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POLISH ORIGINS

Dedicated to the centenary (1918-2018) of the revival of the Polish Republic (Rzeczpospolita Polska).

“The Origin of the Slavs [and Poles] remained a topic of considerable interest, though a problem that remained unsolved, despite the organization of many conferences and discussions” [Andrzej Buko, *Archeologia Polski*, Warszawa: Trio, 2011, 454].

“The problem of the location of the earliest archaeological cultures which may be identified with the Slavs is one of the most controversial in Polish archaeology. / Nevertheless, attention is drawn to some analogies observable in the Roman period [1st-3rd c.] and medieval pottery [8th-10th c.]” [Marcin Wołoszyn, *Migration Period between Odra and Vistula*, National Science Centre 2012, <http://www.mpov.uw.edu.pl/en/thesaurus/tribes-and-peoples/slavs->].

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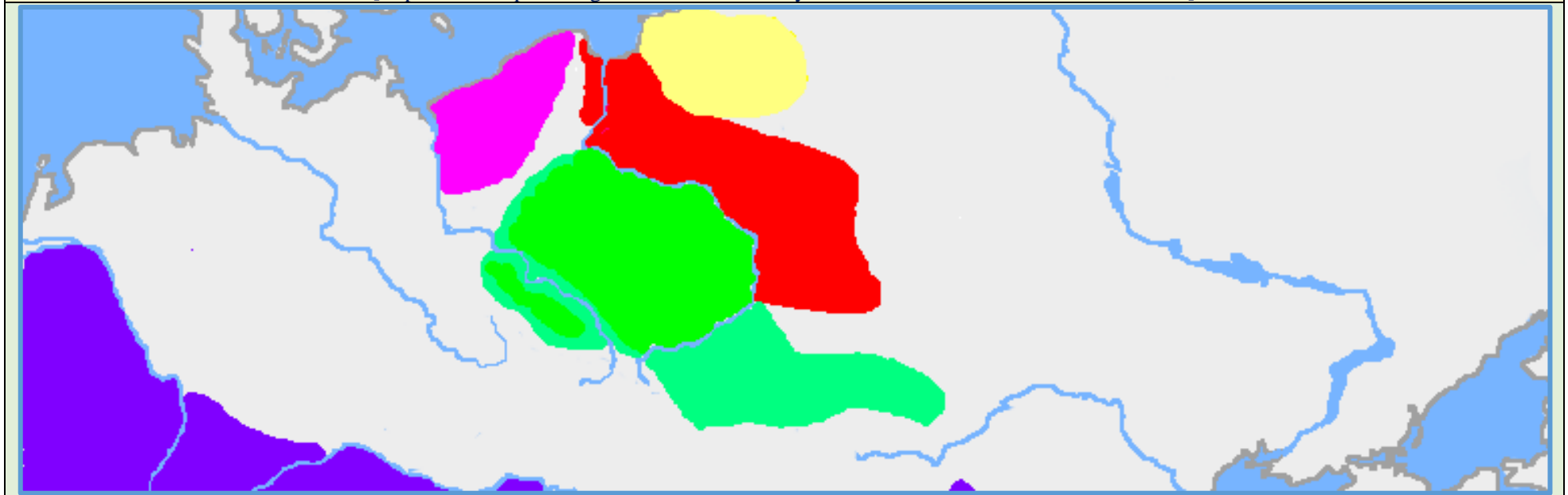
I Why did 1st millennium Polish excavation – Wielbark, Przeworsk, Tribal Centers – last less than 300 years each?

The hope of ending the dispute as to whether the Slavic Poles come from Poland (Autochthonists) or from elsewhere (Allochthonists) is fading by the day. Despite countless but inconclusive battles, the controversy has never been settled because it has always focused on the differences between the opposing points of view. To break the stalemate, one must focus on the points the adversaries have in common. For example, both sides stand steadfastly together when it comes to the length of what is called the first millennium CE. It is one thousand years long and not one minute less, they answer in unison.

That very answer, however, is the root cause of the controversy. It forces massive stratigraphic gaps on Poland's history of the 1st millennium CE, and therefore upon everybody on either side of the dispute. The experts on Poland's Przeworsk and Wielbark sites

Wielbark (red) and Przeworsk (green) up to the 3rd century CE of Imperial Antiquity (Roman Empire in blue).

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C4%99bczyn_culture#/media/File:Przeworsk2.PNG.]



of the 1st-3rd centuries (Imperial Antiquity) complain that until around the 10th century – i.e. during Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages – settlement layers with residential quarters and latrines are missing above the 1st-3rd c. layers. The experts for Poland's Slavic Tribal Centers of the 8th-10th centuries (Early Middle Ages) report just as perplexed that below their strata settlement layers with residential quarters and latrines are missing between around 1 and 700 CE, i.e. during Imperial Antiquity and Late Antiquity. Both groups therefore puzzle over gaps of about 700 years each, during which there was no construction of new residential quarters.

To make the c. 700 missing years in every individual site less annoying, there are always attempts to extend the lifespan of 1st-3rd c. Przeworsk or Wielbark sites a few centuries beyond the 3rd century, although not a single gram of new settlement layers has been found. This is scientifically deplorable, but understandable for scholars who want to present their country with a complete history of 1,000 years. But what if the globally shared belief in a full 1,000 years for the 1st millennium CE suffers from many centuries without settlement layers *everywhere*? No matter where archaeologists dig, this “millennium” is missing settlement layers for about seven centuries. These alleged lacunae should be recognized for the phantoms they are. The centuries-long dispute about missing epochs could then be decided quickly. Let us now see how the missing 700 years, in the different cultural regions of Poland, are distributed over the 1st millennium.

[A] POLAND'S 1st MILLENNIUM WIELBARK SITES (Imperial Antiquity)		
1st to 3rd c. CE (VENEDI-Slavs)	Around 3rd to 10th c. CE	10th/11th c. CE
IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY	HIATUS OF SOME 700 YEARS FOR VENETHI-Sclaveni (LATE ANTIQUITY) and WEONOD-Slavs (EARLY MIDDLE AGES).	HIGH MIDDLE AGES

The Wielbark and Przeworsk cultures partially coincide with the Oksywie culture, which is not discussed separately here. While Wielbark and Przeworsk settlement layers suddenly disappeared in the 3rd century for reasons not yet fully understood, it is known that the early medieval Slavic Tribal Centers (8th-10th c.) ended in a massive catastrophe in the early 10th century: “There was a rapid, sometimes catastrophic, collapse of many of the pre-existing tribal centers. These events were accompanied by the permanent or

[B] POLAND'S 1st MILLENNIUM PRZEWORSK SITES (formerly called VENEDI Culture). It began, like the Zarubintsy culture, in the pre-Christian Iron Age/Latène period and peaked in Imperial Antiquity (1 st -3 rd century).		
1st to 3rd c. CE (VENEDI-Slavs)	Around 3rd to 10th c. CE	10th/11th c. CE
IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY	HIATUS OF some 700 YEARS FOR VENETHI-Slavs (LATE ANTIQUITY) and WEONOD-Slavs (EARLY MIDDLE AGES).	HIGH MIDDLE AGES

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.”¹ In the future Piast realm “the local traditional territorial structure was undergoing deep and dramatic changes.”² If the stratigraphic simultaneity of all three cultures (A, B, and C) proves to be the case, they would all end simultaneously in the same 10th century cataclysm.

[C] POLAND'S 1st MILLENNIUM SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTERS (Early Middle Ages)		
Around 1 to 700 CE	8th to 10th c. CE (WEONOD-Slavs)	10th/11th c. CE
HIATUS OF 700 YEARS for VENEDI-Slavs (IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY) and VENETHI-Sclaveni (LATE ANTIQUITY) directly below Early Medieval towns (Truso) or Tribal Centers.	EARLY MEDIEVAL SLAVIC TRIBAL PERIOD (1st/2nd c. coins + small finds).	HIGH MIDDLE AGES

Nowhere, neither in Poland nor anywhere else, are Przeworsk sites or Wielbark sites of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.) super-imposed by Slavic Tribal Centers of the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c.). Nobody can understand why the exquisite locations and soils of Wielbark and Przeworsk sites are not used by Early Medieval Slavs. Why such a waste of prime space? On the other hand, Wielbark sites and Early Medieval Slavic sites have many material items in common, e.g. 1st/2nd c. Imperial Roman coins or millefiori pearls. If it weren't for the 700 years placed between the two cultures by chronologists, one might consider that they were contemporary.

¹ A. Buko, *Archeologia Polski. Wczesnosredniowiecznej: Odkrycia – hipotezy – interpretacje*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo TRIO, 2011, p. 464

² A. Buko, “Ośrodki centralne a problem najstarszego *Patrymonium* dynastii Piastów”, *Archeologia Polski*, vol.. LVII, 2012, no. 1–2, 133-159 / 157

Tentative locations of Slavs in the period of **Polish Slavic Tribal Centers (7th/8th to 10th century of the Early Middle Ages)**. Those early medieval sites in Poland were nowhere super-imposed upon 1st-3rd c. Wielbark or Przeworsk remains. Thus, they lack settlement layers from the 1st century CE up to 7th/8th century. It is believed that Ukraine mysteriously lost its 3rd/4th-6th c. Slavs. Allochthonists believe that Poland was uninhabited from the 3rd/4th-6th c., which is why the Ukrainian Slavs moved north to become the Poles of the 7th/8th-10th centuries. [<https://canconf.com/map-europe-9th-century/map-europe-9th-century-awesome-the-history-of-russia/>].



Thus, Early Medieval Slavs simply could not use Wielbark spaces because the two groups lived side by side at the same time. When was that time? In the Early Medieval period (8th-10th c.), though it sounds bizarre, because Wielbark sites (ending in the “3rd“ c.), e.g. Gdańsk’s Dominican Square, are contingent with the 10th century of the High Middle Ages in the same way that Early Medieval Slavic sites (ending in the early 10th c.), if they continue at all (well documented, e.g., at Kalisz), are contingent with the 10th century of the High Middle Ages.

STRATIGRAPHIC PARALLELISM==SIMULTANEITY IN POLAND’S 1st MILLENNIUM CE	
High Middle Ages (10th/11th c.)	
Wielbark sites (“1st-3rd“ c.==8th-10th c. [VENEDI]	Slavic tribal sites (8th-10th c.==8th-10th c.) [WEONOD]

Yet, Kalisz is not on record as Poland’s oldest city because of its impressive 9th century fortifications. Already 700 years earlier it may have been mentioned, as *Calisia*, by Claudius Ptolemy (90/100-160/168 CE). Not only the names sound similar. The latitudes, too, are not that far apart (Ptolemy’s 52°50' versus Kalisz’s actual value of 51°45'27"). Yet, there are no urban remains of 2nd century Kalisz. However, it is impossible to deny a Roman period history of Kalisz (i.e., in the 1st c. BCE) because its surrounding territory is rich with Roman artifacts. Even a mint in the time of Julius Caesar (100-44 BCE) can no longer be ruled out. Late Latène coins of the 1st c. BCE have recently been discovered around Kalisz, along with moulds to form them.³ Stratigraphically, Kalisz appears to tell us that Ptolemy did not write about *Calisia* in the 2nd but in the 9th c. CE. Do we have to cut 700 years off our *chronology* in order for it to agree with the facts of our *stratigraphy*? The Kalisz traditionalists would be right that their city already existed in Imperial Antiquity. The archaeologists, however, would have to reveal to them that this 2nd c. Imperial Antiquity is identical with Kalisz’s 9th c. Early Medieval building substance. That would sound absurd both for Autochthonists (Poles come from Poland) and for Allochthonists (Poles come from elsewhere).

³ See M. Rudnicki, S. Milek, L. Ziabka, A. Kedzierski, “Mennica celtycka pod Kaliszem”, *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, vol. LIII, 2009, nr. 2 (188), pp.103-145. See also M. Rudnicki, “Stater celtycki znaleziony w Masłowie”, 2012; https://www.academia.edu/2483288/Stater_celtycki_znaleziony_w_Mas%C5%82owie_Celtic_stater_found_in_Mas%C5%82%C3%B3w.

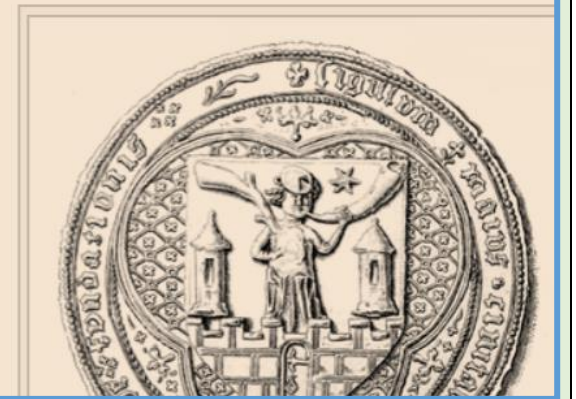
II Was there really a 700-year hiatus between Ptolemy's *Calisia* and the blossoming of Kalisz?

Whoever claims that Kalisz existed in the time of Ptolemy and his 2nd century *Geography* (7.11.28) must be afraid of the accusation that such a claim is nationalist propaganda because Kalisz has no settlement strata for the 1st-3rd c. CE. In addition, evidence for the existence of the city in the Migration Period (4th-7th century CE) is completely lacking, too. Some 700 years are simply not there.

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

Kalendarium historii Kalisza

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



But the chauvinism accusers, too, would like to know the identity of the city that Ptolemy called *Calisia*. For this they would need undisputable material remains from the 2nd century. Fortunately, there is one in Trenčín (Slovakia). A rock inscription by a Roman commander, M. Valesius Maximianus, is dated there 179 or 180 CE.

