km wall (c. 6 m high; 6 gates; enclosing some 135 ha).
Reconstruction of only partially known areas [<http://www.selectstone.com/2015/12/07/the-roman-wall-around-ancient-london-2/>]

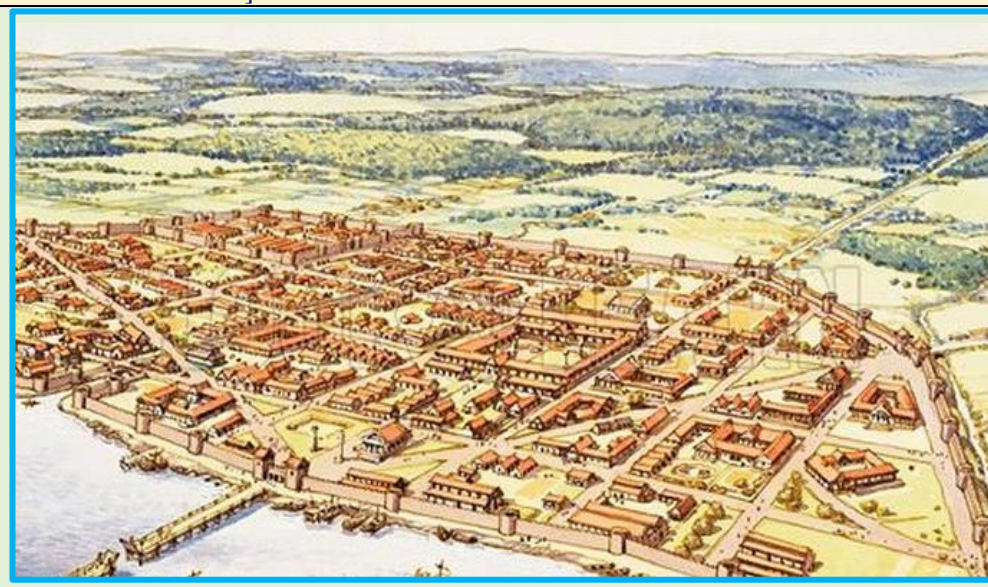


Strangely though, the splendid wall—3 m wide at the base, more than 6 m high, and guarded by six large gates—was well preserved in the time of Bede. The 1st/2nd century streets leading to Londinium were intact, too. Even during the 8th and 9th century AD they were in full use. Nobody knows who kept the wall and streets in such a good condition.

The desperation about not being able to find in Londinium, Roman Britain's largest city, what Bede, Britain's wisest man, had written about the London Metropolis, ended in 1984, when Lundenwic was discovered by Alan Vince (1952-2009; 1984) and Martin Biddle (*1937; 1984). That modest agrarian settlement was located about 1.5 km to the west, in today's London's Covent Garden area. But the joy was premature. Despite Bede's description of London in 604 AD, there are no houses in Anglo-Saxon Lundenwic at that time. However, stunningly well-preserved Roman roads of the 1st/2nd century led through the area of Lundenwic. In the 8th or 9th century, small roads within Lundenwic could be very precisely linked to the 700-year-old roads without noticeable differences

Alternative reconstructions of walled Londinium in the 2nd/3rd century AD

[<https://londonist.com/2016/07/is-the-square-mile-actually-a-square-mile/>; <http://www.ancientpages.com/2016/02/16/brutus-troy-first-king-britain-just-myth/aerialviewoflondonromantimes/>]



in height. However, embarrassing for Bede, there was no settlement before 700 AD. Most of the small finds before 700 AD are limited to pottery shards and pieces of broken glass:

LUNDENWIC in the 8th century AD. The 1st/2nd century Roman street along the river (today's Strand) is, some 700 years later, intact and meticulously connected to smaller roads within the *vicus*. [Blackmore 2014].



“Amongst the earliest features recorded in Lundenwic are a number of burials, which, where dateable, appear to be 7th century. This suggests that the origin of Lundenwic is likely to be of 7th century date, although a recently excavated 5th to 6th century quarry pit at 15 – 17 Long Acre may indicate a greater antiquity. This, however, could also be interpreted **as part of an early Anglo-Saxon rural predecessor**, linked to Lundenwic by its location only“ (Leary 2004a, 21).

What about Lundenwic in Bede’s own time, the late 7th/early 8th century? At the beginning of Britain’s Early Middle Ages Lunden**WIC** (c. 60 ha) was built like a planned unfortified Roman **VIC**us of the 1st century. **Roman products** (even millefiori glass) were used by a supposedly post-Roman population that even in the 9th century did not exceed 7,000. The archaeologists, though restricted to very few accessible sites, have excavated “Roman pottery“ (Leary 2004a, 18), “Roman copper coin“ (Brown/Rackham 2004, 47; 60), “Roman Samian“ bowls (Leary/Woolbridge 2004, 74; 80), and “Roman tiles“ (Leary/Woolbridge 2004, 75). Village

Houses of a typical **1st/2nd century** Roman *vicus* in Lahr (Germany; abandoned in the early 3rd c. [Heising 2012, 13]



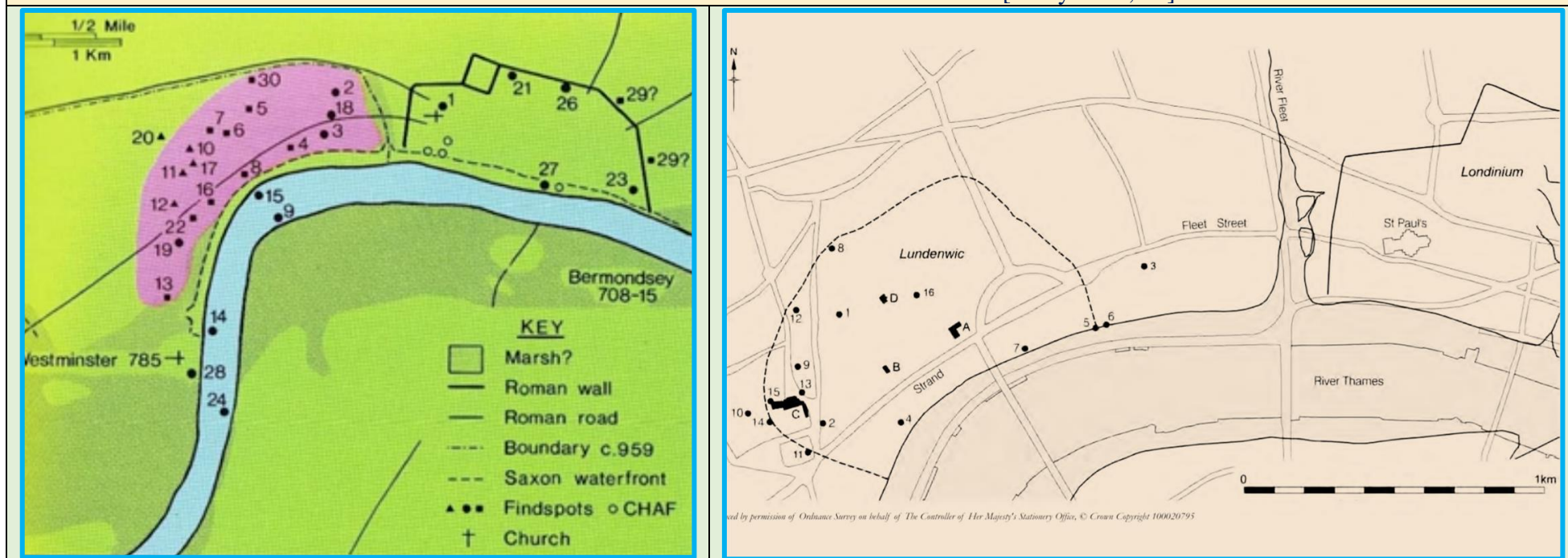
Houses at **8th century** Lundenwic [reconstruction Cowie/Blackmore 2012; Blackmore 2014]



roads, “organised as a single development, presumably by a central authority“ (Leary 2004b, 141), were neatly connected to the 700 year old and still intact Roman streets to Londinium that are now leading to Lundenwic (Londinium):

“The line of a [1st/2nd century] Roman road (presently known as the Strand and Fleet Street) was apparently retained throughout the Saxon era [8th/9th century], and delineated the higher and dry ground from the riverside beach or strand. A second Roman

Left: 6th/7th-9th century findspots (pink area) west of Londinium with the focus on Lundenwic. 1st/2nd century Roman roads are still in use up to 700 years later [Milne 2016]. Right: Location of 1st/2nd century Roman street in 8th/9th century Lundenwic that later is turned into the *Strand* [Leary 2004, 22].



road (presently known as Oxford Street, New Oxford Street and High Holborn) was also retained and passed to the north of Lundenwic“ (Leary 2004a, 20).

The despair over the failure to find urban structures for 700 years between Imperial Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages leads—not only in Londinium, but also in many continental cities (Aachen, Spoleto etc.) —to even more radical conclusions. For Turicum (Zürich/Switzerland), e.g., it is claimed: “Due to the archaeological findings, a destruction of the settlement structures in Zurich can be ruled out. The Roman settlement [of the 2nd century] probably hasn't changed much until the early Middle Ages [of the 9th century]. Roman roads, buildings and infrastructure continued to be used¹ 700 years later (Kaiser 1995, 152). Respect must be paid to the Zürich excavators for being straightforward about the absence of building activities for 700 years.

So far, it is not understood why the 8th/9th century Anglo-Saxons of **Lundenwic** did not settle within the marvellously preserved late 2nd century walls of Londinium (Bede's **Lundonium**). Moreover, why did the Saxons not reinforce their houses with the well-cut stones from the fallow Lundenwic=Londinium easily reached by Roman roads, but built houses resembling typical Roman *vicus* huts from 700 years before?

Although Alfred the Great (871-899) is said to have renovated the walls of Londinium from 886 AD, there are no traces of it. Also for the idea that at that time the Lundenwicer finally sought protection behind these walls and gave up the village idyll, material hints are missing: “The ‘negative’ [Anglo-Saxon] archaeological evidence recovered from the City of London [Londinium], remains a significant problem“ (Leary 2004a, 20 f.).

The dream of finally having found proof of the truth of Bede's hymn on London Metropolis in Lundenwic ends in bitter disappointment:

“Bede's description that ‘... the city of London, which stands on the banks of the Thames . . . is a trading centre for many nations who visit it by land and sea‘ [...] suggests to us that Lundenwic was a trading place (emporium) in continuous contact with the Continent and other parts of England. However, [...] the archaeological evidence from Lundenwic **does not clearly reflect either trade or production on a larger scale.** / Taken as a whole the evidence for trade is far less than one would expect from a ‘trading centre’. A similar situation is reflected in the Middle Saxon coins, with only some 20 recovered“ (Leary 2004a, 21 / Leary 2004b, 144)

¹ *Aufgrund der archäologischen Befunde kann eine Zerstörung der Siedlungsstrukturen in Zürich ausgeschlossen werden. Die römische Siedlung [des 2. Jhs.] hat sich wohl bis ins Frühmittelalter [des 9. Jhs.] kaum verändert. Römische Straßen, Gebäude und Infrastruktur wurden weiterbenutzt*

The most amazing thing about Lundenwic is that, like Londinium, but 700 years later, it terminates under dark earth: “Dark earth layers sealed the stratigraphy recorded at James Street, Maiden Lane and the National Portrait Gallery [...] The dark earth from all three sites produced pottery, mostly of 9th century date“ (Leary 2004b, 145). It is also astonishing that in Lundenwic the dark earth layers from Londinium’s 3rd century cannot be found, while in Londinium the dark earth layers of Lundenwic from the early 10th century left no traces.