Nevertheless, in Latin “Trenčín” does not carry the name *Calisia* but is called *Laugaritio* or *Leugaritio*. In addition, *Laugaritio* lies much further south than the latitude given by Ptolemy for *Calisia*. Ptolemy is therefore regarded as confused because he meant “Laugaritio,” but wrote “Calisia.” He is also considered not just a bad geographer, but a lousy one, too. But if *Calisia* were Kalisz, Ptolemy would be a very respectable geographer with his latitude of 52°50' versus Kalisz’s actual value of 51°45'27".

Of course, one can strike such a devastating double blow against Ptolemy. But one could also ask why he is dated to the 2nd century, but not to the 9th c. of Kalisz’s peak of construction. To even ask such a question is already considered unforgivable. And yet there

is no other way to proceed scientifically. We don't know much about the transmission of Ptolemy's manuscripts. "Our knowledge of the text of the *Geography* depends, for all practical purposes, on more than fifty Greek manuscripts, none older than the end of the thirteenth century."⁴ The best state of research is about his famous *Almagest* (which mentioned the *Geography* as work in progress) although we have no tangible manuscript of the *Syntaxis mathematica* (*Almagest*) before Gerhard Cremona's earliest Star Catalogue from around 1270 CE (*Paris/Arsenal n. 1036*). That is more than 1100 years after the supposed publication date. An item of 1270 CE, thus, is all modern scholars can put their hands on. They must accept that they have no *Almagest* data between 158 CE (assumed date of the original) and 1270 CE. This does not make the *Almagest* something to be dispensed with. It will always remain interesting to those who seek to know when, why and by whom a peculiar date in the 1270 CE manuscript was calculated.

As far as we know, nobody translated the *Syntaxis mathematica* before the 9th century CE. Although we do not have a tangible corpus of the *Almagest* from this period, the peak of Kalisz's prosperity, it is indisputable that Arab authors wrote about the work and lamented its unreliability because they had versions with differing star positions. The best expert, Paul Kunitzsch⁵, concluded (following J. L. Heiberg⁶) that the two most ancient (although not preserved) *Almagest* manuscripts in Greek (called "mss. A" and "mss. B") date from the 9th century.⁷ There are no tangible intermediate pieces in any language for the 700 years since an assumed creation of *Almagest* in 158 CE.

It seems irresponsible to entice promising young astronomers to do retro-calculations for the first millennium CE without explaining to them the abysmal source situation, i.e. no serious debate of the work before the 9th century, no tangible Star Catalogue before 1270 CE. They are then seduced into unfounded speculation or unwanted tampering with the data. *Almagest* research must begin from scratch. Such research has been discontinued since 1903. Future experts have their work cut out. They have celestial data from around 1270 CE and can start from there. First, they must figure out if the 1270 CE data, that are today seen as reliable, are the same as those published in 1898 and 1903 by Heiberg. Thus, they must check if, between 1270 and 1903, there were manuscripts with different data. If yes, why were the data (or entire manuscripts?) discarded? If one cannot not calculate today with the values from


⁴ J. L. Berggren, A. Jones, *Ptolemy's Geography. An Annotated Translation of the Theoretical Chapters*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 2000, p. 42.

⁵ P. Kunitzsch, *Der Almagest: die Syntaxis mathematica des Claudius Ptolemäus*, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1974.

⁶ J. L. Heiberg, *Claudii Ptolemaei opera quae exstant omnia*, vols. 1.1 and 1.2, Leipzig: Teubner, 1898, 1903.

⁷ Heiberg, vol., 1, p. 6, footnote 19.

the original 9th century Greek manuscripts (already then lamented for their differing values), then what is the basis for today's calculations? It is critical to ensure that the values fixed between 1270 and 1903 did not originate from measurements made during these 630 years, so that the retro-calculation to Antiquity does not degenerate into circular reasoning.

Stratigraphy of sources of the Almagest (<i>Syntaxis mathematica</i> with <i>CALISIA</i>) compared to Arab Metropolis Samarra		
1270 CE	Earliest tangible Star Catalogue from c. 1270 CE (Gerhard Cremona; Paris/ <i>Arsenal n.</i> 1036; first <i>Geography</i> c. same time.)	STRATIGRAPHY OF ARAB SAMARRA
HIGH MIDDLE AGES (10th-12th c.)	No tangible version of Almagest. Neither original nor copy.	SAMARRA DESERTED AFTER CATASTROPHIC DESTRUCTION AROUND 930 CE.
EARLY MIDDLE AGES (8th-10th c.)	Textual sources confirm the first two Greek versions of the ALMAGEST in the 9th cent., i.e., in the time of KALISZ'S prosperity. ARABS discuss Almagest, lament divergent values in different versions. Still, however, no tangible original or copy. RICH STRATA IN KALISZ.	Rich ARAB strata in Samarra with art and architecture of Imperial Antiquity. 
LATE ANTIQUITY (4th-6th c.) + 7th c.	No tangible texts of the Almagest. No strata in KALISZ. Neither original corpus nor copy.	No archaeological strata in SAMARRA
IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY (2nd-3rd c.)	No tangible version of Ptolemy's ALMAGEST that mentions CALISIA . No strata in KALISZ. Neither original corpus nor copy.	No archaeological strata in SAMARRA, but 1st/2nd century Roman forms of, e.g., millefiori bowls are repeated in 8th/9th century Early Middle Ages.

Those who identify Kalisz's 9th c. building peak with *Calisia* from Ptolemy are justified by the sources that put the Almagest (mentioning *Geography* as work in progress) in the 9th century. Therefore, they should not be defamed as clumsy propagandists. Nevertheless, they may not be happy, because Ptolemy's Kalisz does not belong to the 2nd century, but stratigraphically to the 9th century. The Polish archaeologists who date Kalisz's construction heyday to the 9th and not to the 2nd century come closest to reality. However, they may not be happy either because stratigraphically the 2nd century coincides with their 9th century (100-200==800-900).

Those who want to keep Kalisz sharply apart from *Calisia* for **chronological** reasons should finally present *Geography* or Almagest sources from the 2nd century. Since such efforts have failed until today, i.e. the Ptolemy sources originate from the 9th century, the statement that Slavic Poles lived in Kalisz during Ptolemy's time cannot be refuted. The available sources, indeed, place Ptolemy in

the 9th century. We see in the following table that the stratigraphy of the Arab world suffers from the same chronology-induced 700 phantom years as Kalisz's stratigraphy. History can only be meaningfully written when this artificial gap is eliminated.

ALMAGEST IN ARAB CHRONOLOGY that has no stratigraphy (white lines) for some 700 years in the 1st millennium.			
[For an earlier version of the table see: http://www.q-mag.org/arabs-of-the-8th-century-cultural-imitators-or-original-creators.html]			
11 th cent.	WESTERN ARABIA ABDUL QAYS are powerful in Arabia and Bahrein.	NORTHERN ARABIA Equation of JEDUR with ITUR aeans is commonly accepted.	SOUTHEAST ARABIA
10 th cent.	Arabic texts and coins	Arabic texts and coins	1 st text mentioning HIMYAR
9 th cent.	Arabic texts and coins	Almagest is known. KALISZ IS BLOSSOMING.	Arabic texts and coins
8 th cent.	Arab millefiori glass Umayyads continue Nabataean art.	NORTHERN ARABIC „all of a sudden“ ap- pears as sophisticated idiom of Qasida (=poems)	Arabic texts and coins
Conv. 622	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins 624 Mohammed in Hejaz-war with QURAISH	No Arabic texts or coins
Early 7 th cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins (maybe pre-Islamic N.-Arabic Qasida [=poems] verbally transmitted)	No Arabic texts or coins
6 th cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins (maybe pre-Islamic N.-Arabic Qasida [=poems] verbally transmitted)	No Arabic texts or coins
5 th cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins
4 th cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins	"Ilān, Heaven's Lord (only HIMYAR- Jewish text); no other texts
3 rd cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins
2 nd cent.	No Arabic texts or coins	Almagest is unknown. No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins
1 st cent. CE	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins	No Arabic texts or coins
Late 1 st cent. BCE	25/24 BCE campaign of 10,000 Romans against Western Arabia (<i>Arabia deserta</i>).	"Eastern Mediterranean millefiori glass"	HIMYAR (Yemen; Sabaeen script) rule Southeast Arabia (<i>Arabia Felix</i>).
Early 1 st cent. BCE	Strabo (-63/+24) knows the ABDUL QAYS as ABUCAEI .	Strabo (-63/+24) knows Arabic BANU TAHIM from QURAISH tribe as THAEMI .	
2 nd cent. BCE	Late Hellenism (2 nd +1 st cent. BCE) produces several thousand "PROTO-ARABIC" MONUMENTAL TEXTS (Hejaz, Asir, Sinai, Israel-Palestine, Jordan in DEDANIC-LIHYANIC SCRIPT (Winnet 1937; Winnet/Reed 1970; Lozachmeur 1995), + THAMUDIC SCRIPT . Both are PRE-CURSORS OF NORTHERN ARABIC SCRIPT OF THE 8th CENT. CE . W.-ARAB NABATAEANS anticipate Umayyad art + WRITE ARABIC IN ARAMAIC SCRIPT . Against Seleucid Hellenism Arab ITUR aeans (Strabo) conquer parts of Lebanon and Galilee.		

III Why do artefacts of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.) and the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c.) look so similar?

Not so fast please, the reader will object. We still have the two conflicting Polish schools, each one ardently defending not only every year but every minute of the 1st millennium CE. It is either a full 1000 years or academic suicide. Most of the personalities involved in the debate are true scholars. Yet, when it comes to our textbook chronology (constructed not before the 11th c. CE) they instantly turn into ferocious believers. One must understand the absolute taboo that makes the first 700 years of the 1st millennium without Slavs untouchable to appreciate the heroic attempts⁸ of the late Kazimierz Godłowski (1934-1995) to find a home for the predecessors of the Poles in the time of the 3rd/4th to the 7nd century. (In order not to make his project too complicated, Godłowski had pushed aside that per individual Polish excavation site even 700 years are missing.) If the missing centuries cannot be found within Poland, then, he had concluded, one must look elsewhere.

Slowly, slowly, replied the gatekeepers of the autochthonous camp. Why shouldn't there have been Poles in Poland even before the 1st millennium, i.e. in the Latène period ending in the 1st c. BCE? What possible justification could they offer for defending so outlandish an assumption that brings Poles in the time from Julius Caesar (100-44 BCE) to Jesus? But, indeed, characteristic finds of the Early Middle Ages – i.e., the period of Poland's 8th-10th c. Slavic Tribal Centers – look like a direct continuation of the Latène period. If the Slavs of the 8th-10th c. used – 700 years earlier – Latène style items then why could Poland's Latène inhabitants not have been Slavic, too?

The Allochthonists also have problems with 1st-3rd c. **VENEDI**-Slavs (Pliny the Elder), and 4th-6th c. **VENETHI**-Sclaveni-Slavs (Jordanes; his oldest accessible *Getica* manuscript is dated to the 9th century). They try to neutralize them by identifying other regions with similar names (like Venetia/Venice) to accommodate them. Ptolemy's **VENEDICUS SINUS** (Bay of the Venedi (*Geography* 3.5.1 [Gdańsk?, Riga?]) was a bay of the Sarmatian ocean, i.e. the Baltic and not the Adriatic. In addition, any geographical back-and-forth movement of the Venedi cannot eliminate Wulfstan's, i.e. Alfred the Great's 8th-10th c. **WOEONOD**-Slavs. There is no way to transfer these Baltic Slavs to the Venice lagoon. After all, the Germans even today call their indigenous Slavs (Serbja/Serby) **WENDEN**. The Austrians call the Slovenes **WINDISCHE**. All manipulations to move the Venedi away from the Baltic do not result from a fundamental hostility to science, but from a deep, albeit ill-conceived sense of duty towards chronology.

⁸ Starting with K. Godłowski, *The Chronology of Late Roman and Early Migration Periods in Central Europe*, Cracow: Prace Archeologiczne, 1

Because 9th c. WEONOD and 2nd c. VENEDI are, indeed, similar terms, that's a success for the Slavic continuity of autochthonous camp. It is as powerful as Tadeusz Makiewicz's discovery⁹ of early medieval pottery on Polish soil that looked very similar to Przeworsk pottery of the 1st-3rd c. period (with Pliny's VENEDI of Imperial Antiquity). If that pottery of Imperial Antiquity could be pushed into to Late Antiquity (4th-6th c.) it would serve as a bridge to pottery of the 8th-10th c. Slavs (Wulfstan's WEONOD-period) because this early "pottery bears a very close resemblance to Slavic pottery"¹⁰ of the Early Middle Ages. Therefore, Makiewicz claimed "that the culture of the Roman period continued in the early Middle Ages."¹¹

This view was confirmed by skull morphological research as, e.g. presented by Janusz Piontek¹²: "The population that inhabited the Polish territories during the Imperial Antiquity is no different morphologically from the West Slavic population from the Early Middle Ages."¹³

However, Makiewicz also fiddled a little bit stratigraphically when he pulled the Przeworsk-like pottery from the 1st-3rd c. date right into Late Antiquity's 4th-6th c. to fill Poland's 300-year history gap, which is so painfully felt by all sides. To do so, he used dendrochronological data from Justyn Skowron to arrive at least at 340-352 CE. Yet, one has never found sites anywhere with uninterrupted timber specimen from about 1000 CE backwards to Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.), which is why the dendrochronologies for Ancient Rome and, thereby, the entire first millennium is confused. Since the very existence of the chronological

⁹ T. Makiewicz, "W sprawie aktualnego stanu badan' nad problemem kontynuacji kulturowej pomiedzy starozytnoscia a wczesnym sredniowieczem w Polsce. Punkt widzenia autochtonisty" [Über den aktuellen Stand der Forschungen der Kulturkontinuität zwischen dem Altertum und dem Frühmittelalter in Polen. Gesichtspunkt eines Autochtonisten], in *Slavia antiqua*, vol. 46, 2005, pp. 9-38.

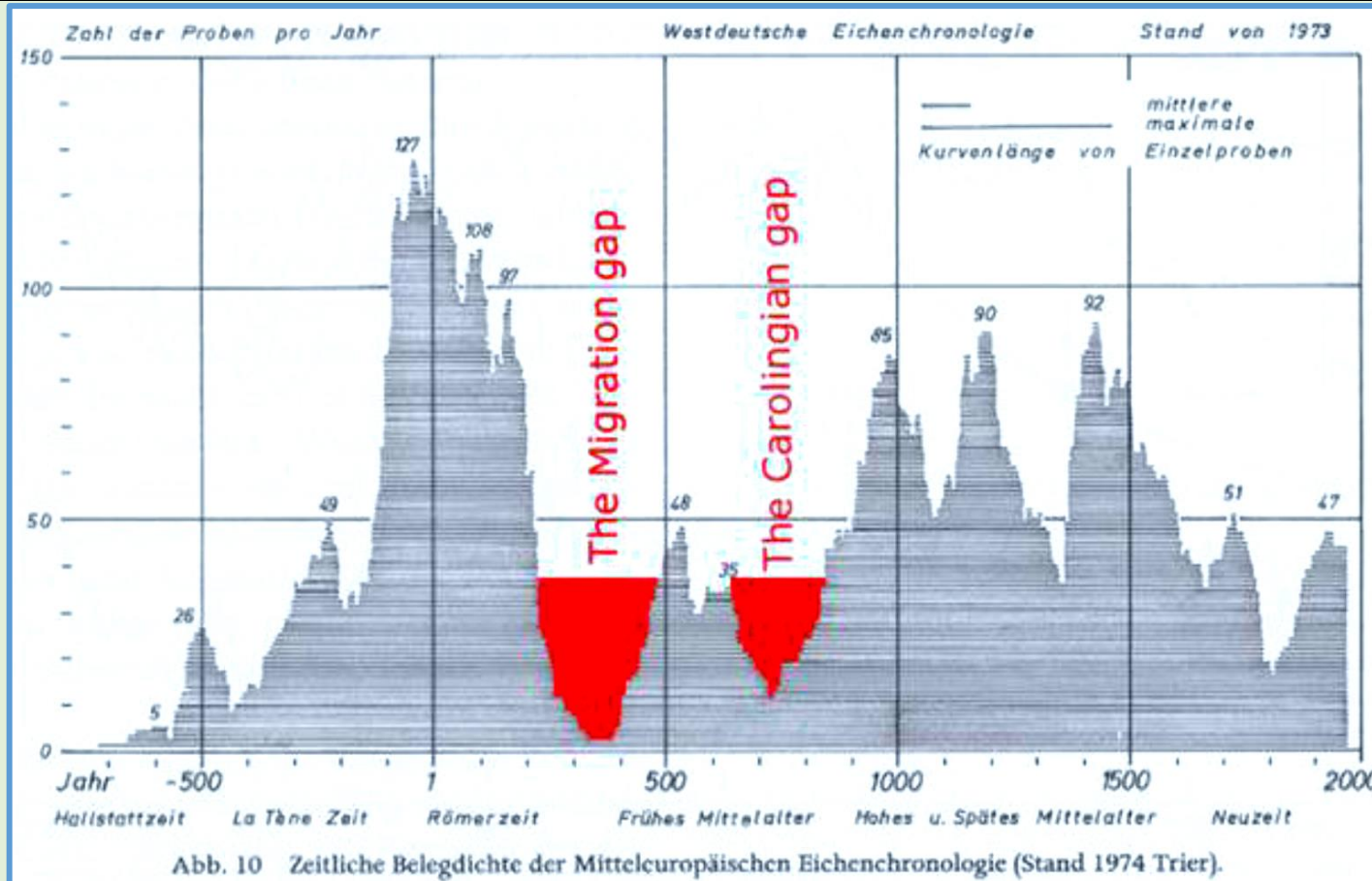
¹⁰ *diese Keramik äußerst nahe Ähnlichkeit mit der slawischen Keramik aufweist*; cf. T. Makiewicz, "W sprawie aktualnego stanu badan' nad problemem kontynuacji kulturowej pomiedzy starozytnoscia a wczesnym sredniowieczem w Polsce. Punkt widzenia autochtonisty" [Über den aktuellen Stand der Forschungen der Kulturkontinuität zwischen dem Altertum und dem Frühmittelalter in Polen. Gesichtspunkt eines Autochtonisten], in *Slavia antiqua*, vol. 46, 2005, pp. 9-38. /37.

¹¹ <http://cejsh.icm.edu.pl/cejsh/element/bwmeta1.element.aa25087a-e90d-32df-b488-e52a4c7606c8?q=bwmeta1.element.4b290775-a12e-369c-8c14-372aba97dd2c;0&qt=CHILDREN-STATELESS>

¹² J. Piontek, "Populacje ludzkie z dorzecza Odry i Wisly w okresie wpływów rzymskich i we wczesnym średniowieczu: różnicowanie morfologiczne i analiza paleodemograficzna", 2007; https://www.researchgate.net/publication/253234926_Populacje_ludzkie_z_dorzecza_Odry_i_Wisly_w_okresie_wplywow_rzymskich_i_we_wczesnym_sredniowieczu_zroznicowanie_morfologiczne_i_analiza_paleodemograficzna

¹³ Bevölkerung, die die polnischen Gebiete in der römischen Kaiserzeit bewohnte, unterscheidet sich in morphologischer Hinsicht nicht von der westslawischen Bevölkerung aus dem frühen Mittelalter; cf. T. Makiewicz, "W sprawie aktualnego stanu badan' nad problemem kontynuacji kulturowej pomiedzy starozytnoscia a wczesnym sredniowieczem w Polsce. Punkt widzenia autochtonisty" [Über den aktuellen Stand der Forschungen der Kulturkontinuität zwischen dem Altertum und dem Frühmittelalter in Polen. Gesichtspunkt eines Autochtonisten], in *Slavia antiqua*, vol. 46, 2005, pp. 9-38 /34.

Enigmatic timber scarcity in Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages as first recognized by dendro-pioneer Ernst Hollstein (1918-1988) [E. Hollstein, *Mitteleuropäische Eichenchronologie*, Mainz: Phillip von Zabern in Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1980, fig. 10; cf. L.-A. Larsson, P. Ossowski Larsson, “Merging Hollstein curves: an interpretation of the data”, <http://www.cybis.se/forfun/dendro/hollstein/merging/index.htm>]



periods without wood samples was never doubted by the researchers, nobody started to question our textbook chronology. Instead, out of stratigraphic context, scholars searched for wood samples in wells or moors to fill the irritating gaps. In addition, identical ring sequences were used twice in a row to garner more years. Therefore, “all dendrochronological datings done on West Roman

time wood is wrong by some unknown number of years.”¹⁴ If, for example, in Zürich or Aachen buildings of the “2nd” century were used in the 9th century (see ch. V below), there can only be timber for one epoch (Early Middle Ages) but not for three – [1] Imperial Antiquity, [2] Late Antiquity *plus* [3] Early Middle Ages.

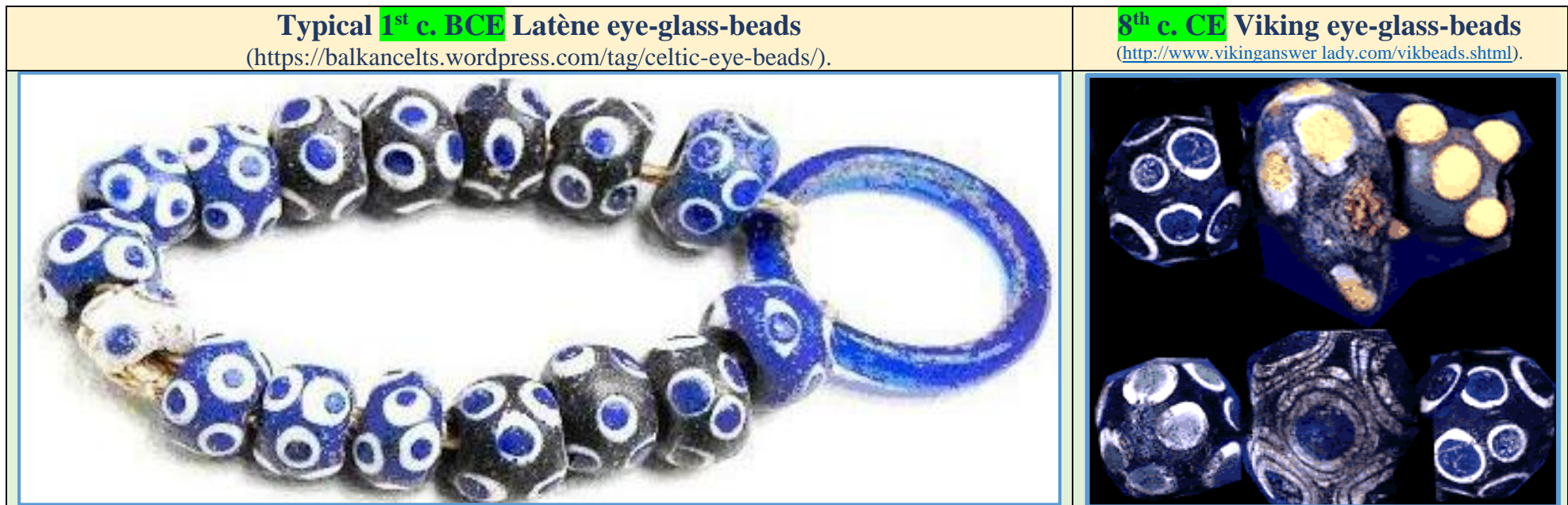
Makiewicz was unhappy to be limited by Skowronto’s time span of 340-352 CE. He wanted to fill the 5th and 6th centuries, too, to have a perfect pottery bridge from the 3rd to the 7th/8th century. He tried this by comparing his Roman period pottery from Poland with pottery from, e.g., Western Roman Friuli. It is uncontroversial that Makiewicz's pots resemble those of the Przeworsk culture of Imperial Antiquity (1st - 3rd c.) as well as early medieval Slavic pottery (8th-10th c.). But it is also true that the villages with Makiewicz's Przeworsk-like pottery have no settlement layers for the 1st to 3rd centuries beneath them (neither in Poland nor in Friuli). The pottery can only be dated to the 4th-6th century, if one admits, at the same time, that the Polish villages concerned were not present in the 1st-3rd century, and thus hang in mid-air. Thus, in Poland there is no site with complete and continuous settlement layers from the 1st to the 6th century containing “Pseudo-medieval” or “Late Antiquity” ceramics. Yet, Makiewicz questions remains valid. What is Slavic pottery in the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c.) and looks very similar to pottery of the 1st-3rd centuries should also be Slavic there.

THE AUTOCHTHONIST POTTERY ARGUMENT OF TADEUSZ MAKIEWICZ (2005)	
IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY (1st-3rd c.) (incorrectly extended by Makiewicz into Late Antiquity)	EARLY MIDDLE AGES (7th/8th c.-10th c.)
<p>“Late Antiquity ceramics” (Makiewicz) “Pseudo-medieval ceramics” (Godłowski) -They were made by unknown tribes. -For chronological reasons they cannot have been Slavic. -We do not know the identity of those tribes. -We do not know what happened to these unknown tribes.</p>	<p>“Slavic ceramics” of the Early Middle Ages -They were made by Slavs. -Therefore, it is possible to determine the identity of the unknown tribes that produced the same ceramics in Imperial Antiquity. -They were also Slavs. -If one rejects their identity as Slavs, one ends up with two puzzles. You have to explain (1) who the potters were and (2) why they disappeared.</p>

¹⁴ L.-A. Larsson, P. Ossowski Larsson, “The validity of the European chronology: the case of the stem of the Trier Amphitheater Arenakeller”, <http://www.cybis.se/forfun/dendro/hollstein/arenakeller2/>; see already: <http://www.cybis.se/dendro/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Dendrochronological-dating-of-Roman-time.pdf>

If the early medieval pottery is made by Slavs, why not the former, some 700 years earlier? And if the former pottery was not created by Slavs, what other ethnic group could have made it then, but was no longer around 700 years later when the analogue Slavic pieces were produced? Of course, this Slav-Slav-connection is not being seriously considered, because 700 years would have to be filled with hard evidence, which nobody can show in any individual site. The strength of Florin Curta¹⁵ lies in his insistence on those materially unbridgeable centuries. He is the powerful nemesis for all researchers who already see Slavs in the Latène period (including the Zarubintsy culture) of the 1st century BCE. But Curta and his opponents pray to the same anti-stratigraphic chronology. Therefore, neither of them can get out of the stalemate.

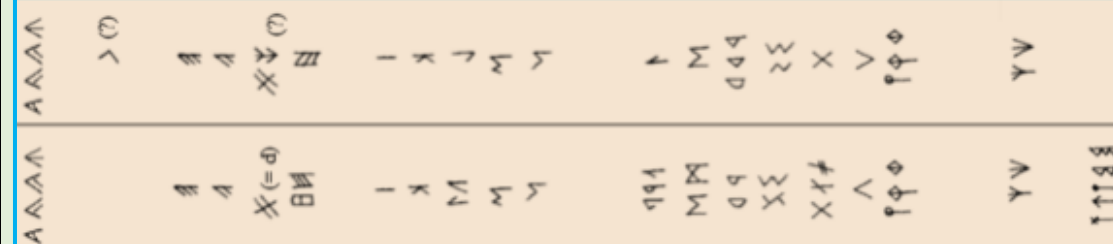
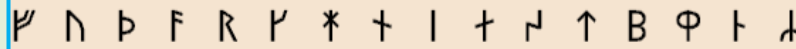
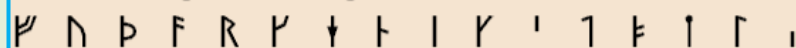
However, quite sophisticated items, like eye-glass-beads from the Latène period, do indeed convey the impression that Latène art is very, very close to Early Medieval art, although in chronology they are at least 700 years apart. But can one really label an artistic



¹⁵ F. Curta, *The Making of the Slavs. History and Archaeology of the Lower Danube Region, C. 500–700*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.

development with a standstill of some 700 years a work of evolution? That immense hiatus, though it is a thin air **chronological** hiatus only, provides a triumph for the allochthonous camp in the search for Polish origins *outside* of Poland.