If our textbook chronology did not forbid it, then the earliest Lundenwic Anglo-Saxons of the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th century) could have lived at the same time as the Romans of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd century.). But that would mean that Romans and Anglo-Saxons had fought simultaneously and in competition with each other for control of Celtic Britain. Such an idea is considered completely unacceptable. But it would, *inter alia*, explain why even agricultural activities of Anglo-Saxons in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages have yet to be found:

“Whatever the discussion about the plough in Roman Britain, at least it is a discussion based on surviving models and parts of ploughs, whereas virtually no such evidence exists for the Period A.D. 500-900 in England. [...] In contrast to the field system of the 500 years or so on either side of the beginning of our era, little evidence has survived in the ground for the next half millennium“ (Fowler 2002, 28). “The Saxons tended to avoid Roman sites possibly because they used different [as yet unknown] farming methods“ (Southern 2013, 361).

It is true, however, that our chronology stands in the way of such considerations. On the following page, the results of our chronological dogma for Lundenwic and Londinium are presented side by side. The coloration should make the similarities of the two sites, supposedly separated by 700 years, easier to recognize.

Yet the story of the first millennium has not been played as absurd theatre. The bizarre inconsistencies from the Londinium-Lundenwic comparison are solely due to our chronology, but not to people from the past.

AREAS OF LONDON IN THE 1 st MILLENNIUM AD ACCORDING TO TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY		
TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY	LUNDENWIC	LONDINIUM
10 th /11 th century HIGH MIDDLE AGES (HMA)	“The archaeological evidence of Lundenwic suggests occupation terminating there in the late 9 th or early 10th century “ AD (Milne 1990, 206).	“Only exiguous activity amid Roman ruins before 950th AD (Blair 2018, 344) in a very small part of walled Londinium. Around 12,000 inhabitants in 1085 AD.
10TH CENTURY COLLAPSE (c. 930)	“Deposits of DARK EARTH [...] evidence for the abandonment of Lundenwic“ (Leary 2004a, 5)	No traces of early 10th c. dark earth found in Lundenwic (1.5 km to the West)
7 th /8 th -9 th century EARLY MIDDLE AGES (EMA)	In the 8 th century Lundenwic was built like a well-planned unfortified Roman VICus of the 1 st century (c. 60 ha). Roman products (millefiori glass, tiles etc.) and coins were used by a population of up to 7,000 . Well planned roads were precisely connected to the 700 year old and still intact Roman streets to Londinium. No one knows why the Lundenwicer did not settle within the well-preserved walls of Londinium. It also remains mysterious why they did not reinforce their houses with the well-cut stones from the fallow Londinium, but built houses resembling typical Roman vicus huts from the 1 st century.	No traces of St. Paul's Cathedral . No new residential buildings, latrines, hearths, public buildings, water pipes and streets are built on top of Roman ruins in EMA. The 1 st /2 nd century roads leading to Londinium as well as the city walls of c. 200 AD are miraculously still intact . There are no traces of Alfred the Great's (871-899 AD) repairs to the wall. Such traces are also missing for a possible move of the inhabitants from Lundenwic to Londinium after such repairs in the late 9 th century.
6th CENTURY CRISIS	Neither dark earth nor other traces of the 6th c. cataclysm that supposedly wiped out Antiquity.	Neither dark earth nor other traces of the 6th c. cataclysm that supposedly wiped out Antiquity.
4 th -6 th century LATE ANTIQUITY (LA)	No residential buildings, latrines, and streets are built. A catalogue-dated Roman coin was found. There are also Roman graves and small finds, but no urban context for them in Lundenwic nor Londinium.	Although the first stage of St. Paul's Cathedral is expected around 600 AD, there are no traces yet. After 230 AD no new residential buildings, latrines, hearths, public buildings, water pipes and streets are built on top of Roman ruins in LA. The 1 st /2 nd century streets leading to Londinium as well as the city walls of c. 200 AD are miraculously still intact .
3rd CENTURY CRISIS	No traces at Luncenwic of 3rd c. dark earth found 1.5. km east in Londinium.	“DARK EARTH may have started forming in the 3 rd century” (Schofield 1999).
1 st -3 rd century IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY (IA)	Lundenwic's area offers an ideal location for a well planned vicus to serve Londinium. That vicus is mysteriously missing. No residential buildings, latrines, hearths etc. are built in IA: UNINHABITED SPACE.	Londinium developed into the largest city in Roman Britain. 60,000 inhabitants , in 200 AD, are protected by a 3.5 km long wall (enclosing 135 ha). They had a 150 m long basilica, an amphitheatre, baths, temples, residential areas, latrines, piped water and a sewage drainage system. Surprisingly, a vicus in the ideal location west of Londinium is missing.

If the stratigraphic and archaeological findings are allowed to speak, the evidence is clear: Lundenwic and Londinium grow up simultaneously. This insight is so hard to swallow because the material evidence makes the Roman Imperial period (and everything that preceded it) begin about 700 years later than we have learned to believe for almost 1000 years, i.e. since Michael Psellos (1018-1078). The immovable facts in the earth force a stratigraphically-based chronology. With the help of stratigraphy we can replace our previous belief in absurd behaviour or miraculous events and interactions with reasonable historical narratives.

AREA OF LONDON IN THE 1 st MILLENNIUM AD ACCORDING TO STRATIGRAPHY		
STRATIGRAPHIC CHRONOLOGY	LUNDENWIC	LUNDONIUM=LONDINIUM
10 th /11 th century HIGH MIDDLE AGES (HMA)	“The archaeological evidence of Lundenwic suggests occupation terminating there in the late 9 th or early 10 th century“ AD (Milne 1990, 206).	“Only exiguous activity amid Roman ruins before 950 AD (Blair 2018, 344) in a very small part of walled Londinium. Around 12,000 inhabitants in 1085 AD.
10 th CENTURY COLLAPSE (c. 930)	“Deposits of DARK EARTH [...] evidence for the abandonment of Lundenwic“ (Leary 2004a, 5)	“DARK EARTH may have started forming in the 3 rd [i.e., stratigraphically early 10 th] century” (Schofield 1999)
8 th -10 th century EARLY MIDDLE AGES (EMA) stratigraphically equals 1 st -3 rd century IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY (IA)	In the 8 th century, LundenWIC was built like a well-planned unfortified Roman VICus of the 1 st century (c. 60 ha) because the 1 st century stratigraphically equals the 8 th century. Roman products (millefiori glass, tiles etc.) and coins were used by a population of up to 7,000 because they were part of Roman civilization. Well planned roads could be connected to Roman streets leading to Lundenwic because they were not 700 years old but contemporary, and, therefore, intact. The Lundenwicer did not settle within the powerful walls of Londinium because they live at the same time as the inhabitants of that city. They did not reinforce their houses with the well-cut stones from Londinium because it was densely populated, and protected against stone-theft.	Londinium developed into the largest city of Roman Britain. 60,000 inhabitants, in 200 AD, are protected by a 3.5 km long wall (enclosing 135 ha). They had a 150 m long basilica, an amphitheatre, baths, temples, residential areas, latrines, piped water and a sewage drainage system. The expected VICus in the ideal location west of Lundenwic was, indeed built, and found in LundenWIC.

How could the Venerable Bede get London so wrong? Generations of British scholars have asked that question. Did he lie or fantasize wildly? Was he out of his mind? Or is there a major mistake in mainstream history of the first millennium that forces us to

present the wisest thinkers of that time as confused? Our scholars have been trained for centuries to respect traditional chronology—which is not understood by anyone—more than the archaeological findings in the earth. But the more precise the excavations become, the clearer they show that Imperial Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages are only different segments of the same epoch of the 8th to 10th century, which, after an enormous catastrophe, regressed into the primitive High Middle Ages around 930 AD.

LEFT: 8th/9th century beach harbor of Lundenwic (left) that cannot have been Bede's "mart of many nations resorting to it by sea and land" [Blackmore 2014; reconstruction].

RIGHT: Late 1st century port of the city of Londinium [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Londinium#/media/File:London-Roman-model.jpg], **which is not recognized as Bede's port because chronological dogma (dating it 1st-3rd c.) is respected more than stratigraphy.**

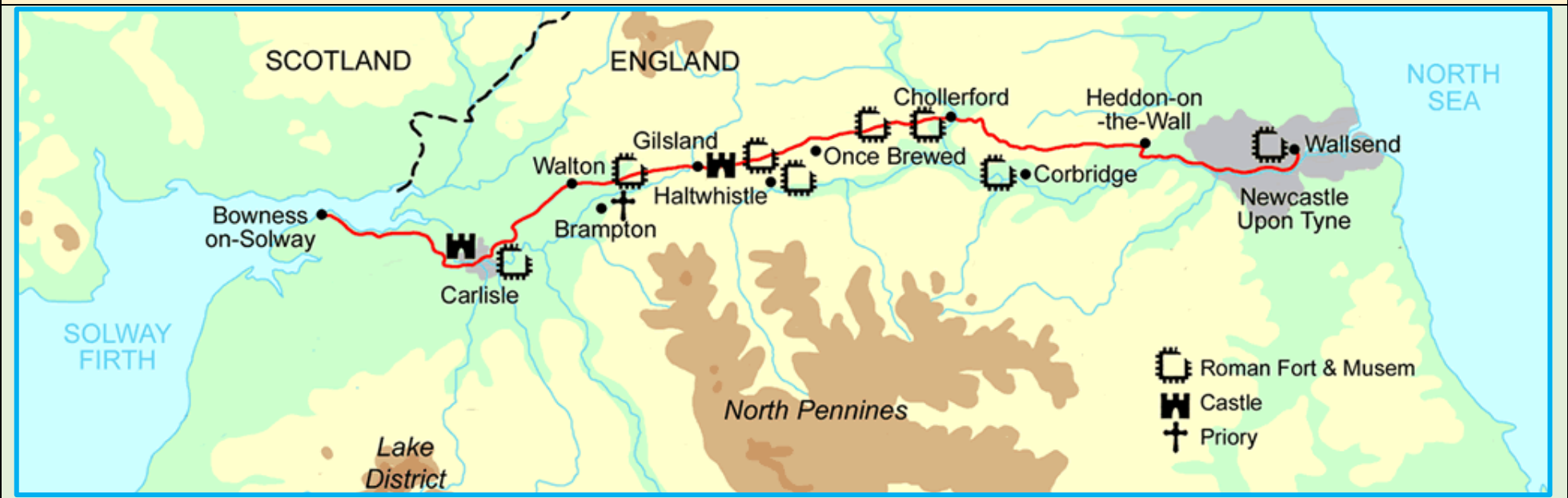


This assumption does not claim a pure 1:1 parallelism in which events reported for the year 100 AD could simply be supplemented with information for the year 800 AD. The sequence from Augustus to Alexander Severus, which was handed down for Imperial Antiquity (1-230s AD), is most reliable, because it was reported already during Imperial Antiquity. On the other hand, the events dated from 284 onwards (Late Antiquity) and from 700 onwards (Early Middle Ages) contain so many dating shifts and arbitrarily combined fragments that it is always necessary to examine on a case-by-case basis what belongs to when in the 2nd century, which, e.g., is currently dated to the middle of the 9th century AD. Also the exact dates for Bede (as well as the texts under his name) or his Gregory-Pope have yet to be found. This will be difficult. Similar to the fate of lost Anglo-Saxon agriculture, most original papal

graves are missing from Simplicius (468-483 AD) to John XVth (985-996 AD) because they were either lost or—as it is taught—surgically erased by the Vatican. From Bede Gregory one still can admire his third tomb (dated 1607) (Kirchengeschichte 2018).