Yet, there are so many other items – animal styles, triskeles, torcs, millefiori glass, mosaic-tesserae, combs, locks and keys, spatha-swords, runes etc. – that show the same enigmatic direct evolution – with 700 years of a supposed evolutionary standstill in between – from Latène (ending around 1 BCE) to the Early Middle Ages (beginning around 700 CE) – that the autochthonous school is not

1 st c. BCE Latène Raetic Runic alphabet-fragments (tipped to the left) (http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Venetic_Raetic_Camunic_Leponitic_alphabets.png).	800 CE Early Medieval Runic alphabets (http://www.omniglot.com/writing/runic.htm).
	<p data-bbox="1283 531 2076 563">Danish Futhark</p> <p data-bbox="1283 563 2076 643">  f u b a r k h n i a s t b m l R </p> <p data-bbox="1283 667 2076 699">Swedish-Norwegian / Short-twig / Rök Runes</p> <p data-bbox="1283 699 2076 775">  f u b a r k h n i a s t b m l R </p>

ready to concede defeat. The day will come, they may say, when we will find, right here on Poland’s soil, the missing link to bridge the 700-year-abyss between the disputed Poles we see in Late Latène (ending in 1 CE) and the undisputed Poles of the Early Medieval Period (beginning in 700 CE).

One of the paradoxes of the Polish origins debate lies in an important discovery by Michał Parczewski, a leading spokesman for the allochthonous camp. At Bachórz/San he succeeded in cutting one century from the 700 years hiatus by discovering the very earliest Slavs in Poland, now dated to c. 600-700 CE¹⁶. His scholarly approach contrasts favourably with careless attempts to stretch from the 3rd to the 5th c. or even 6th CE – without presenting a single gram of newly found stratigraphy – the end of Poland’s Przeworsk or Wielbark periods to shorten the embarrassing hiatus.

Now that Bachórz provides one additional century (600-700 CE) with “Slavic” material, the Autochthonists may hope, the remaining 600 years from 1 to 600 CE might follow, too. Yet, it is not so easy because although it may appear as if Bachórz covers a full 1,000

¹⁶ M. Parczewski, “Die Forschungen an der Siedlung mehrerer Kulturen in Bachórz, Kr. Rzeszów, FSt. 16. Die Grabungssaisons 15.-19.V”, l’Institut d’Archeologie de l’Université de Cracovie, ed., Recherches Archeologiques de 1999–2003, Craców 2006, 125 [<http://www.farkha.nazwa.pl/RechACrac/RechACrac/ra2003/11.Parczewski.pdf>].

years from Late Latène (1st c. BCE) to the end of the Early Middle Ages (9th c. CE), it doesn't have enough strata for these 1,000 years. Moreover, the earliest Slavs (600-700 CE) seem to be associated with 700 years earlier Latène material. The Early Medieval Slavic tribal period (700 CE ff.) in turn appears to be materially associated with Imperial Antiquity some 700 years earlier, too. Bachórz, which now has the earliest Slavs, also has Latène features in that very period of 600-700 CE that the Autochthonists would like to assign to Slavs when it is dated to the 100-1 BCE. But Autochthonists have nothing Slavic to show for the 700 years between Latène's 1st c. BCE and the year 600 CE at Bachórz. In Bachórz, bewilderingly, the true Late Latène period of 100 to 1 BCE is completely absent. Nobody understands why 600-700 CE shows Late Latène features, but the 700 years earlier Latène layers, from which one could have taken their prototypes, simply do not exist at Bachórz. One could say that in Bachórz the Late Latène period did not take place 100 to 1 BCE, but 600-700 CE. The same stratigraphy can be found, e.g., in Břeclav - Líbivá (Czech Republic), where artefacts of the Late Latène period are directly followed by finds of the "older castle period" (Ältere Burgenzzeit) of the 7th/8th century.¹⁷ Thus, the most important discovery at Bachórz was the direct transition from Late Latène to the Early Middle Ages, i.e. the non-existence of the 700 years interspersed by chronologists. But that would mean that in the history of the 1st millennium there would be about 700 fictitious years **everywhere**. Even in Rome, 700 years would have to be empty. And that's exactly how it looks in the city's very heart, i.e. at the Forum Romanum (see next chapter)

BACHÓRZ on SAN			
LEFT: Textbook Chronology. RIGHT: Bachórz-stratigraphy (Parczewski 2006)			
1st-3rd c. CE	TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY ROMAN PERIOD (IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY) (Pottery similar to Slavic Tribal Period; T. Makiewicz)	BACHÓRZ'S CHRONOLOGY POLISH SLAVIC TRIBAL PERIOD (EARLY MIDDLE AGES) (Pottery similar to Imperial Antiquity; T. Makiewicz)	8th-10th c. CE
100-1 BCE	LATE LATÈNE PERIOD (Julius Caesar [100-44 BCE] to Jesus]	EARLIEST SLAVS (with LATE LATÈNE FEATURES)	600-700 CE

¹⁷ J. Machacek, "Die Gräber aus der Völkerwanderungszeit in Břeclav - Líbivá", in J. Tejral, H. Friesinger, M. Kazanski, eds., *Neue Beiträge zur Erforschung der Spätantike im Mittleren Donauraum*, Brno: archeologicky ústav akademie ved Ceske Republiky Brno, 1997, pp. 57-62.

IV Do Poland's 1st millennium CE sites really have fewer epochs with distinct settlement layers than Rome?

Anyone looking in Poland for stratigraphies containing all epochs of the 1st millennium – [1] Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.), [2] Late Antiquity (4th-6th/7th c.) and [3] Early Middle Ages (7th/8th to 10th c.) – with settlement layers (residential quarters, latrines etc.)

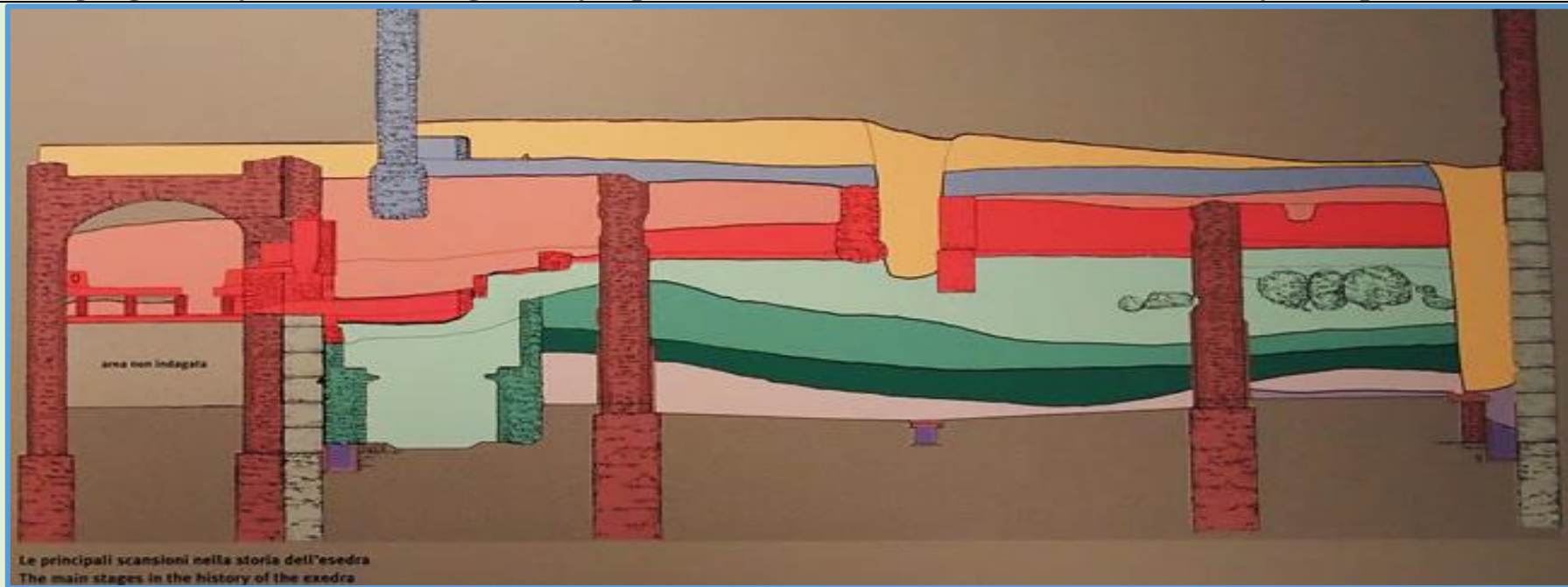
ROME'S CRISIS OF THE "3rd" CENTURY. The floor of Imperial Antiquity (**PIANO ANTICO** 2nd /3rd c. CE) was covered by a level of dark **FANGO** (dark mud/earth). The **fango-disaster** is vaguely dated to the 9th/10th c. CE. In this very heart of Rome there are **no remains for 700 years of Late Antiquity (late 3rd to 6/7th c. CE) and the Early Middle Ages (8th to early 10th c. CE)**. Imperial Antiquity is immediately followed by the High Middle Ages (Bonifica) of the 10th century CE [N. Bernacchio, R. Meneghini, *I Fori dopo I Fori*; Roma: Gangemi, 2017, ill. 8.]



Automatically assumes that such archaeological sequences exist elsewhere, or at least in Rome. This, however, has been empirically refuted since complete 1st millennium Roman stratigraphies began to be published in 2001 (Crypta Balbi).

STRATIGRAPHY OF ROME AT CRYPTA BALBI (foto J. Sidorczyk-Heinsohn at the museum): The lower grey walls (right and third from left) are Augustean (early 1st century.) The massive vertical structures (red-brown) are from the 120s CE (Hadrian). **No construction from 3rd to 7th century**, i.e., nothing for Late Antiquity. Two sterile layers of *deposito* (pink and dark green) are unexplained and vaguely dated 7th/8th century. They are without structures, too. They buried the 2nd century structures. A lime kiln (in the medium green layer) and an assumed roof collapse stratum (light green layer) are dated 8th and early 9th century. **Nothing is attributed to the 150 early medieval years from c. 850 to 1000 CE.** The red layer above the light green one is dated 11th to 13th century.

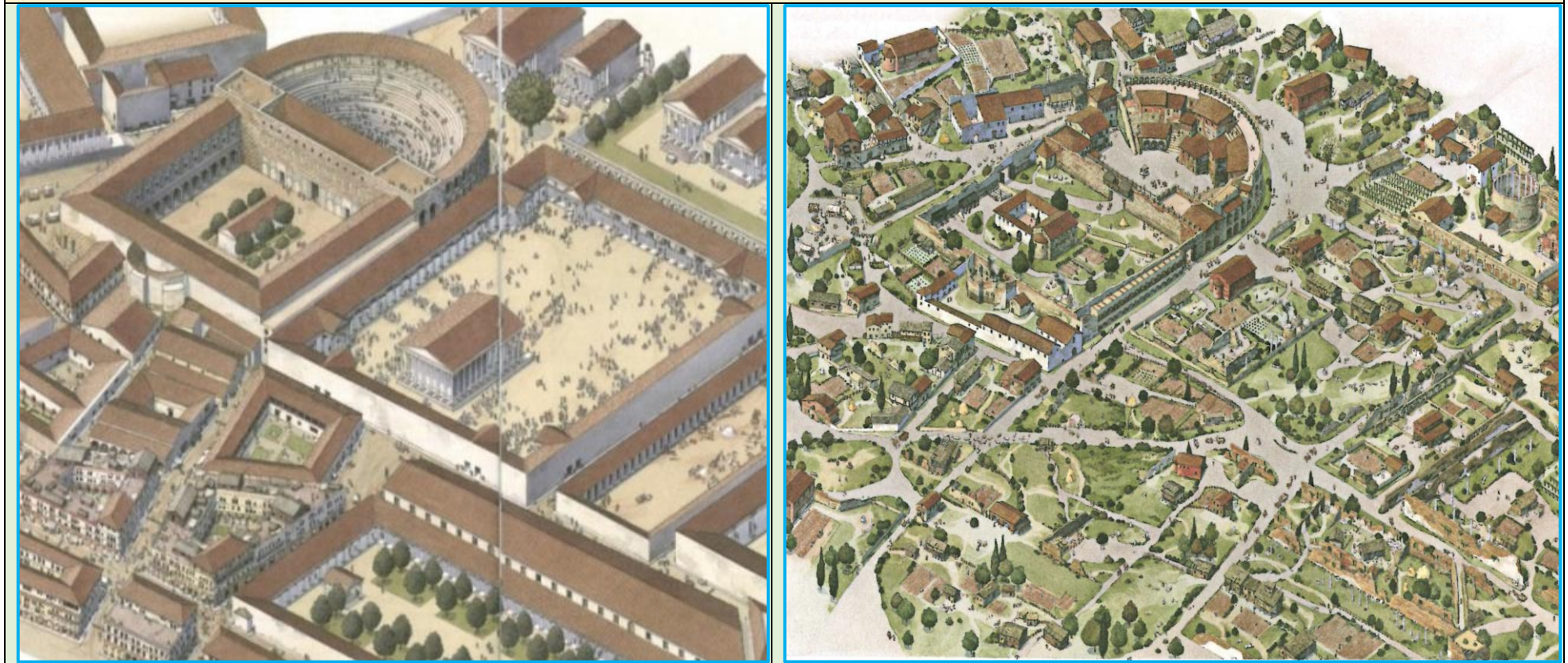
If one counts from top to bottom, the two sterile layers (pink + dark green) are due to the Tenth Century Collapse of c. 930 CE. The Roman buildings below (ending 2nd/3rd c.), therefore, cannot have ended in 230 CE, but must have perished around 930 CE. Survivors of 930 CE then used the lime kiln (medium green layer) to get building material for new houses. Together with the light green layer the medium green layer provide substance for 930 to 1000. The red layer keeps its 11th c. date.