If we do not assume that Bede was crazy, but rather seek the reasons for the deviation between chronology and archaeology in ourselves, another great mystery of Roman archaeology in the British Isles can be solved. Jan Beaufort (2018) reminds us that the large wall across the island, “eight feet broad and twelve feet high“, mentioned by Bede (I: 12) for the time of Emperor Honorius (395-423 AD) could never be found by archaeologists. But a Diocletian cycle of 284 years earlier we have a massive “wall across the island“ that fits Bede’s description quite passably

Location of Hadrian's Wall (early 2nd century AD), which fits well to Bede's description of the early fifth century wall from the time of Honorius (395-423 AD). Nobody can find the supposedly almost 300 years later wall, because it is dated according to the chronological dogma, but not stratigraphically. [<https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/157907530666017124/?lp=true>]



It is the well known wall of Emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD). It was 117.5 km long, with varying width and height. The central section of Hadrian's wall measured eight Roman feet wide (7.8 ft or 2.4 m) on a 3 m (10 ft) base. It is precisely this wall on which coins dated later than 383 AD were found (Frere 1987, 354). Hadrian, thus, was assisted by Honorius functioning as a sub-Caesar. Stratigraphically, the two emperors lie parallel, while the chronological dogma tears them apart by almost 300 years.

Nothing in the archaeological history of Londinium or the rest of the world would be missing if a total of some 700 fictitious years were to be removed from the first millennium. Thus, no actual history would be lost, only emptiness. But, for the first time, meaningful historiography would become possible. The port of Londinium, with its massive quay facilities, has always been the "mart of many nations resorting to it by sea and land" in Bede's metropolis. He may have also known the primitive beach harbour of Lundenwic, but he did not consider it worth mentioning. The scholars always had Bede's international port before their eyes, but they could not see it because chronological dogma had made them blind to the evidence.

Goods (lead bars; tableware; palm glass, millefiori sherd) traded in the port of Londinium up to the 3rd century according to textbook chronology, but until the 10th century, if stratigraphy is followed.

[Milne 2016 (left and centre); Blackmore 2014 (right)]



London provides only one of many thousands of examples of the obstruction of evidence-based historiography by mainstream's chronological dogma (for further examples see <http://www.q-mag.org/the-1st-millennium-a-d-chronology-controversy.html>). The following table, using important cities as examples, shows the respective chronological placements of the approximately 230 years, which have indisputable settlement substance (housing, temples, streets, ports, breakwaters etc.) between 1 and 930 AD.

Selected cities with periods (grey) that undergo a mysterious halt in the construction of new residential quarters, latrines, hearths, water pipes, brothels, streets and ports etc. (same color = same period in stratigraphy, whatever the textbook chronology).					
PERIODS	ROME	CONSTANTINOPLE	KISHLE (Jerusalem)	LONDINIUM	LUNDENWIC
High Middle Ages	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	
Tenth Century Collapse			hit		hit
Early Middle Ages (700-930s)	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters etc. built; Roman coins + pottery similar to 1 st -3 rd c.
Sixth Century Crisis		hit			
Late Antiquity (290s-/6 th /7 th c.)	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc. built	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.
Third Century Crisis (230s-280s)	hit			hit	
Imperial Antiquity (1-230s)	Residential quarters, latrines etc. built	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc. built	Residential quarters, latrines etc. built; Roman coins + pottery similar to 8 th -10 th c.	No building of residential quarters, latrines etc.
Late Republic Late Hellenism Late Latène	Residential quarters, latrines etc. built	Residential quarters, latrines etc. built	Residential quarters, latrines etc. built	[Britain's period of Aththe of Camulodunum (=Arthur of Camelot), who was busy with both Roman and Saxon invaders]	[cf. Heinsohn, "Arthur of Camelot and Aththe of Camulodunum"; http://www.q-mag.org/arthur-of-camelot-and-aththe-of-camulodunum.html]

II Anglo-Saxons and Romans conquer the British Isles simultaneously

Because archaeologists cannot find 4th/5th-10th century Anglo-Saxon building layers on the ruins of 1st-3rd century Roman cities anywhere in Britain, outsiders might feel encouraged to simply deny the existence of Anglo-Saxons before the 2nd millennium. Historians who reconstruct Anglo-Saxon history from texts and small finds—especially coins—are thus increasingly under pressure. Especially in the area of Anglo-Saxon agriculture, without which the existence of the Germanic conquerors is hard to imagine, material evidence is missing. Recently, researchers no longer complain only about the lack of Anglo-Saxon ploughs (Fowler 2002, 28), but even about the absence of useful plants and farm animals. Robin Fleing (2016), e.g., could show

“that Roman conquerors introduced many — perhaps as many as 50 — new and valuable food plants and animals (such as the donkey) to its province of Britannia, where these crops were successfully cultivated for some 300 years. Among the foodstuffs that Roman civilization brought to Britain are walnuts, carrots, broad beans, grapes, beets, cabbage, leeks, turnips, parsnips, cucumbers, cherries, plums, peaches, almonds, chestnuts, pears, lettuce, celery, white mustard, mint, einkorn, millet, and many more. These valuable plants took root in Britain and so did Roman horticulture. British gardens produced a bounty of tasty and nourishing foods. [...] Following the collapse of Roman rule after 400 AD, almost all of these food plants vanished from Britain, as did Roman horticulture itself. Post-Roman Britons [...] suddenly went from gardening to foraging. Even Roman water mills vanished from British streams. But similar mills came back in large numbers in the 10th and 11th centuries, along with Roman food plants and farming techniques” (Whelton 2016).

Researchers are at a loss to explain why Germanic invaders would rather live in the woods or in caves under constant threat from savage beasts rather than make themselves comfortable in existing Roman structures, well shielded by massive walls. Of course, there were itinerant royal courts. But even kings and princes had to stop at some point. And yet for all the Anglo-Saxon kings between the early 5th and early 10th centuries not a single palace, not even a villa has been found to this day. In addition, the people must have migrated with their lords, and survived by hunting and gathering, too, because in the neighbourhood of the few villages considered to be Anglo-Saxon there are no corresponding palatinates.

Nevertheless, historians are right to defend—*cum grano salis*—the written sources. They can't all be fantasies and lies. But it is precisely the textual sources that characterise the Anglo-Saxons as members of a culture that has an overwhelming Roman influence. Their life is not spent in the wilderness of dense forests, but in an international-classical milieu as superbly summarized by Kate Wiles:

“Anglo-Saxon England was peopled with learned men and women, highly educated in Latin and [Old] English, who circulated and read Classical texts as well as composing their own. [...] There survives a large corpus of literature showing a deep understanding of the physical and the metaphysical [...]. Charters show that laws, administration and learning were not just for an educated elite. Laypeople were involved in the ceremonies and had documents created for them: land grants, wills, dispute settlements. [...] The coinage across the period shows an elaborate and controlled economy. This was a well-managed society not given to lawlessness and chaos. [...] They drew influence from Classical art and developed their own distinct artistic styles. [...] They had trade routes stretching across the known world and were familiar with and able to buy spices, pigments and cloth from thousands of miles away (many manuscripts use a blue pigment made from lapis lazuli, brought from Afghanistan. [...] The English church was in close contact with Rome, with correspondence travelling back and forth; new bishops would be sent to Rome to collect the pallium; and King Alfred visited the city as a young boy” (Wiles 2016).

She could have added that the Latin of kings and courtiers of the 8th/9th century would also fit perfectly into the 1st/2nd century (Stroh 2007). Though Bede's native language was Old-English, features of his “Latin that appear to be deviations from classical usage are, in fact, attested elsewhere in classical Latin outside the works of Cicero and Caesar. As Druhan [1938] concludes, ‘Bede's Latinity is almost classical’” (DCC).

It is known to be one of the miracles of the first millennium that Hebrew, Greek and Latin suffered an evolutionary standstill of some 700 years. A less supernatural explanation, however, is provided by the stratigraphy, which finds building layers of Imperial Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages in the same horizon and must therefore postulate their simultaneity. Thus, Alcuin of York (Flaccus Albinus Alcuinus; 735 - 804 AD) was certainly highly gifted, but not a magician, when, in the early Middle Ages, he not only wrote the classical Latin of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd century) but brought it back to life at the court of Charlemagne after many dark centuries.

The Anglo-Saxon use of the symbols of power of Roman rulers also shows that they must have been in very close contact with them. Because their Roman iconography is difficult to reconcile with our chronology (but not stratigraphy), the Germanic kings are considered fashion freaks. After all, as late as the 9th century CE Anglo-Saxon coins show Anglo-Saxon rulers in strikingly Roman attire. How could foragers have issued coins? Who would have counseled these impoverished people to use Roman imagery to ennoble their currency? After all, Alfred the Great (871-899) as well as other Anglo-Saxon rulers take pride in wearing a Roman diadem and/or a Roman chlamys. Offa of Mercia (757-796), e.g., issued a coin that shows him “in the style of a Roman emperor with an imperial diadem in his hair” (Historytrails 2014).

Anglo-Saxon rulers wearing Roman diadems. Scholars believe that they “appealed“ to their sense of fashion.			
Julius Caesar (100-44 BCE) with diadem on earliest por- trait coin [http://media.gizmodo.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/caesercoin.png]	Offa of Mercia (757-796) with imperial diadem [http://www.discoverbexhill.com/]	Coenwulf (796-821), King of Mercia [http://jacobite.wordpress.com/2007/08/18/the-coenwulf-mancus-and-others-visits-bedford/].	Alfred the Great (871-899) with Roman diadem [http://www.discoverbexhill.com/].
			