The survivors of the Tenth Century Collapse – Rome's population (around 1 million at its peak) is estimated at only 30,000 for the year 1000 CE¹⁸ – took shelter inside the walls of circular structures everywhere in the Imperium Romanum. At the former Balbi Theater, a wall had been erected in front of the seating area to create a fortified refuge. The earliest dangers were hungry animals and other human survivors searching for food.

Rome's Balbi-quarter in the 3rd and the 10th/11th century with no urban structures for 700 years in between.

[L. Venditelli, ed., *Crypta Balbi: Guida*, Roma: ElectaVenditelli 2012]



¹⁸ Cf. also C. Whelton, 2018, "Double Interment: Burying Caesar, and his city, too", 2018, <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/10/clark-whelton-double-interment/>.

FORUM OF CAESAR before and after the TENTH CENTURY COLLAPSE.

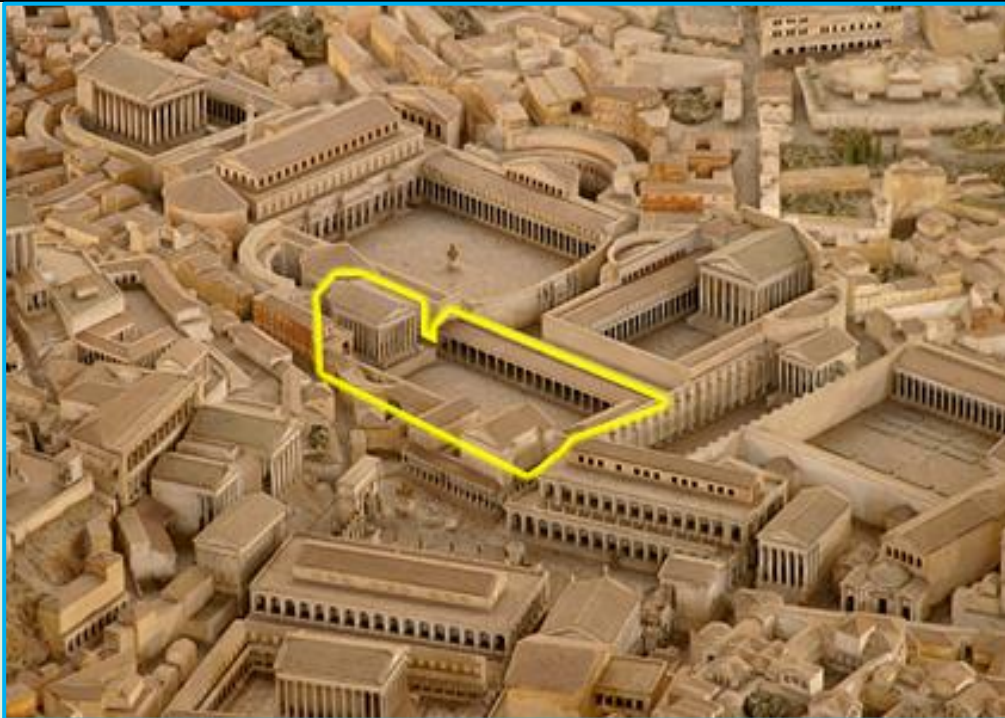
The heart of the *Imperium Romanum* has **no new construction for the seven centuries** between the 3rd and the 10th c. CE. The urban material of the 3rd c. is stratigraphically contingent with the early 10th in which it was wiped out: “The eleventh century marked another turning-point in Rome's urban history. Excavations have revealed that this period [of the High Middle Ages; GH] is characterized, in all strata, by a **significant rise in paving levels**, and the consequent **obliteration of many structures and ancient ruins**” [R. Santangeli Valenzani, “Box 4.2 Rome”; in J. Graham-Campbell, M. Valor, eds., *The Archaeology of Medieval Europe. Vol. 1: The Eighth to Twelfth Centuries AD*, Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, 2013, 130-133/133; bold GH].

Rome's CAESAR-FORUM in the **2nd/3rd c. CE** (stratigraphically 9th/10th). Curia is in bottom corner inside the yellow line.

[[http://www.creatinghistory.com/the-forum-of-julius-caesar/.](http://www.creatinghistory.com/the-forum-of-julius-caesar/)]

Huts of survivors of the Tenth Century Collapse on Rome's CAESAR-FORUM in the **10th/11th c. CE** (Curia top left).

[[http://www.romanoimpero.com/2010/01/foro-di-cesare.html.](http://www.romanoimpero.com/2010/01/foro-di-cesare.html)]



Now, one could argue that Rome's residential areas from Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages have simply not yet been searched for. Because they are much younger and therefore much better preserved, they, it is hoped, will be found one day. However, vigorous searches have found nothing. This failure is explained away with curious ad hoc theories. After the 3rd century, these

theories claim, emperors did not build in Rome for 300 years because they felt “it was enough to reflect themselves in the monumental buildings of the developed Principate.”¹⁹ These theories further claim that the senatorial class did not build in Rome for 300 years because there was possibly so much 1st/2nd century urban substance left that “a revival of a generous building policy would not have turned a profit.”²⁰ Finally, the aristocracy did not build *domus* (town mansions) for 300 years, supposedly, “because impressive buildings [of Imperial Antiquity; GH] were still in use (but for how long?) whilst others were given to a modest occupation, and still others simply fell apart.”²¹ For the Early Middle Ages, the lack of housing is merely laconically noted, but no longer justified with ad hoc theories. “Nothing is known of the shape of the residential houses. / Of houses and streets only a few traces remained.”²²

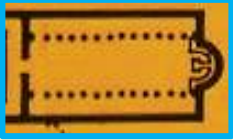
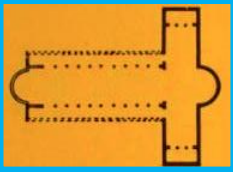


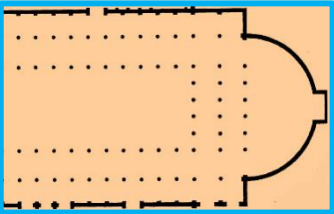

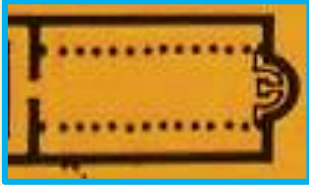

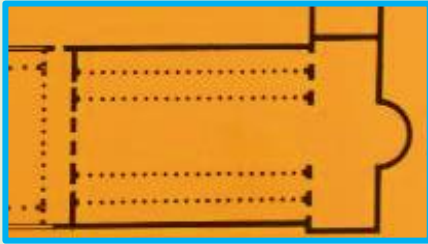
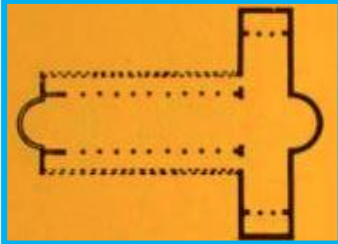
Well, the reader may concede, houses, latrines, water pipes and streets were built in only one of three epochs, but basilicas were built in all three. However, Richard Krautheimer (1897-1994; forced out of Germany in 1934) had already seen in 1942 that these edifices had ground plans, building materials and patterns that have occurred three times during the first millennium. Whether dated into the 2nd, 5th or 9th century, these basilicas all share the same stratigraphic horizon. Nowhere were they superimposed on each other. Rome's basilicas of the 1st millennium, too, all belong to just one period (“1st-3rd” c. Imperial Antiquity with a stratigraphic 8th-10th c. time span). For Krautheimer it was mindboggling why the 8th century did not repeat the 5th century, but it did repeat the 4th century (see the overview on the next page). Stratigraphically, the explanation becomes obvious straightaway. The 8th century is on the same level and is therefore at the same time as the 4th century. Thus, the 5th century (as actually the 9th) not only came after the 4th but also after the 8th century and could therefore not be imitated by the latter. Nobody was closer to reality than this exceptional scholar. In the end, however, chronological dogma triumphed over Krautheimer’s incomparable ingenuity.

¹⁹ *sich an den Großbauten der fortgeschrittenen Prinzipatszeit spiegeln*; cf. R. Behrwald, *Die Stadt als Museum? Die Wahrnehmung der Monumente Roms in der Spätantike*, Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 2009, 281.

²⁰ *von einer Rückkehr zu einer umfangreichen Baupolitik wäre deshalb [...] kein Gewinn zu erwarten gewesen*; cf. R. Behrwald, *Die Stadt als Museum? Die Wahrnehmung der Monumente Roms in der Spätantike*, Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 2009, 281.

²¹ *Imposante Häuser wurden wahrscheinlich weiter genutzt (aber für wie lange?), während andere eine bescheidenere Nutzung erfuhren und wieder andere schlicht zerfielen*; cf. C. Machado, “Between Memory and Oblivion: the end of the Roman *domus*”, in Behrwald, R., Witschel, C., eds., *Rom in der Spätantike: Historische Erinnerung im städtischen Raum*, Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, 2012, 111-138 /130 f.

²² *über den Zustand der Wohnhäuser ist nichts bekannt. / Von Häusern und Strassen sind nur wenige Spuren übriggeblieben*; cf. R. Krautheimer, *Rom: Schicksal einer Stadt, 312-1308*, Leipzig: Koehler & Amelang 1987, 126/257.

	<p>SANTA CECILIA / Rome (9th c.) 9th century == "5th" c. == "2nd" c.</p>		<p>The VERTICAL COLUMN represents TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY. Simultaneous buildings from, stratigraphically, the 8th ["1st"] and 9th ["2nd"] centuries are arranged one after the other to fill the first millennium.</p> <p>The HORIZONTAL BAR shows the basilicas' stratigraphic position that a STRATIGRAPHY-BASED CHRONOLOGY must respect.</p> <p>Krautheimer had labeled the repetition (of "1st" and "2nd" c. ground plans and building materials) during the "4th" to "5th" c. as a renaissance. The same repetition in the 8th to 9th c. he has called a new renaissance.</p> <p>[R. Krautheimer, "Die karolingische Wiederbelebung der frühchristlichen Architektur" (1942¹), in R. Krautheimer, <i>Ausgewählte Aufsätze zur Europäischen Kunstgeschichte</i>, Köln: DuMont, 1988, 198 ff. / illu. 54: 62].</p>		
	<p>FULDA / Germany (8th c.) 8th century == "4th" c. == "1st" c.</p>				
	<p>MARIA MAGGIORE / Rome ("5th" c.) "5th" c. == "2nd" c. == 9th century</p>				
	<p>SAN PAOLO / Rome ("4th" c.) "4th" c. == "1st" c. == 8th century</p>				
<p>ULPIA / Rome ("2nd" c.)</p>	<p>MARIA MAGGIORE / Rome ("5th" c.)</p>				<p>SANTA CECILIA / Rome (9th c.)</p>
	<p>"2nd" c. == "5th" c. == 9th century</p>		<p>"5th" c. == "2nd" c. == 9th century</p>		<p>9th century == "5th" c. == "2nd" c.</p>
<p>AULA DOMITIAN/Rome ("1st" c.)</p>		<p>SAN PAOLO / Rome ("4th" c.)</p>		<p>FULDA / Germany (8th c.)</p>	
	<p>"1st" c. == "4th" c. == 8th century</p>		<p>"4th" c. == "1st" c. == 8th century</p>		<p>8th century == "4th" c. == "1st" c.</p>

While no new residential areas with latrines, water systems and streets were built in Rome during Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages, they are missing in Constantinople during Imperial Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. On the other hand, buildings from 5th century Constantinople look like buildings from the 2nd century in Rome or in the classical cities of Asia Minor:

“It is equally important to realize that the decorative vocabulary of public architecture in Constantinople about 400 (AD) shows remarkably conservative features, and that it too appears to be rooted in a century-old tradition indigenous to Asia Minor. / (It) drew on concepts and techniques long customary in its sister cities along the eastern shore of the Aegean. The building techniques employed in Constantinople in the late fourth century have their prototype as early as the second and third centuries in Ephesus, Aspendos, Nicaea (Iznik), Salonica.”²³

For the Constantinople of the Early Middle Ages (7th-10th century), the lack of newly built residential areas, latrines and streets is just as bitterly lamented as it is for Rome. Both cities have these basic components of urbanity in only one of the three epochs of the first millennium. Although in Rome they are dated to Imperial Antiquity, whilst in Constantinople they are dated to Late Antiquity, from the point of view of architecture and building technology they are nearly indistinguishable.