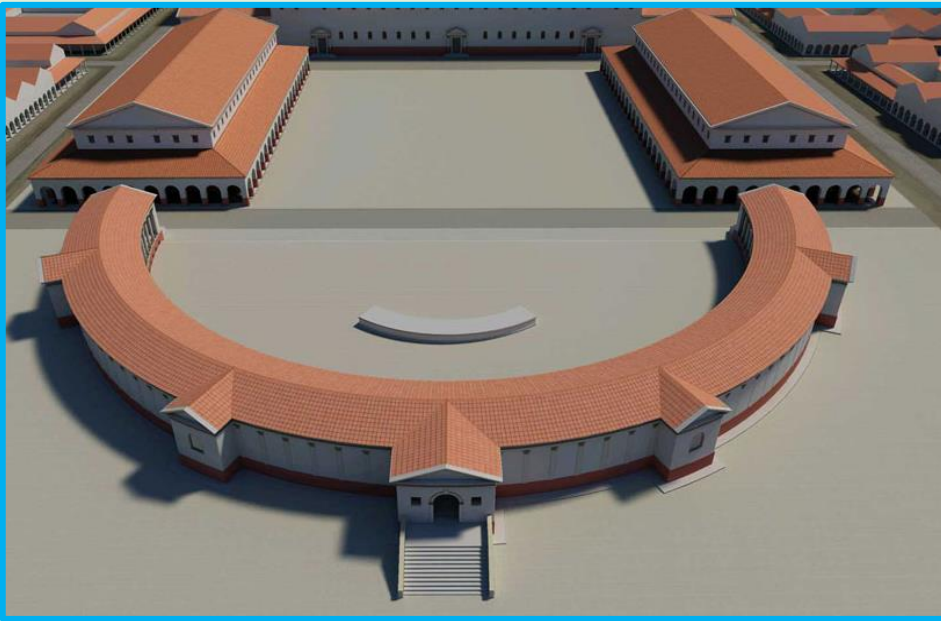
Of course, researchers are aware of that chronologically confusing evidence, but they dismiss it by calling the coins a kind of royal showmanship: “This classical imagery greatly appealed to early medieval kings“ (Historytrails 2014).

As Carolingian authors wrote in the early Middle Ages in the Latin style of Imperial Antiquity, Carolingian architects erected buildings and water pipes in the early Middle Ages that were similar in form and technology to those of Imperial Antiquity. i.e. similar also to 2nd century Londinium. At Carolingian Ingelheim, e.g., “the general layout is typified by a semicircular building and a royal hall built on the model of antique basilicas. [...] A 7-kilometre-long water channel [is] built in the Roman style served to supply the water and also whether the main gate of the Pfalz buildings was at the apex of the semicircular building“ (Kaiserpfalz 2018).

Reconstructions of palaces in style and technology of Imperial Antiquity in Cologne; 2nd c.) and early medieval Ingelheim (9th c.)

Excedra palace at Cologne’s Roman Forum (2nd c.)

[<http://anewchronology.blogspot.com.es/2016/12/how-did-so-many-roman-elements-1st-3rd.html>]



Excedra palace at Carolingian Ingelheim (9th c.)

[www.google.pl/search?q=ingelheim&espv=210&es_sm=93&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ei=62QXU6jYNcmAywOj5YHwDQ&ved=0CAoQ_AUoAg&biw=1366&bih=667#q=ingelheim+exedra&tbn]

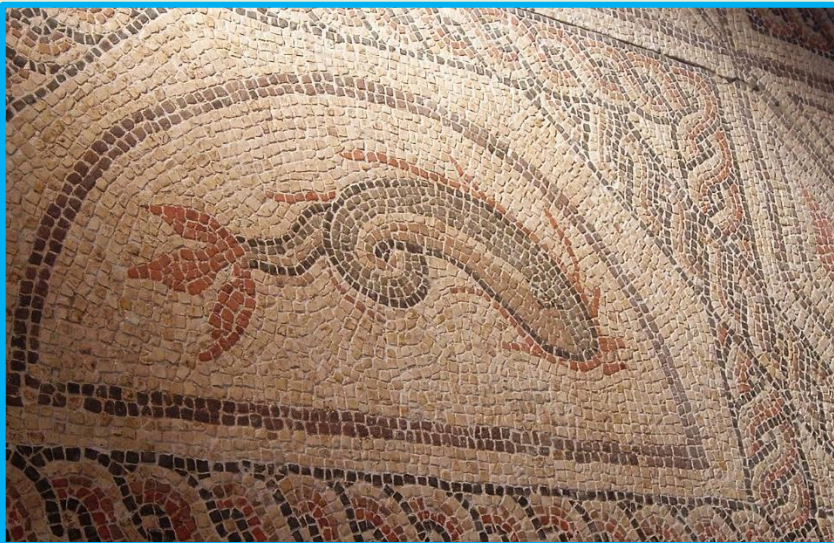


The reason Alfred the Great's buildings cannot (thus far) be found anywhere in England is because people look into the earth from a chronological-dogmatic point of view, but not from a stratigraphic one. Alfred belonged to the later period of Imperial Antiquity, whose stratigraphic date belongs to the late 9th, but not to the late 2nd century of our textbooks.

Alfred's existence may also be called into question because his capital, Winchester (Venta Belgarum), does not have houses or latrines that are dated to the 9th/10th century AD. Yet, it is regarded as "the premier city of the West Saxon kingdom" (Cubbit 2009, 399). It is believed that this metropolis has remained without buildings because the court was itinerant in Alfred's epoch.

Venta Belgarum/Winchester: 2nd/3rd c. mosaic. The palace could have belonged to Alfred or one of his courtiers

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venta_Belgarum#mediaviewer/File:Roman_Mosaic_-_Winchester_Museum.jpg]



Londinium: 2nd/3rd c. city gate (reconstruction of Aldersgate); possibly repaired under Alfred the Great (in 880s=180s AD)

[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3A1AZvI8sms>]



But “by the early years of the third century AD, excavations reveal that Venta's richer citizens were living in considerable comfort. Two such dwellings lay under today's Brooks Shopping Centre and faced onto the Roman road, now under Middle Brook Street.

They had been built by AD 100 of timber with mortar floors. By AD 150 they had been replaced by a house on flint foundations. By AD 200 many houses were reconstructed in flint and stone, often with underfloor hypocaust heating in one or two rooms“ (Clancy 2017).

Even in the High Middle Ages, Winchester's streets were still laid out in a rectangular pattern, thus continuing the Roman grid. If one chronologically believes that Roman Winchester was wiped out by Late Antiquity, such a continuation is hardly imaginable. But because strata of Imperial Antiquity are contingent with the 10th century, i.e. without intervening Anglo-Saxon layers, Winchester's urban splendour stratigraphically belongs to Alfred's time of the late 9th century. Since no one claims these Roman villas and houses of the 9th century strata (in mainstream chronology dated 700 years too early to the 2nd c.) they can be handed over to Alfred and his courtiers, whose consciously Roman culture is so richly documented in textual sources (see already Heinsohn 2014).

In Londinium, Alfred probably came to power after the Marcus-Aurelius crisis (160s-192 AD) with plague, Antonine Fires, barbarian invasions and the burning of the Tabularium in Rome when “nearly all the State records were destroyed“ (Cassius Dio LXXII: 24). Roman centralized power, thus, had been weakened, but not yet annihilated. This only happened in the 230s under Alexander Severus (222-235). The time of this Alexander's termination is—as we will see in chapter III—connected with dark earth layers in Rome. If one wants to find Anglo-Saxon buildings in London during the time before 930 AD (end of the Early Middle Ages), one must search under the dark earth, not over it.

The earlier, much less severe, destructions during the Marcus Aurelius crisis reduced the size of cities in many regions of the Empire. Whole quarters (clearly visible, e.g. in Ephesus [Heinsohn 2016a]) were abandoned. They were cut off by new walls, which were reinforced by *spoliae* taken from the abandoned buildings. During these operations, Roman-educated but indigenous elites took over—similar to Alfred with his own law book (*domboc*)—local positions of power throughout the empire. In Roman Britain, as in the other non-Italian provinces, ethnic Italians (or Greeks) were always a small minority. The Imperium Romanum was, thus, similar to the British Empire in that very small English minorities spread their culture and language in massive foreign populations.

The invasions of Italy and other parts of the empire during the Marcus Aurelius crisis are so strikingly similar to invasions of the 5th and 9th centuries, because stratigraphically we always deal with the same events, which were chronologically divided into three

different processes. In none of the affected cities, however, there are archaeological traces for three invasion-induced destructions stratigraphically above each other (see in greater detail Heinsohn 2018, 20-33). This is because Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages are aspects of the same period of the 8th-10th century (see in greater detail Heinsohn 2018, 20-33).

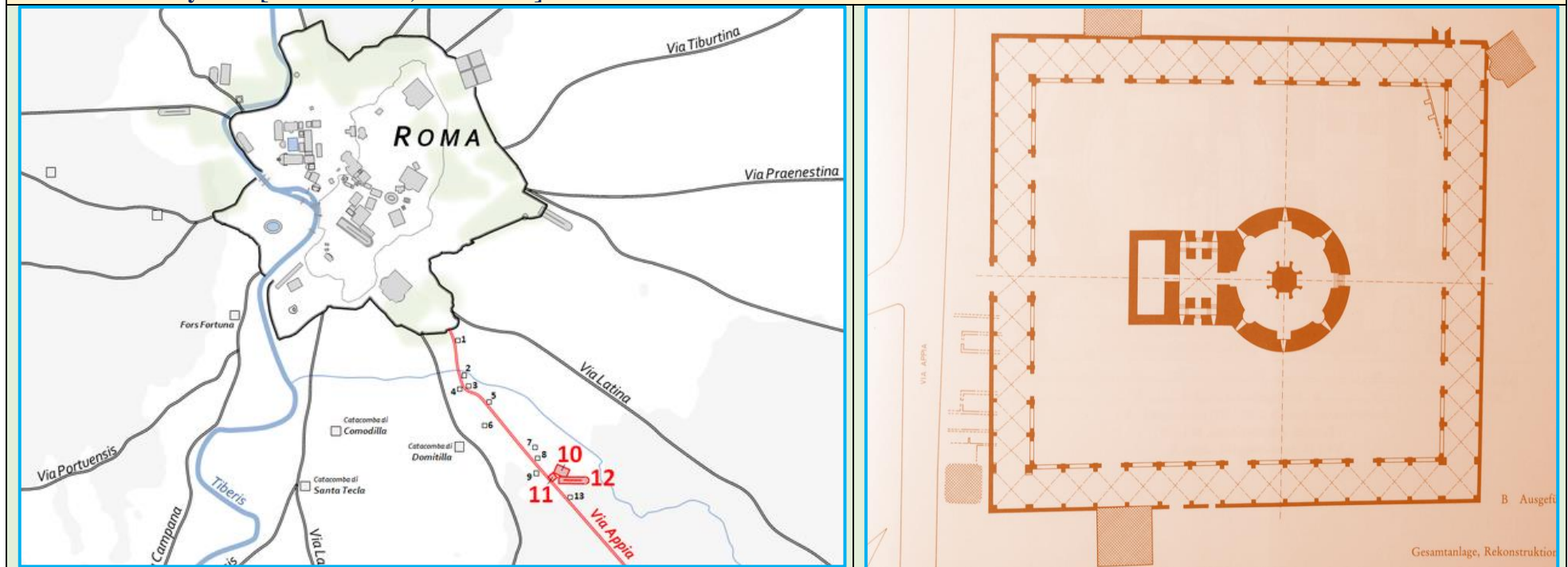
The astonishing similarity between migration periods is not due to historical miracles, but is forced by our chronological dogma, which fundamentally contradicts stratigraphy.		
Late 2nd/3rd CENTURY MIGRATIONS	MID 5th CENTURY MIGRATIONS	Late 9th/10th CENTURY MIGRATIONS
PLAGUE, INVASIONS Crisis under Marcus Aurelius/Commodus	PLAGUE, INVASIONS	DEPOPULATION, INVASIONS
Proto- Hun Iazyges and Gothic Quadi invade Northern Italy	Huns and Goths invade Northern Italy	Hungarians , in the time of Gothic-Vikings , invade Northern Italy
Iazyges + Quadi attack Aquileia + Opitergium (Oderzo). Altinum's inhabitants flee to the Venetian lagoon . Quadi settle around Ravenna .	Huns + Goths attack Aquileia + Opitergium . Altinum's inhabitants flee from the Huns to the islands of the Venetian lagoon . Goths settle around Ravenna .	Altinum's inhabitants flee from the Hungarians to the islands of the Venetian lagoon . Alfred the Great seizes power in crisis-stricken Londinium.

In the Middle East, Arabs took positions of power in the weakened empire in a similar way as in the Northwest Germans. This is why Arab buildings of the 8th and 9th centuries stand directly on Hellenistic ruins of the 1st century BC/AD without any evidence for the approximately 700 years in between. This was recently shown for Tel Bet Yerah (Israel; Greenberg/Tal/Da'adli 2017). Arab history is still filled with confusion because it was cut off from its origins in the same way as Anglo-Saxon (or Irish) history from its own by some 700 fictitious years (see Heinsohn 2013b; 2018). However, Arabs, Irish, and Anglo-Saxons cannot be made chronologically older to solve these problems because their strata are contingent with high medieval strata of the 10th/11th century AD. On the contrary, the dating of Rome's Roman Imperial Antiquity must follow stratigraphy, i.e. move some 700 years closer to the present. Late Antiquity, a duplication of Imperial Antiquity, must correspondingly be moved some 400 years closer to the present.

Archaeologically, this duplication can be illustrated by buildings from the time of Constantine the Great conventionally dated to the early 4th century. On Rome's Via Appia, e.g., buildings from the time before 50 AD are **cut into the outer face of walls** of

Constantine's Foe Maxentius, which according to textbook chronology are dated into the early 4th century AD. The fact that the wall from the early 4th century is even used as a back wall for two of the mausoleums from the early 1st century is further proof that the Constantinian/Maxentian structures belong to the time before 50 AD, too.

Layout of imperial MAXENTIUS-MAUSOLEUM on Rome's Via Appia (10-12 on map; https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villa_di_Massenzio#/media/File:Rome_environs_2_villa_maxence.png). It is dated to the **early 4th century (Late Antiquity) but **1st century tomb-buildings of Imperial Antiquity** cut into its perimeter wall (the southern tomb belonged to the *Gens Servilia*). This brings the mausoleum, Maxentius, and Constantine into the first half of the 1st century AD. [Rasch 1984, table 79b].**



Stratigraphically we are in the early 8th century AD. It is this time in which Constantine—well ahead of Alfred but, as Diocletian before him, already facing Saxons (eager for the same booty)—makes politics in the British Isles. It's about the 90 years between Julius Caesar and Emperor Claudius, which are mysteriously poor in Roman matters (see already Heinsohn 2014). The Lundenwic coin by Constantius, dated 20 years after Constantin, also belongs there.

Diocletian, important border emperor (with only one visit to Rome), is today considered a reckless or even insane general because he built his English castra against the Saxons in a fortification style that had been obsolete for 300 years: “The gates of Portus Adurni are of particular interest, they are indented inwards, so as to trap the enemy in an area exposed to walls on three sides, this technique became widely used from the Augustinian Age“ (Portus 2018). Rutupiae/Richborough is just as surprising. It was built in the 290s as a fortress but was surrounded by “Ziegeldurchschuss” walls (layers of natural stone alternating with bricks), which have been obsolete for 300 years. In stratigraphic terms, however, Diocletian was not crazy. Rather, modern researchers are caught in a chronological straitjacket from which they are forced to twist history into bizarre narratives.

Reconstruction of Portus Adurni (England's south coast), built between 285 and 290 AD under Diocletian, but Augustan-style gates (indented inwards) from the early 1st century AD. [english-heritage.org.uk/daysout/properties/portchester-castle/history-and-research-portico/history/].

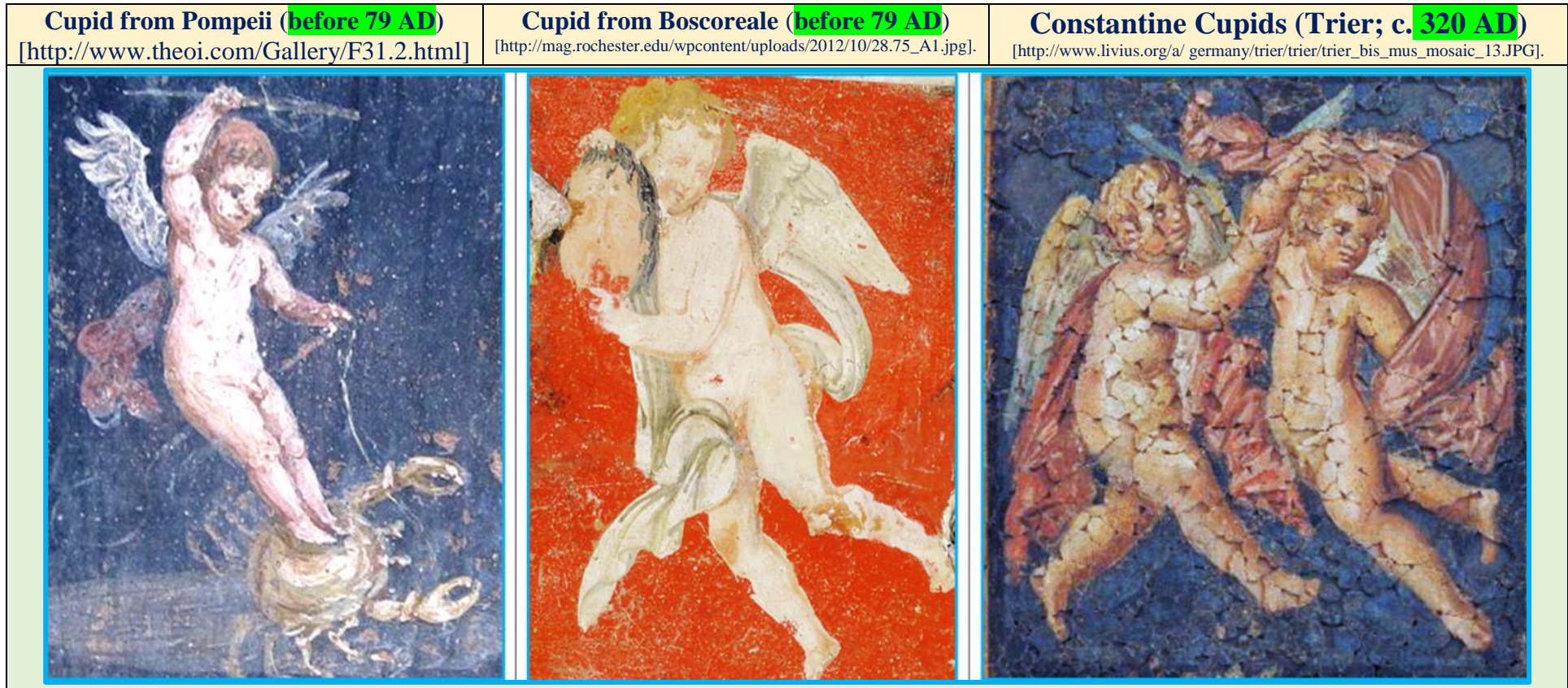


Archaic “Ziegeldurchschuss” wall in the style of the early 1st century in the fortification of Rutupiae/Richborough (3rd/4th century AD)

[http://de.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Roman_Fort_at_Richborough,_Kent_-_geograph.org.uk_-_380272.jpg].



Those who prefer to date Constantine the Great (or Diocletian) with criteria of art history rather than archaeologically also come to the conclusion that he must have lived in the early 1st and not in the early 4th century. His ceiling paintings from Trier, dated between 315 and 326 AD, captivate with their “classicistic forms. [...] One can, generally, only point to the early imperial period [of the 1st



c AD]. Already the art of painting of the 2nd century no longer knows how to produce similarly animated groups. [...] The striving for spatial development is particularly evident in the complicated groups of the dancing Erotes [from Trier]. The [1st century] classicistic character of these paintings is therefore unmistakable“² (Mielsch, 2001, 129).

² klassizistischen Formen. [...] Man kann nur ganz allgemein die frühe Kaiserzeit nennen. Schon das 2. Jahrhundert kennt ähnlich bewegte Gruppen in der Malerei nicht mehr. [...] Das Bestreben nach räumlicher Entfaltung zeigt sich besonders bei den komplizierten Gruppen der [Trierer] tanzenden Erosen. Der klassizistische Charakter [1. Jh.; GH] dieser Malereien ist also unverkennbar.

Since the obvious simultaneity of paintings (dated to the 1st century) with paintings (dated to the 4th century) contradicts our chronological dogma, the miracle of a swan song coming 300 years too late is invoked. Constantine's "cupids recall many similar groups in the painting of earlier centuries. [...] These Constantinian paintings represent the swan song of the Graeco-Roman illusionistic style in its pure form" (Ling 1991, 196).

Back to the Anglo-Saxons! It may well be true that the repairs to Londinium's walls, dated around 886 AD, were carried out under Alfred. In textbook chronology, one would be in the 190s AD, which are dated (against stratigraphy), however, 700 years too early.