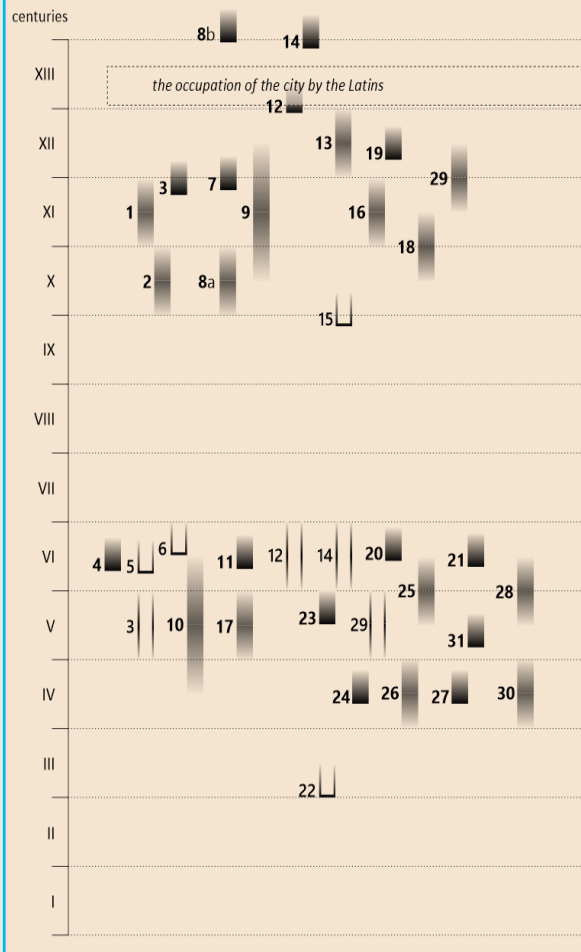
“The absence of [early medieval; GH] buildings and archaeology throughout Europe, a situation normally blamed on the depredations of the Germanic Barbarians, is matched in the Arab and Byzantine worlds – two regions never conquered by the Barbarians and therefore two regions which should not have a ‘Dark Age’. Yet, a dark age there most assuredly is. The lack of Arab and Byzantine archaeology for this period has only recently come to the attention of the scholarly community. [...] Archaeologists discovered an unbroken line of development from the foundation of Constantinople through the fifth and sixth centuries. But then, about forty years after the death of Justinian the Great, from the first quarter of the seventh century, there is a total and absolute break. Hardly a church, or artifact of any kind has been recovered from the next three centuries. Cities were abandoned, and urban life came to an end. There is no sign of revival until the middle of the tenth century”²⁴.

²³ R. Krautheimer, *Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture*, New Haven & London: Yale University Press & Pelican History of Art, 1986, 73 / 106.

²⁴ J.J. O’Neill, *Holy Warriors: Islam and the Demise of Classical Civilization*, Felibri.com / Ingram Books 2009, 230 f.

Even of an early medieval “imperial palace in Constantinople / no identifiable remains survive.”²⁵ Therefore, Polish scholars who desire more than just one of the three periods (Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity, Early Middle Ages) to be found in their excavation

CONSTANTINOPLE exhibits magnificent urbanism in Late-Antiquity (4th-6th c.) but does not build residential quarters, latrines, aqueducts, sewage systems etc. during Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.) and the Early Middle Ages (7th/8th -10th c.).



The period in which the object received basic shape, which lasted to our times; dating with an accuracy of centuries.

The period from which the original establishment comes; later rebuilt or completely demolished; dating with an accuracy of centuries.

As above; dating with an accuracy of decades.

As above; dating with an accuracy of decades.

CHURCHES, MONASTERIES, AND MOSQUES:

1. Atik Mustafa Pasha Mosque (Saint Thekla of the Palace of Blachernae), XI c.; 2. Bodrum Mosque (church Myrelaion), X c.; 3. Chora Church, V c., current from 1077-1081; 4. Church of Saints Sergius and Bacchus, 527–536; 5. Church of St. Polyeuctus, 524–527, ruined in XI c.; 6. Church of the Holy Apostles, 550 destroyed in 1461; 7. Eski Imaret Mosque (Church of Christ Pantepotes), 1087; 8. Fenari Isa Mosque (Lips Monastery), north church from X c. (8a), southern from XIII/XIV c. (8b); 9. Gül Mosque (Hagia Theodosia), dating disputed, X-XI-XII c.; 10. Hagia Irene, IV–VI c.; 11. Hagia Sophia, 532-537; 12. Hiram Ahmet Pasha Mosque (Saint John the Forerunner by-the-Dome), XII c.; 13. Kalenderhane Mosque (Theotokos Kyriotissa), the end of the XII c.; 14. Koça Mustafa Pasha Mosque (Church of St. Andrew), VI c. and 1284; 15. Nea Ekklesia, 876–880, destroyed in 1490; 16. Pammakaristos Church, XI c.; 17. Stoudios Monastery, only Basilica of St. John the Baptist survived, V c.; 18. Vefa Kilise Mosque (Hagios Theodoros), 10–11 c.; 19. Zeyrek Mosque (Pantokrator Monastery), 1118–1136.

SECULAR BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS:

20. Column of Justinian, 543; 21. Basilica Cistern, VI c.; 22. Baths of Zeuxippos, circa 200; 23. Column of Marcian, 450; 24. Column of Constantine, 330; 25. Boukoleon Palace, V-VI c.; 26. Hippodrome of Constantinople (obelisks), IV c.; 27. Milion, circa 330; 28. Cistern of Philoxenos, V-VI c.; 29. Palace of Blachernae, V c., developed in XI-XII w.; 30. Valens Aqueduct, IV c.; 31. Theodosian Walls, V c.

Source: *Wikipedia, Constantinople*; compiled for this paper by Jarosław Zulewski [Gdańsk], 15-09-2016.

²⁵ R. Krautheimer, *Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture*, New Haven & London: Yale University Press & Pelican History of Art, 1986, 348.

sites of the 1st millennium – or even when looking for them in other countries like Ukraine – demand more than can even be found in Rome or Constantinople. Polish scholars should ask themselves: are they really entitled to more periods of 1st millennium history than are found in the two leading metropolises of the first millennium BCE?

Now one could object that Rome and Constantinople are laggards among the important cities. But what about metropolises such as Syracuse, whose artistic wealth later adorned Rome's palaces? There, too, residential buildings were built in only one of the three epochs between 1 and 930 CE. Sicily, too, has no more epochs than Poland in the first millennium.

STRATIGRAPHY OF SYRACUSE (SICILY) IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM CE. Residential areas (with potential timber for dendrochronologists and C14-daters) were built, before to 930s CE, only during Imperial Antiquity.		
ANTIQUITY (1 st -3 rd c.)	LATE ANTIQUITY (4 th -6 th c.)	EARLY MIDDLE AGES (7 th /8 th -10 th c.)
Construction of residential quarters (pagan and/or Christian) with latrines, water-pipes, streets, pagan temples etc. but no pagan burials.	Pagan burials (catacombs) but no construction of pagan residential quarters, latrines, water-pipes, streets etc.	No construction of pagan residential quarters, latrines, water-pipes, streets etc.; no pagan burials.
Christian BISHOP MARCIANUS (1 st c.) (disciple of St. Paul) but no Christian churches or burials.	Christian BISHOP MARCIANUS (4 th c.) with Christian churches and burials (catacombs) but no construction of Christian residential quarters, latrines etc.	No construction of Christian residential quarters, latrines, water-pipes, streets etc.; no Christian burials.

Coins (if dated not by modern catalogues but by evidence in the ground), also confirm the artificial doubling of only one epoch into two – Imperial Antiquity (Rome) plus Late Antiquity (Constantinople) – because they were found in the same leather purse of a Frankish prince, Childeric (457/58-481 CE).

Coins in the leather purse of Childeric (457/58-481 CE) indicate the simultaneity of Roman emperors artificially dispersed over two epochs - Imperial Antiquity and Late Antiquity.

[D. Quast, ed., *Das Grab des fränkischen Königs Childerich in Tournai und die Anastasis Childerici von Jean-Jacques Chifflet aus dem Jahr 1655*, Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, vol. 129, Regensburg: Schnell & Steiner, 2015, pp. 178 f.]

Kaiser	Chronologie	Reconstruction	Kaiser	Chronologie	Reconstruction
Republik		Reign Start			
Constantius II	351-355	12	Theodosius II	431-434	Out of Scope
Nero	050-068	80	Theodosius II	441-443	
Trajan	098-117	109	Valentinian III	435	
Hadrian	117-138	117	Valentinian III	452	
Antoninus Pius	138-161	125	Marcian	451-456	
Faustina I	138-181	125	Leo I	457	
Marc Aurel	140-180	133	Leo I	462-471	
Faustina II	147-180	133	Julius Nepos	474-477	
Lucius Verus	161-169	141	Basiliscus	475-476	
Commodus	172-192	149	Basiliscus-Marcus	476	
Caracalla	196-217	165	Zeno	474-491	
Julia Domna	193-217	173	Zeno-Leo	476-477	

V Why do Slavic-Bulgarian and Carolingian cities of the 9th c. employ Roman style and architecture of the 2nd c.?

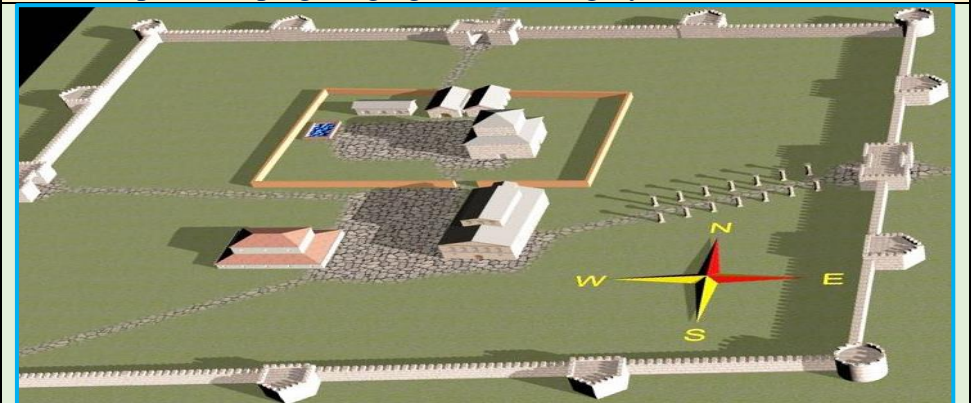
Although all participants in the debate on Polish Origins are aware of the strange paradox of nearly identical artefacts over the enormous time span of 700 years (from Late Latène to the Early Medieval Slavic Polish tribal period), nobody would dare to even consider that these 700 years could be fictitious. Their common faith in the dogma of a full 1,000-year 1st millennium is simply unshakeable. Yet, the dogma is thrown into doubt by Makiewicz's observation of the puzzling similarities over a maximum of 700 years between pottery of sites with material from Rome's Imperial period (1st-3rd c.) and sites of the early medieval Slavic tribal period (8th-10th c.).

Yet, there are 9th c. Slavic items much larger than small pots that repeat the forms of 700 years earlier. In Bulgaria, e.g., entire 9th c. cities, like Pliska or Preslav (with basilicas, subterranean water pipes and roof tiles), which look like twins of 2nd c. Roman cities in Bulgaria, e.g. *Ulpia Serdica* (modern Sofia).²⁶ This mind-boggling similarity has pushed Bulgarian researchers of Slavic history

Bulgaria's 2nd c. CE *Ulpia Serdica*/Sofia in Roman *castrum* layout (walls 10-12 m, gates 13-15 m high;
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f5B-Qu9PqL>).



Bulgaria's 9th c. CE Pliska in 2nd c. Roman *castrum* layout (walls 10 m, gates 14-15 m high;
<http://www.pmgsh.bg/bg/articles/category3/article55.html>).

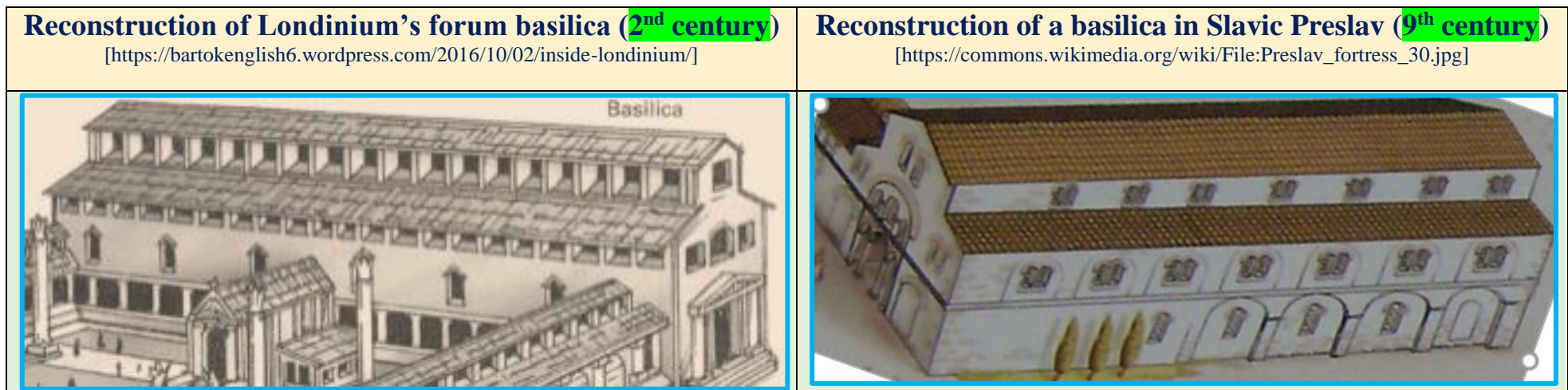


²⁶ Cf. G. Heinsohn, *Bulgaria's early medieval capitals of Pliska and Preslav: were they really built to resemble 700-year older Roman cities?*, 2015, in *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], <http://www.q-mag.org/bulgarias-early-medieval-cities-of-pliska-and-preslav-were-they-really-built-to-resemble-700-year-older-roman-cities.html>.

into an inconclusive dispute that is at least as fierce as Poland's autochthonous-allochthonous-controversy:

“The thesis about the antique [1st-3rd c. CE; GH] origin of the monumental buildings in Pliska is not based on the antique materials found there alone. Its most impressive monuments are 'antique' in appearance. / It seems more natural to assume that they belong to an earlier epoch. But the archaeological evidence does not allow this and it is exactly what makes Pliska a real puzzle.”²⁷

Ulpia Serdica/Sofia has no settlement layers between the 3rd and 10th centuries. Thus, it resembles Rome at the Forum as well as Polish Wielbark or Przeworsk sites. Pliska has no settlement layers between 1 and 700 CE. In that it resembles Polish Slavic Tribal Centers. There are many similar examples. In the area of London, e.g., Lundenwic lacks settlement strata for the 1st to 7th century and, 1.5 km further east, *Londinium* lacks strata from the 3rd to the 10th century.²⁸



y

If the time-span of some 700 years between two types of similar pottery in Poland or two types of similar cities in Bulgaria were **non-existent**, their striking similarity is exactly what one would expect. However, since the 700 years remain a taboo subject, the

²⁷ R. Rashev, Y. Dimitrov, *Pliska - 100 years of archaeological excavations: IV*, 1999, <http://www.kroraina.com/pliska/index.html>.

²⁸ See G. Heinsohn, London in the First Millennium AD, 2018, <http://www.q-mag.org/london-in-the-first-millennium-a-d-finding-bedes-missing-metropolis.html>.

autochthonous-allochthonous controversy on Polish origins is still alive and kicking. After all, what is the big difference between Slavs missing for 700 or – after Bachórz – for just 600 years? There is still no evidence for 1st-3rd c. VENEDI-Slavs (Pliny the Elder) and for 4th-6th c. VENETHI-Sclaveni (Jordanes). Only the WEONOD-Slavs (Wulfstan) of the 8th-10th c. have – via Bachórz – been extended backwards by 100 years, but then look like Latène Slav of the 1st c. BCE.

STILL MISSING 600 YEARS OF SLAVS ON POLAND'S SOIL EVEN AFTER THE BACHÓRZ DISCOVERIES.			
Missing VENEDI [Antiquity] (1 st -3 rd c.)	Missing VENETHI (Late Antiquity) (4 th -6 th c.)	BACHÓRZ Slavs (Latène) (600-700)	WEONOD Slaivic Tribal Centers (found) (8 th -10 th c.)

The Autochthonists may see the 100 years for earliest Slavs won at Bachórz (600-700 CE) as a most promising step towards their effort to fill the gap of 700 years: one century down, six to go! But the Allochthonists, too, welcome that century as an alleviation of their task of finding a 1st millennium Polish homeland abroad. It appears to be somewhat easier to have to show just 600 instead of 700 years of diaspora dwellings. After all, the Slavic Tribal Centers lack Imperial and Late Antiquity, i.e. not just 300 but 700 years. One can only speak of a gap of just 300 years of Late Antiquity as long, as the Przeworsk sites of the 1st to 3rd centuries are used as Slavic history. That may well be the case. However, the 3rd c. remains of Przeworsk sites are nowhere located below the Slavic Tribal Centers of the 8th century but separate from them.

If you are looking for centuries of 1st millennium CE archaeology, that are missing in your own country, somewhere else (like Ukraine), you are confident that other countries exhibit a much richer stratigraphy than your homeland. Here we are touching upon the second conviction Allochthonists share with Autochthonists, no less fiercely than they respect the taboo of 1,000 years and not one minute less for the first millennium.

Yet, that conviction has no basis in fact. This author, for nearly half a decade, has asked experts to show him not a thousand sites, nor one hundred sites, but just a single site anywhere that exhibits a full 1st millennium stratigraphy matching first millennium chronology. The result has been negative, even in Rome where residential quarters, water pipes, latrines, sewages and streets were only built in Imperial Antiquity (1-230s CE; see chapter IV above). Nowhere exists a site with distinct building strata of Antiquity (1st-3rd c.) that – after the 50-year-crisis of the Barracks Emperors (235-285 CE– are super-imposed by new bulding strata for Late Antiquity (4th-6th c.) that in turn are covered by even younger residential strata of the Early Medieval period (8th-10th c.). The most

that can be found is a set of layers matching some 300 years out of the 1,000 years attributed to the 1st millennium. Polish scholars who are looking for the three cultural stages (Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity, Early Middle Ages) or even just two of them stacked upon each other demand more than can even be found in Syracuse, Rome or Constantinople.

Moreover, there never was a true dendro-chronological blind test to determine if Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity, and the Early Middle Ages really existed in a chronological sequence. In such a test (first proposed in 2014; <http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-archaeological-strata-vs-tree-rings-proposal-for-an-experiment.html>), only one person would know if the tree-slices distributed to, let us say, half a dozen laboratories come from a beam taken from a building labeled Imperial Antique, Late Antique or Early Medieval. The scientists would receive no hint whatsoever what period one must *expect* for the wooden specimen arrived at their institute. Such a test is still missing today because there is no excavation site anywhere that has settlement layers with 1st-3rd century timbers, above which lie settlement layers with 4th-7th century timbers, above which lie new settlement layers with 8th-10th century timbers.

In this author's lecture at the Truso-Viking conference (May 2015), exemplary sites from Iceland to Mesopotamia were shown to illustrate some 700 empty years in the first millennium.²⁹ Thus, not only Polish sites surprise with just some 300 years of material substance for the 1,000 years of the first millennium CE. This stunning situation is repeated everywhere. Ireland, e.g., provides a



²⁹ G. Heinsohn. "How did so many 1st-3rd century Roman elements make it into the 8th-10th century Viking Age?", *PIERWSZA MIĘDZYKONFERENCJA NAUKOWA O TRUSO*, ELBLĄG; 18th - 19th MAY 2015; <http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-the-truso-lecture.html>; see also the slides only: <http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohns-latest-how-did-so-many-roman-elements-1st-3rd-cent-ad-make-into-the-viking-age-8th-10th-cent-ad.html>.

particularly enigmatic example for jumping – without intervening strata – from Late Latène Celtic art (1st c. BCE) right into Early Medieval Celtic art some 700 years later: “The [8th/9th c.] Book of Kells [...] calligraphy becomes a pretext for a dazzling display of spiral and interlace patterns from La Tène Celtic art designs” [1st c. BCE].³⁰

Nonetheless, the 700 empty years are not found everywhere in one piece. They can also be divided over two of the three epochs. The 700-year lacunae may be found between the end of Latène (ca. year 1 CE) and the beginning of the Early Middle Ages (ca. year 700 CE). Poland’s Truso and Bulgaria’s Pliska belong to that group, as do Ukhaider in Iraq or Anjar in Lebanon. In other sites, the 700-year lacuna is placed between the end of Imperial Antiquity (3rd c.) and the beginning of the High Middle Ages (10th c.). Gdańsk/Dominican Square, with its settlement hiatus between Wielbark and the 10th c. provides a typical case³¹. Hungary’s most important stratigraphy, Esztergom, also belongs to that group. The most bewildering example, for sure, is Winchester, where Alfred the Great (871-899) wrote the story of Wulfstan and the Weonod-Slavs in the 9th century but where only the 2nd c. has a stratum with the necessary public buildings to accommodate his 9th c. court³².

In yet other first millennium sites the 700-year lacuna is divided into two parts: (1) 300 years of missing building strata for Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.) plus (2) some 400 years of missing building strata for the Early Middle Ages (7th-10th c.), whilst the 4th-6th c. of Late Antiquity is present. The most famous example, of course, is provided by Byzantium/Constantinople. It was described by Cassius Dio (163-229 CE), at the end of the 2nd c. CE, as the Empire’s 2nd most powerful city. However, it has no houses or even potsherds for the period because all imperial material remains have been labeled Late Antiquity and dated 4th-6th century. In Rome, on the other hand, all churches labeled Late Antiquity (4th-6th c.) or Early Medieval (8th-10th c.) are built in the technologies, styles and materials of Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.).

The author’s 2015 Truso lecture also tried to show that the material culture (including immovables like architecture, water systems, ports, breakwaters etc.) is strikingly similar in Imperial Antiquity, Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. There is, bewilderingly,

³⁰ Encyclopedia of Irish and Celtic Art, “Book of Kells“, 2015, <http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/cultural-history-of-ireland/book-of-kells.htm>.

³¹ Cf. in detail G. Heinsohn, *Goths of the 4th century and Getae of the 1st century: are they one and the same? Essay to Settle the Kazanski-Kokowski-Kulikowski-Controversy*, in *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2014, http://www.q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-goths-082014.pdf.

³² Cf. in detail G. Heinsohn, *The Winchester of Alfred the Great and the Haithabu of his Voyager, Wulfstan: are they separated by 700 years?*, in *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2014, http://www.q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-winchester-kingalfred-121414.pdf. See also G. Heinsohn, *London in the First Millenium A.D.: finding Bede's missing metropolis* <http://www.q-mag.org/london-in-the-first-millenium-a-d-finding-bedes-missing-metropolis.html>.

Periods without building of new residential quarters, latrines, water pipes, streets, ports etc. in major ancient metropolises as well as in sites in Poland (same color==same period).					
PERIODS	ROME	CONSTANTINOPLE	JERUSALEM (Kishle)	POLAND: WIELBARK Sites	POLAND: SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTERS
High Middle Ages	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.
Early Middle Ages					Residential quarters, latrines etc.; 1 st /2 nd c. Roman coins + pottery similar to 1 st -3 rd c.
Late Antiquity		Residential quarters, latrines etc.			
Imperial Antiquity	Residential quarters, latrines etc.		Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.; 1 st /2 nd c. Roman coins + pottery similar to 8 th -10 th c.	
Late Latène	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.	Residential quarters, latrines etc.

no technological evolution between the three periods, although within each period there is evolution.³³ It is as if you have a sequence like *Renaissance (1400)-Baroque (1600)-Rococo (1700)* not just once but three times in European history one after the other.

³³ G. Heinsohn. "How did so many 1st-3rd century Roman elements make it into the 8th-10th century Viking Age?", *PIERWSZA MIĘDZYNARODOWA KONFERENCJA NAUKOWA O TRUSO*, ELBLĄG; 18th - 19th MAY 2015; <http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-the-truso-lecture.html>; see also the slides only: <http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohns-latest-how-did-so-many-roman-elements-1st-3rd-cent-ad-make-into-the-viking-age-8th-10th-cent-ad.html>.

Such a strange repetition is even observed in the sphere of linguistics. Jews (with Aramaic as vernacular), supposedly, could not consult the Bible for some 700 years because it took seven centuries from its codification in ca. 200 CE to its punctuation with vowel signs to make it readable in 900 CE.³⁴ Correspondingly, Latin of the 1st c. CE is indistinguishable from 8th c. Latin³⁵. Closer to Poland, Scandinavians, who were praised for their sailing skills already by Caesar (100-44 BCE) and Strabon (64 BCE-24 CE), stunned the world by dis-learning this vital technique before they begin to remember the square sail 700 years later in the 8th c. CE³⁶.

The reason for the 700-year hiatus is quite simple: the three periods are not sequential, as we are taught in our textbook chronology, but parallel, as found in the ground. Thus, this author allows the archaeologists their expert's voice against the 1,000-years-dogma that is employed by historians. All three periods are (where continuity exists at all; many sites have been wiped out for good in the Tenth Century Collapse) immediately preceding strata of the 10th/11th High Middle Ages. Therefore, the 700 years are not lacking material substance that will be found in the future but are simply 700 phantom years that have never existed anywhere in the world³⁷. This stratigraphic approach, however, only deletes time, not history. Therefore, it can reunite sources that have been artificially separated by up to 700 years. With phantom centuries eliminated, ancient narratives come back to life. History can finally be written.

When Kazimierz Godłowski started looking for a Slavic-Polish home outside Poland for the period 300-700 CE (per individual site it would have to be 600 to 700 years), he settled for Ukraine's Kiev Culture of the Chernyakhov type, without understanding that Ukraine was in need of its own Godłowski because its stratigraphy, too, was short of 700 out of the 1st millennium's 1,000 years. However, Ukraine did not follow Poland's sites (either 1-700 or 3rd-10th c. missing) but resembled Byzantium, i.e. it had its three centuries with hard evidence for the millennium assigned to Late Antiquity (4th-6th c.). Michel Kazanski (CNRS/Paris) has labeled these two stratigraphic lacunae which total some 700 years as Ukraine's "missing demography"³⁸ (see next chapter).

³⁴ Cf. G. Heinsohn, *Sarmatians, Huns, and Khazars: were they one and the same confederation?* 2015, pp. 15-19; in *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], http://www.q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-corr-khazars-huns-011715.pdf.

³⁵ W. Stroh, *Latein ist tot, es lebe Latein!*: Kleine Geschichte einer großen Sprache, Berlin: List.

³⁶ Cf. G. Heinsohn, G., *Vikings for 700 Years without Sails, Ports, and Towns?*, 2014, in *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], http://www.q-mag.org/_media/heinsohn-viking-pdf-062014.pdf.

³⁷ For a one sheet summary of this view cf. G. Heinsohn, *In a nutshell - the revised chronology of the 1st Millennium AD*, in *q-mag* [Quantavolution Magazine], 2015, <http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-in-a-nutshell.html>.

³⁸ M. Kazanski, "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 to the Sixth Century. An Ethnographic Perspective*, San Marino (R.S.M.): Boydell Press, 2007, pp. 243 f.