Ruin of bastion in Londinium's Wall (built of Kentish ragstone). It may have been repaired or added by Alfred the Great in 886 AD [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Wall#/media/File:Bastion_14,_London_Wall.jpg]

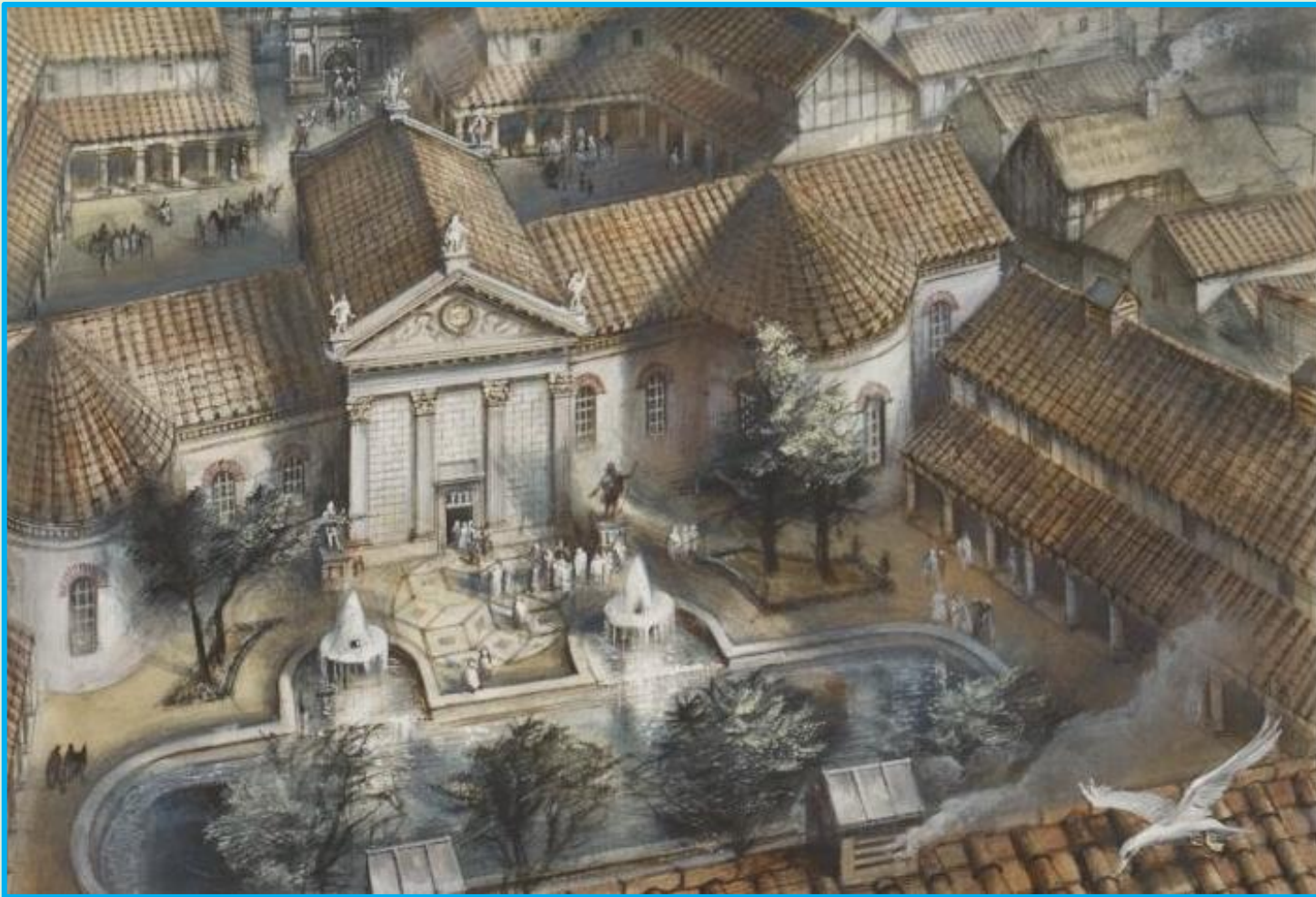


This does not mean that Alfred led Saxons into a city that had been empty for many centuries, he merely replaced the genuinely

Governor's Palace in 1st/2nd century Londinium. Did it serve as Alfred the Great's residence in Lundenium?

[<http://www.museumoflondonprints.com/image/952764/alan-sorrell-the-governors-palace-c-90-ad>].

The Royal Mint building has not been found yet (RMM 2018), because it has to be searched under and not above the dark earth.



**Alfred the Great Penny
(fom LONDON MINT)**

[<http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/SE/SE1062.html>]



Roman rulers in a city whose population was mostly Germanic and Celtic anyway. Only in the 230s (stratigraphic 930s) all these cultures, whatever their textbook dates, fell together. After the global cataclysm behind this fall (Heinsohn 2017a), it will take about 150 years (1085 AD) until merely one fifth (12,000) of Londinium's former population of some 60,000 is reached again.

Of course, it cannot be proven in which Londinium building Alfred resided. But the so-called Governors Palace would suit him well. Between 187 and 197 AD, Rome's governors of Britain are either unknown or far away to become emperor in Rome (Albinus). This power vacuum was followed by the Severan Division of Britain. Just as Alfred in his capital Winchester must have used the Roman splendour of the late 2nd century if he did not run an untraceable itinerant court or even lived in caves, he must also remain without trace in Londinium if the buildings of the 2nd/3rd century remain closed to him.

Just as buildings of the Anglo-Saxon kings of the 9th century have to be looked for in Roman layers, which are wrongly dated 700 years too early, so the roads used by Anglo-Saxons must also be looked for in the 2nd = 9th century. It is indisputable that the Anglo-Saxons of Lundenwic drove on Roman roads of the "2nd" century in the 9th century. But also in other regions British archaeologists have discovered that 9th century ceramics, considered to be Anglo-Saxon, were found in the context of Roman roads of the 2nd century. Since the simultaneity of Saxons and Romans—in the 9th century—is completely unimaginable, they can only express their amazement:

“80% of late Saxon sites in the study area are within 5km of a Roman road and that the sites with the highest quantities of pottery are close to Roman roads. Symonds demonstrates that, perhaps surprisingly, roads were important arteries for the movement of pottery“ (Jervis 2010, 8).

Since, stratigraphically, Saxons lived under Alfred in Londinium of the "2nd" century (stratigraphic 9th c.), they must have arrived in England even earlier. Saxons and Romans, the author claims since half a decade (Heinsohn 2013a; 2014), have been competing for England since the Roman invasions (55 BC; 54 BC) under Julius Casear (100-44 BCE). That's why one cannot find 4th-10th century Saxon cities stratigraphically super-imposed on 1st-3rd Roman ruins. Once Saxons and Roman had settled side by side—very much like Romans had shared France (Gallia) with Celts or the Rhineland (Germania superioris and inferioris) with Germanic tribes—they also defended their common turf against common enemies.

Archaeologically, this thesis is supported by the fact that the earliest pottery, which is considered Anglo-Saxon, belongs to the style of the Late Latène period of the 1st century BC, i.e. the time of Julius Caesa with his attacks on the British Isles of 55 BC and 54 BC. That Latène looking Saxon pottery, however, is dated to the 4th/5th century. Therefore, it is seen as a renaissance of a style out of fashion for some 400 years: “Astonishingly La Tène art styles re-emerge as dominant in the northern and western zone” (Hines 1996, 260).

Nobody understands why Late La Tène pottery of the 1st century BC (also called Late Iron Age pottery) disappeared, only to return four centuries later? What would have been so magnificent about this primitive ceramic that a renaissance was set in motion in honour of it?

“This article considers two variations of the rosette motif (A 5) and their fortunes from the late Iron Age to the **Early Saxon** period. [...] The **La Tène** ring stamps [which end in the **1st century BC**; GH] are found in a range of designs, from the simple negative ring (= AASPS Classification A 1bi) to four concentric negative rings (= AASPS A 2di). These motifs are also found in the early Roman period [1st century AD; GH]. [...] The 'dot rosettes' (= AASPS A 9di) on bowls from the [Late Latène] Hunsbury hill-fort (Fell 1937) use the same sort of technique as the dimple decoration on **4th-century** 'Romano-**Saxon**' wares” (Briscoe 2016).

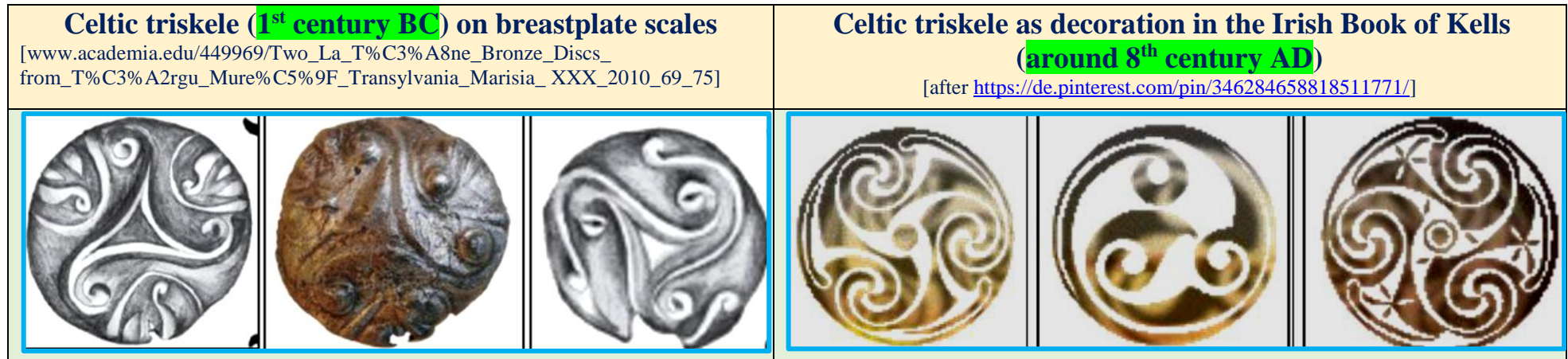
However, among the sites with Late Latène pottery of the 4th/5th century AD there are never deeper layers with original Late Latène pottery of the 1st century BCE. The idea of two Late Latène periods some 400 years apart results solely from an erroneous chronology for the Germanic invasion of the British Isles. Stratigraphically, there is only one layer of Late Latène pottery per site. It is quite possible that even the deepest layers of the Anglo-Saxon Lundenwic—“an early Anglo-Saxon rural predecessor, linked to Lundenwic by its location only” (Leary 2004a, 21) —still belong to the Late Latène period, i.e. chronologically into the 1st century BC, but stratigraphically into the 7th century AD. This would result in the following stratigraphic sequence for Lundenwic.

TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY	LUNDENWIC	STRATIGRAPHIC CHRONOLOGY
Early 10 th century AD	DARK EARTH CATASTROPHE <i>TENTH CENTURY COLLAPSE</i> [==3 rd c. crisis==6 th c. crisis]	Early 10 th century AD
8 th -10 th century AD	EARLY MIDDLE AGES (with Imperial Antiquity + Late Antiquity); after the Marcus-Aurelius Crisis (180s ff.==880s ff.) ruled by Alfred the Great	8 th -10 th century AD
1 st century BC 700 fictitious years between end of Late Latène and beginning of Early Middle Ages (parallel with Imperial Antiquity as well as Late Antiquity]	LATE LATÈNE Contingent with Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity, and Early Middle Ages that all run parallel. Britain's period of Aththe of Camulodunum (=Arthur of Camelot), who was busy with both Roman and Saxon invaders, belongs here.	7 th century AD [cf. Heinsohn, "Arthur of Camelot and Aththe of Camulodunum", http://www.q-mag.org/arthur-of-camelot-and-aththe-of-camulodunum.html]

The mysterious transition directly from Late Latène to the Early Middle Ages also amazes England's western neighbour. Indirectly, but clearly, the absence of 700 years in the first millennium is admitted for Ireland. One wonders about the lack of Late Latène Celtic art of the 1st century BC. In addition to this surprise, one is shocked by the "downturn" of Ireland into some black hole during "the apogee of Roman power in the Mediterranaen world, ca. 200 B.C. -A.D. 300" (Charles-Edwards 2000 [145] in Ó Cróinín 2008, lx). Afterwards one wonders that art in Ireland's 7th/8th century AD revives art from the 700 years earlier Latène period (1st century BC):

“Examples from Iron Age Ireland of La Tène style [1st c. BC: ...] are very few, to a ‘puzzling‘ [Ó Cróinín 2008, lx] extent. [...] Despite this it was in Ireland that the style seemed to revive in the [7th c. AD] Early Christian period, to form the insular

art of the Book of Kells and other well-known masterpieces, perhaps under influence from Late Roman and post-Roman Romano-British styles“ (Prehistoric Ireland 2018).



Although "Roman objects and Roman-inspired objects" (Johnston 2017, 111) were found in Ireland, Late Antique settlements or even towns or cities, from where they could have originated, are sought in vain. No one knows where, for 700 years, people lived who preserved the typical Celtic triskele art of the Late Latène period and then brought it back to life unchanged from the 7th century onwards. Whoever is caught in the straitjacket of mainstream chronology must judge this achievement as a miracle. The stratigraphic method, however, shows the simple non-existence of these 700 years. This will finally allow Ireland's history to be written correctly. The Irish were by no means primitive and retarded. They weren't petrified for 700 years. Scholars, on the other hand, have not been able to do them historical justice for much longer than 700 years.

III The end of Lundenwic, Londinium, and Roman Civilization

In many cities of the 1st millennium, excavators find traces of massive destruction, which not only bring temporary setbacks, but the final demise. They almost never ask for supra-regional causes for their explanation. This is, in part, due to application of strikingly different dates. In the western part of the empire with Rome, the disaster is dated to the end of Imperial Antiquity, i.e. to the first decades of the 3rd century. In the London area, Londinium was hit at this time. In the eastern part of the Empire with Constantinople the end of Late Antiquity, i.e. the 6th or 7th century is favoured. In the periphery, which extends from Norway via the Slavic region to Mesopotamia, the extinctions took place at the end of the Early Middle Ages, i.e. in the early 10th century. All three periods are marked by Roman culture. The two later phases are often referred to as renaissances of the earlier phase. Roman small finds and coins are found up to the Early Middle Ages. Often, there is massive Roman architecture in that period, too (Aachen, Ingelheim, Pliska, Preslav etc.). Nowhere do we find archaeological traces for two or even three annihilations of entire cities above each other.

In the London area Lundenwic was hit in the Early Middle Ages. Survivors of the Tenth Century Collapse “had the feeling of living through a revolution, attributed it to the advent of the Anti-Christ, and presumed that they were witnessing, not the end of the ‘Dark Ages’, as the modern historian assumes, but the first signs of the end of the world” (Brooke 1964, 1 f.).

To assess the severity of Lundenwic's destruction, a look at the stratigraphically simultaneous destruction of Londinium is helpful. The annihilation of its Roman culture is reflected not only in the loss of at least 80 percent of the city's population, but also in the loss of naval technology. The capacity of Roman cargos ships “could easily exceed 100 tons, such as the 3,000-amphora (150-tonne) vessels mentioned in written sources, and as also confirmed by numerous underwater discoveries. However, there were also ships with higher tonnage capacity. The hull of the Madrague de Giens shipwreck in France (1st century B.C.) originally measured 40 metres in length and had a capacity of 400 tonnes. In this case we have confirmation of ancient written sources which considered the *muriophorio*—the ‘10,000-amphora carriers’ (500 tonnes)“ (Boetto c. 1990). The primitive new beginning in London's High Middle Ages saw ships carrying a maximum of 20 tons (c. 1000 AD). Only around 1200 AD. More than a quarter millennium after the event, are 100 tons reached again (Milne 2016). Although the researchers are not aware of the simultaneity of the "three" catastrophes, their descriptions are very similar (see next page).

The catastrophic ends of (1) Imperial Antiquity, (2) Late Antiquity, and (3) the Early Middle Ages sit in the same stratigraphic plane immediately before the High Middle Ages (beginning around 930s AD).

The **TENTH CENTURY CE** is “significantly different from its predecessor. The **ninth century** saw the imposing and successful attempt (the first after the collapse of the **order of Antiquity**) at the political organisation and considerable integration of the more important Latin-speaking Europe. [...] The **tenth century** was the ‘**age of Iron**’ (*saeculum ferreum*), the **Dark Age** (*saeculum obscurum*). [...] The development of Latin **Europe became retarded**. A symptom of this **regression** may be the situation that in the period from about 920-960 as far as we know, **nothing of any great interest in the fields of intellectual development** or literature appeared in Latin Europe” (Strzelczyk 2001, 42 f.; bold GH).

**Crisis of the
3rd CENTURY**
(with *fimbulwinter* of
235/236)

**Crisis of the
6th CENTURY**
(with *fimbulwinter*
of 535/536)

**Collapse of the
10th CENTURY [930s]**
(with *fimbulwinter* of
927/928)

“The **climax** of the physical development **of the classical city** was reached in some areas at the end of the second century, more generally in the first two decades **of the third century**. After that the great flood of private munificence [...] subsided everywhere, and **never recovered** to anything remotely approaching its former level. The Empire was passing through the **crisis of the third century**” (Liebeschütz 1992, 3f.).

“During the **sixth century the cities of the Greek East were hit** by a series of severe blows; earthquakes, Persian invasions, and, perhaps most serious of all successive waves of bubonic plague [...]. **The effect was like the crisis of the third century**” (Liebeschütz 1992, 34).

“There was a **rapid, sometimes catastrophic, collapse** of many of the pre-existing tribal centers. These events were accompanied by the **permanent or temporary depopulation** of former areas of settlement. Within a short time new centers representative of the Piast state arose on new sites, thus beginning [in 966] the thousand-year history of the Polish nation and state” (Buko 2011, 464).

The author has described the Tenth Century Collapse from Yucatan via Iraq to China using many examples (Heinsohn 2017b). So it is not only the downfall of the Imperium Romanum that is mysterious, but the simultaneous end of civilizations around the globe. If you only want to understand the end of Rome and don't look at the blows all over the world, you won't find a solution. Since England was an integral part of the Empire, the amazing marching in step with London is to be brought into focus —*pars pro toto*—in its capital. In Rome—as in Londinium—residential areas and latrines are only built in Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd century).

The city of Rome was also being shattered in a terrible way. Only about five percent of its population survived. Rome also ended under dark earth. No one knows where the pilgrims of Late Antiquity (4th–6th century) might have lived: "Unfortunately, the archaeological and historical data that would enable us to reconstruct the urban plan [of Rome] during the sixth to eighth centuries is almost nonexistent" (Schofield/Steuer 2013, 131). "The eleventh century marked another turning-point in Rome's urban history. Excavations have revealed that this period [of the 8th-10th century] is characterized, in all strata, by a significant rise in paving levels, and the consequent obliteration of many structures and ancient ruins" (Santangeli Valenzani 2013, 133). Regarding the Early Middle Ages "nothing is known of the shape of the residential houses"³ (Krautheimer 1987, 126). Rome's new start with simple houses also began only in the 10th/11th century of the High Middle Ages. After Elagabal (218-222), no emperor resided on the Palatine and after Julia Domna (+217) no empress was buried in Rome. On the splendour of the early 3rd century—always on the same site—followed the modest houses from the 10th/11th century, which resorted to stable round structures such as theatre ranks from supposedly 700 years before as miniature city walls.

Churches attributed to the 5th or 9th century have the same ground plans as basilicas of the 2nd century (as seen by Richard Krautheimer as early as 1942). It is therefore believed that a renaissance took place in the 5th and then again in the 9th century. However, basilicas of the 5th or 9th century never stand above those of the 2nd century or basilicas of the 9th century above those of the 5th century. All lie in the same stratigraphic horizon, directly above which follow the poor buildings of the 10th/11th century from the High Middle Ages.

³ *Über den Zustand der Wohnhäuser ist nichts bekannt.*

ROME'S CATAclySM IN THE "3rd" C. AD: The forum's floor (**PIANO ANTICO 2nd /3rd c. AD** ending with the Severan Dynasty [190s-230s]) was covered by a level of **FANGO (dark mud/earth)** that finished Roman Civilization for good. The disaster is vaguely dated to the 9th/10th c. AD. **In the very heart of Rome there are no remains for the 700 years of Late Antiquity (late 3rd to 6/7th c. AD) or for the Early Middle Ages (8th to early 10th c. AD).** Above the massive strata of 3rd century Imperial Antiquity is immediately followed by the High Middle Ages (Bonifica) after the **930s AD** [Bernacchio/Meneghini 2017, fig. 8]. **Therefore, the cataclysm's "3rd" century textbook date translates into an early 10th century stratigraphic date!**

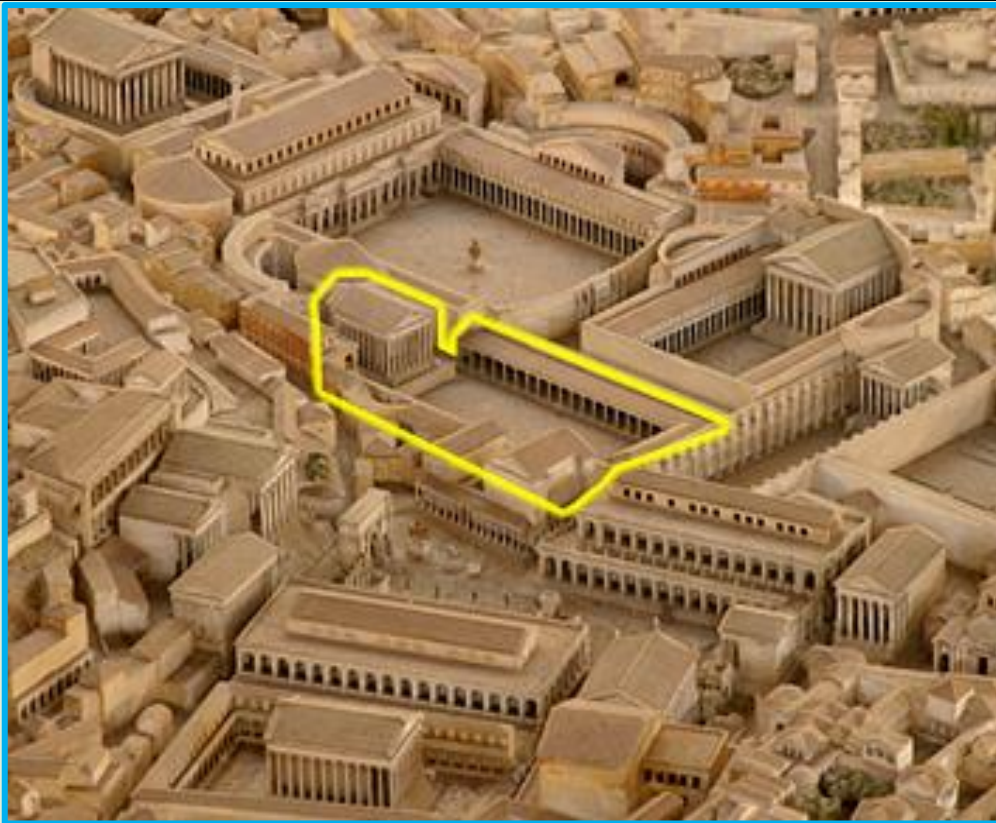


Since round structures were best able to survive the catastrophe, survivors used them immediately afterwards as miniature city walls to ward off other survivors and wild animals in search of food. This applies not only to Rome, but to many dozens of other Roman cities as well.

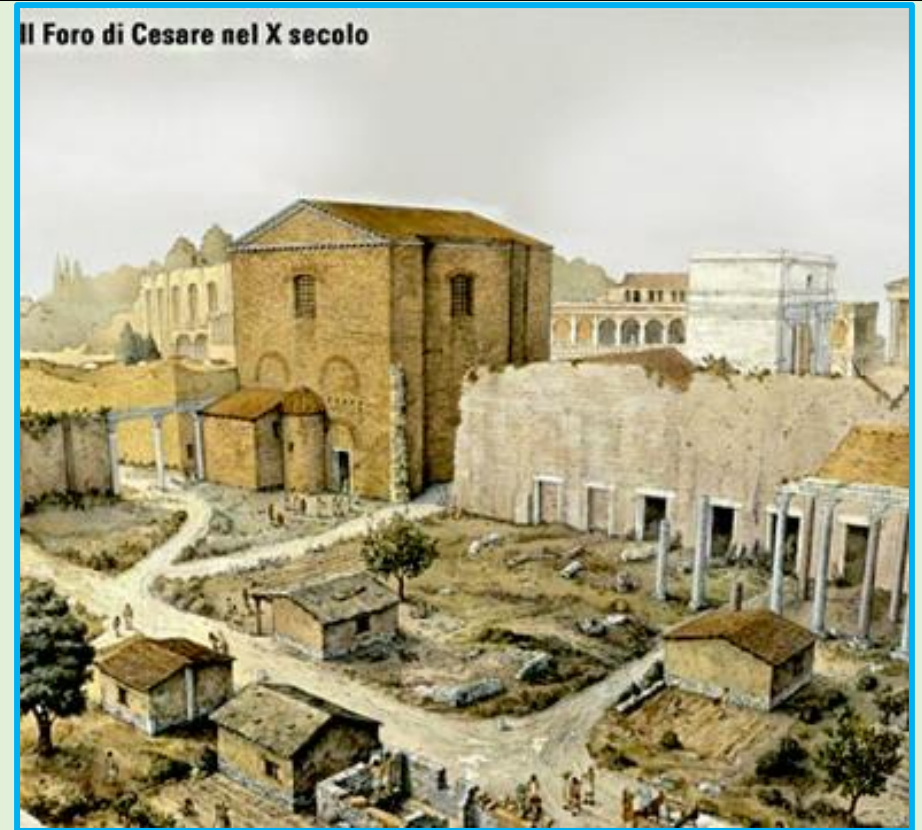
FORUM OF CAESAR before and after the **TENTH CENTURY COLLAPSE** (Heinsohn 2017).

The center of the heart of the *Imperium Romanum* has **nothing to show for the seven centuries between the 3rd and the 10th c. AD**. The urban substance of the 3rd c. AD stratigraphically occupies the horizon of the early 10th after which it is wiped out:

Rome's CAESAR-FORUM in the **2nd/3rd c. AD** (stratigraphically 9th/10th). Curia is in bottom corner inside the yellow line. [<http://www.creatinghistory.com/the-forum-of-julius-caesar/>]



Huts of survivors on Rome's CAESAR-FORUM in the **10th/11th c. AD** (Curia top left) [<http://www.romanoimpero.com/2010/01/foro-di-cesare.html>]



Rome's Balbi-quarter in the 3rd century (left) and the 10th/11th century (right) with no urban structures for 700 years in between [Venditelli 2012]. Round structures are best able to survive the catastrophe. Therefore, they are used immediately afterwards as miniature city walls to ward off other survivors and wild animals in search of food.



The enormous catastrophe wiped out cities around the world, so it is not surprising that, in addition to Londinium, the other Roman cities in the British Isles were destroyed, too. Enemy armies and even garden-variety natural disasters were not powerful enough to have inflicted such terrible damage.

It was not until the late 19th century that advanced civil engineering techniques could be used to bring to light the ruins found many metres below the level of today's streets. This work is still in its infancy. Entire towns and countless Roman agricultural estates are still hidden deep under the ground. Scientific acceptance of this millennium disaster will take time. Its horrible traces, however, cannot be erased.

LEFT: *Durovernum Cantiacorum* (Canterbury) before 230s–930s AD

RIGHT: *Durovernum Cantiacorum* (Canterbury) after annihilation followed, around 950 AD, by primitive huts with no Anglo-Saxon strata for some 700 years in between.

[http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_0YOjaotiavQ/SwRZwb-B1GI/AAAAAAAAAI-A/H5d2by7_j64/s1600/roman+canterbury.jpg / <http://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsBritain/EnglandKent.htm>]



Nowhere are these traces in the form of dark earth layers, between which 700 years are said to have passed, so close together as in Lundenwic and Londinium. Nobody understands why Londinium was destroyed in the 3rd century without this catastrophe being

Stratigraphy-based chronology of 1st millennium sites in the London area	
LUNDENWIC	LONDINIUM
DARK EARTH LAYERS (roughly dated correctly to c. AD 930)	DARK EARTH LAYERS (possibly, i.e. anti-stratigraphically, dated some 700 years too early to c. AD 230)
Typical vicus of Imperial Antiquity [surprisingly, without the indispensable Roman city next to it] It may be dated roughly correctly to 700-930 AD.	Typical Roman city [surprisingly, without a vicus in the ideal location west of it] It is possibly, i.e. anti-stratigraphically, dated some 700 years too early to 1-230s AD.

felt in Lundenwic. Nobody understands why Lundenwic was destroyed in the 10th century without that cataclysm being felt 1000 m further east in Londinium. One day, however, the Lundenwic researchers and the Londinium researchers could meet. Will they then realize that they are both dealing with dark earth from the early 10th century?

IV Summary

The remains of metropolitan London from Bede's 7th and 8th centuries cannot be found because, in our textbook chronology, residential quarters in the city of Londinium, a perfect fit for Bede's description, are dated to the 1st-3rd century.

Stratigraphically, however, Londinium lies directly beneath the layers of the High Middle Ages, in which, from about 950 AD, residential buildings were built again within the walls of Londinium. No flats or latrines are built, until c. 950 AD, on top of Londinium's residential buildings and latrines, which are dated to the beginning of the 3rd century. If one looks at Londinium's Roman urbanity stratigraphically instead of chronologically, the construction of Roman housing does not end in the 3rd but in the early 10th century. Accordingly, the buildings of Londinium's Imperial Antiquity began 700 years later

Londinium's upscale residential buildings and latrines of the "3rd" century are separated from the impoverished huts of the High Middle Ages from circa 950 AD by layers of Dark Earth. Stratigraphically, these marks of disaster could only have emerged a few decades before 950 AD. The fact that Dark Earth is being created in the London area at exactly this time is completely undisputed in the archaeology of Lundenwic, which is only 1000 m to the west of Londinium. In Lundenwic, however, Dark Earth layers from the 3rd century, into which one dates the beginning of Londinium's Dark Earth, are mysteriously missing. Both—directly adjacent—parts of today's London have layers of Dark Earth that—seen stratigraphically—must have emerged together shortly before 950. The stratigraphic parallelism of the Dark Earth layers of Lundenwic and Londinium makes both places chronologically simultaneous. The fact that in the 8th and 9th centuries Lundenwic continued to use the completely intact Roman roads of the 1st and 2nd centuries, which connect with Londinium, also speaks for the simultaneity of the two sites. The 700 years of mainstream chronology between the first residential quarters of Londinium in the 1st century and the first residential quarters of Lundenwic in the 8th century are thus fictitious.

The stratigraphic simultaneity of Londinium and Lundenwic, whose residential buildings supposedly begin at an interval of 700 years, once again confirms that, between 1 and 930 AD, even the largest Roman cities have only 230 years of construction layers. Chronologically, this bloc of time may be attributed to Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity or the Early Middle Ages. Stratigraphically, it is always located directly below the High Middle Ages, so it belongs to the period between c. 700 and 930 AD.

The simultaneity of Londinium and Lundenwic overcomes the supposed craziness of the inhabitants of Lundenwic. They were by no means opposed to the protection of Londinium's walls, which were still perfectly preserved in the 8th and 9th centuries, in order to settle in open fields. They lived there because London was not empty at all, but densely populated. Londinium's houses, thus, were inhabited, and its inhabitants would have prevented any theft of building material. Authors of the period, such as Bede, do not write the Latin of the 1st century in the 8th century because some miracle had interrupted the evolution of language. They write it because the 1st century of mainstream chronology is the 8th century of stratigraphy.

In the early 10th century, Lundenwic was wiped out and Londinium was smashed down to a fraction of its population because both were hit by a catastrophe that annihilated Roman civilization everywhere. Although this cataclysm is sometimes described as a "Crisis of the Third Century," or sometimes as a "Crisis of the Sixth Century", and sometimes as a Tenth Century Collapse, all "three" catastrophes are stratigraphically parallel and are found directly below the High Middle Ages. Nowhere exists a stratigraphy that shows two or even three super-imposed annihilations of entire cities in the first millennium AD

In short, Londinium is Bede's supposedly untraceable London. In almost fanatical loyalty to our chronological dogma, we have become blind to the facts that lie beneath our feet in the ground of London. LundenWIC was, as its name has always shown, a VICus of Lundenium=Londinium.

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