Bachórz's additional 100 Slavic years on Polish soil (600-700 CE) has turned Ukraine's 4th-6th c. Chernyakhov/Kiev Culture into a near perfect match for people moving north-west, thereby turning into Poles. They would have left in the late 6th c. and arrived at Bachórz a few months later to blossom there from 600 CE onwards. However, the match does not look perfect at all because the recent fine-tuning of the Kiev Culture's date brings it to between 190/200 and 420 CE. Thus, people running away from Kiev in 420 CE still had to wander for some 170-180 years in the wilderness before becoming Polish. In the face of such shortcomings, Poland's autochthonous camp is well justified in remaining unconvinced. One can understand, therefore, Andrzej Buko's 2011 summary of all these battles: "The Origin of the Slavs remained a topic of considerable interest (though a problem that remained unsolved, despite the organization of many conferences and discussions.)"³⁹

And yet, by acknowledging that Poland's 8th-10th c. Slavic tribal sites have nothing Slavic or anything else beneath them for the period 1-600/700 CE, Kazimierz Godłowski, to the best of my knowledge, became the most determined scholar in the history of Polish archaeology who was no longer willing to sweep the first millennium's lacunae of 400 (altogether, however, 700) years under the carpet. Of course, he himself would have conceded only some 400 years (4th to 8th c.), but he would not have denied that it is 700 years per individual excavation site.

That he could not see the global validity of his observation of enigmatic lacunae – taking them instead to be a purely *Polish* shortcoming – cannot diminish his seminal effort to come to terms with them. A second time, after Adam Naruszewicz (1733-1796), a Polish scholar became a model of historiographical honesty that none of their colleagues in the West were ready to follow. Naruszewicz had revealed to a bewildered and angry Polish public that their revered 6th-10th c. Hero-Rulers from Lech to Siemomysław could not be accommodated in what was known about that period. This was hurtful because everything remained unchanged in Germany a few kilometres to the west. Poles and Germans now believed in a complete German history, but in a deficient Polish history. Today we know that even Charlemagne's Aachen, for the rich and the poor, had living quarters with latrines and water pipes only in Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.), and thereafter only again primitive huts dug, around the 930s CE⁴⁰, into the

³⁹ A. Buko, *Archeologia Polski*, Warszawa: Trio, 2011, p. 454.

⁴⁰ F.-R. Erkens, "Aachener Geschichte zwischen Karolingern und Staufern", in Kraus, T.R., ed., *Aachen. Von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. Bd. 2: Karolinger – Ottonen – Salier 765-1137*, Aachen: Mayersche, 2013, 471-583 / 580.

dark earth burying the Roman ruins. For Aachen's 8th-10th century early medieval period "no newly constructed building structures can be attributed. [...] It is still unclear where the residential buildings of the [Carolingian] rulers themselves were located."⁴¹

Just as Alfred the Great (871-899) and his court could only have lived in Winchester's urban-Roman substance of the 2nd/3rd century (unless they slept outdoors), the early medieval Aacheners could only have found a roof over their heads in the city's 2nd/3rd c. urban substance. Stratigraphically, that "2nd" century coincides with the 9th century. Archaeologically, that has long been proven. After all, the 2nd/3rd century "shape of Roman Aachen [...] survived until the Carolingian period"⁴² of the 8th-10th century. Meanwhile, it is known even more accurately that Imperial Antiquity and Early Middle Ages coincided in Aachen's 8th-10th c. because most Roman buildings "were only finally abandoned and demolished or built over since the 12th century."⁴³ If Roman urbanity had already been in ruins after Imperial Antiquity (instead at the end of the Early Middle Ages), the outstanding Frankish emperor would not only have lived in ruins, but – despite all his mega-achievements – would not have been capable of even clearing them away.

The same "miracle" as in Aachen – 9th c. residents did not build because the 2nd c. city was fully intact – also occurred in Charlemagne's Zürich (Turicum): "On the basis of the archaeological findings, a destruction of the settlement structures in Zurich can be ruled out. The Roman settlement has probably continued into the early Middle Ages. Roman roads, buildings and infrastructure hardly changed. Roman roads, buildings and infrastructure continued to be used."⁴⁴ If one doesn't believe in magic, the stratigraphic simultaneity of Imperial Antiquity and Early Middle Ages quickly becomes obvious for Zurich, as well.

But back to Godłowski's search efforts in the Ukraine, where, as in Aachen of the 1st millennium, settlement layers exist for only about 300 years whereas some 700 years are missing. Once Ukraine's 700 empty years are considered, Godłowski's Kiev Culture (with Przeworsk features) turns out to be contemporary (i.e. stratigraphically parallel) with Poland's own Przeworsk-Wielbark sites

⁴¹ können damit keine neu gegründeten Baustrukturen verbunden werden. [...] Nach wie vor unklar ist, wo die Wohnbauten der [karolingischen] Herrscher selbst lagen; cf. J. Ley, A. Schaub, "Die Aachener Pfalz: Siedlungs- und Baugeschichte", In *Zeitschrift für Burgenforschung und Denkmalpflege*, issue 2, 2018, 66-73 / 72.

⁴² Gestalt des römischen Aachen [...] bis in die karolingische; cf. H. Müller, J. Ley, A. Schaub, F.J. Pohle, "Pfalz und vicus Aachen in karolingischer Zeit", in T. R. Kraus, ed., *Aachen. Von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. Bd. 2: Karolinger – Ottonen – Salier 765-1137*, Aachen: Mayersche, 2013, 1-408 / 324.

⁴³ Straßen und Wohnbauten überwiegend erst seit dem 12. Jahrhundert endgültig aufgegeben und abgebrochen oder überbaut; cf. J. Ley, A. Schaub, "Die Aachener Pfalz: Siedlungs- und Baugeschichte", In *Zeitschrift für Burgenforschung und Denkmalpflege*, issue 2, 2018, 66-73 / 68.

⁴⁴ Aufgrund der archäologischen Befunde kann eine Zerstörung der Siedlungsstrukturen in Zürich ausgeschlossen werden. Die römische Siedlung hat sich wohl bis ins Frühmittelalter kaum verändert. Römische Straßen, Gebäude und Infrastruktur wurden weiterbenutzt; cf. R. Kaiser, "Vom Früh- zum Hochmittelalter", in M. Flueler-Grauwiler et al., eds., *Geschichte des Kantons Zürich. Band 1: Frühzeit bis Spätmittelalter*, Zürich: Werd, 1995; 130–171 / 152.

that are nowhere super-imposed by Poland's 8th-10th c. Slavic Tribal Centers but are parallel with them. This stratigraphic situation poses unsurmountable obstacles for participants of the debate who favour a complete eastward emigration of Poland's Przeworsk people in the 3rd c. CE (see in detail chapter VI below). Having arrived in Ukraine, these Imperial Antiquity people from Poland (VENEDI) supposedly built the Kiev Culture. However, at the end of the 6th c. CE they unanimously decided to go back home to Poland. For unknown reasons the re-migrants were determined to completely avoid their 1st-3rd c. Polish habitats. Nobody can explain how, without turning into archaeologists, the re-migrants could identify the sites used by their possible Przeworsk forefathers and leave them untouched. Via stratigraphic contemporaneity one understands this immediately. With the sequencing of parallel epochs, however, it becomes a mystery. It also clouds Ukrainian history in the Chernyakhov region. Its Late Antiquity (late 3rd to 6th c.) is nowhere super-imposed by Early Medieval 7th/8th-10th c. settlements. Potential candidates considering settling around Kiev in the 7th-10th century appear to have totally avoided Europe's most fertile soils in the Chernyakhov realm. Ukraine suffers from an enigmatic settlement hiatus between the end of Late Antiquity (6th c.) and the High Middle Ages (starting in the 10th/11th c.). No less stunning is the cultural similarity between Ukraine's Late Antiquity (4th-6th c.) and Poland's Przeworsk and Wielbark sites from Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.). It looks as if evolution had been interrupted for 300 years. When, after 600 CE, these culturally frozen people migrated to the northwest to transform itself into ethnic Poles (Godłowski's idea), they shaped pots like in Imperial Antiquity (Makiewicz's discovery), thus appearing even more petrified than before in Ukraine. To better understand this maddening process, we need to look at the similarities between Przeworsk / Wielbark of Imperial Antiquity and Ukrainian Late Antiquity.

STRATIGRAPHIC PARALLELS IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM CE	
PRZEWORSK AND WIELBARK SITES IN POLAND	SÂNTANA DE MUREȘ AND CHERNYAKHOV SITES IN UKRAINE
EARLY MIDDLE AGES (8 th -10 th century). No settlements built above Imperial Antiquity sites.	EARLY MIDDLE AGES (8 th -10 th century). No settlements built above LATE ANTIQUITY sites.
LATE ANTIQUITY (3 rd /4 th century ff.) No settlements built above Imperial Antiquity Przeworsk or Wielbark sites.	LATE ANTIQUITY (3 rd /4 th century ff). Settlements of Sântana de Mureș & Chernyakhov Chernjachov (& Kiev) Culture with PRZEWORSK, WIELBARK & LATE LATÈNE features.
IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY (1 st -3 rd century) Settlements of PRZEWORSK and WIELBARK Culture.	IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY (1 st -3 rd century) No 1st-3rd c. settlements for expected Dacians and Getae.
LATE LATÈNE / LATE IRON AGE (1 st c. BCE)	LATE LATÈNE: ZARUBINTSY Culture

VI Are Poland's 1st-3rd century cultures really repeated in Ukraine's 4th-6th Chernyakhov culture?

Michel Kazanski suspected there was something wrong with Ukrainian history during the 1st millennium CE. He asked: How can I write Ukrainian history if there is no Ukrainian demography for some 700 years?

“A level of such demography [as in the 4th-6th c.; GH] was reached again only much later during the tenth or eleventh century, not before, in that [Chernyakhov; GH] region in the Ukraine. That means that the size of population of the Chernyakhov 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 [the 4th c.; GH] nor afterwards is there anything comparable. Therefore, I would like to ask, what do you think, what explanation have you found for this extraordinary demography in that [extremely fertile; GH] region? / There is a question which needs to be answered, why wasn't there such a great population before [1st to 3rd c.; GH] or afterwards [6th to 10th century; GH]?”⁴⁵

KAZANSKI'S UKRAINE WITH ONLY SOME 300 YEARS OF DEMOGRAPHY IN THE 1st MILLENNIUM CE

Missing 300 years of demography during IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY (1st-3rd c.)	Rich demography found in Late Antiquity (4th-6th century) [KIEV CULTURE momentarily c. 3rd-5th c. CE]	Missing 400 years of demography during EARLY MIDDLE AGES (7th-10th c.)
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Kazanski's question was never answered by his erudite colleagues.⁴⁶ However, there have been attempts to at least clarify the origin of the demographic blossoming during Ukraine's Chernyakhov Culture in Late Antiquity. From Poland's perspective, a solution was offered for this problem by following the (rather Slavic) Przeworskans as well as the (rather Gothic) Wielbarkers after their disappearance from Poland in the 3rd c. CE:

“At the end of the third century and in the fourth century, one observes in the north of Poland, in the territory of the Wielbark culture, that the cemeteries are abandoned. Perhaps this population of the north of Poland, the population of Wielbark, they

⁴⁵ “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 TO THE SIXTH CENTURY. AN ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE*, San Marino (R.SM.): Boydell Press, 2007, pp. 243 f.

⁴⁶ But see G. Heinsohn, “GOTHS OF THE 4th CENTURY AND GETAE OF THE 1st CENTURY: ARE THEY ONE AND THE SAME? Essay to Settle the Kazanski-Kokowski-Kulikowski-Controversy”, 2014; http://www.q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-goths-082014.pdf.

came to the shores of the Black Sea; but what were the reasons for that? / They [i.e., researchers; GH] have found that the explanation of their coming to this territory in the fourth century to find food was somewhat illogical.”⁴⁷

Why does a quest for food fail to convince scholars who are trying to understand the disappearance of Poland’s Wielbark people? Because some of their territories, that supposedly have been suddenly deserted for good, provided a splendid basis for agriculture, too:

“During the late 2nd century in a triangle with a surface area of about 300 km² between the Bug, Hucwa, and Bukowina rivers, a land of marvelously rich soil, there arose one of the most compelling phenomena of Gothic culture. This is the Masłomęcz group, so called from the burial site in the town of that name near Hrubieszów.”⁴⁸

Who in his right mind would evacuate such a superb piece of heaven on earth? No 2nd/3rd c. enemy is on record for chasing the Wielbarkers away. No ethnic group made any effort to settle the fertile Masłomęcz lands after the Wielbarkers had left. Complaints about such an “illogical” development appear thus well justified. Yet, it gets even more bizarre. The migrants from Poland’s Przeworsk and Wielbark realms – after having reached their new Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov territories in Ukraine – decided not to develop their (left behind) 2nd/3rd c. culture into a more advanced 4th/5th c. stage. On the contrary, they decided to regress to their late 1st c. BCE Przeworsk (Late Latène) stage to start all over. Nobody understands why, moving to their new habitats, the newcomers started from scratch with a Przeworsk (and soon Wielbark) stage of some 300 years before. It is considered even more bewildering that in their new 3rd/4th c. homes they insisted on a repetition of their internal chronological order on Polish soil – Wielbark must follow (and not precede) Przeworsk – in Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov lands:

“Early imperial Wielbark remains [of the 1st 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.”⁴⁹

⁴⁷ A. Kokowski, “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 TO THE SIXTH CENTURY. AN ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE*, San Marino (R.S.M.): Boydell Press, 2007, p. 244; see similar P. Heather, *Empires and Barbarians: The Fall of Rome and the Birth of Europe*, Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.

⁴⁸ A. Kokowski, *GOCI: OD SKANDZY DO CAMPI GOTHORUM*, Warsaw: Trio, 2008, pp. 404 f.

⁴⁹ 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

The supposed movement of Przeworsk and Wielbarkers from Poland to Ukraine in the 3rd century.

(“Slavic”?) Przeworsk culture (starting in Latène), and (“Gothic”?) Wielbark culture (starting 1st c. CE). The striped channel, scholars believe, indicates a 3rd c. marching route from Poland to Ukraine’s Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov area. The Polish evolutionary sequence [first Przeworsk, then Wielbark] is mysteriously repeated for a second time. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Origins_200_AD.png.]

The (“Gothic”?) Wielbark culture, it is believed, came to an enigmatic end in the 3rd c. CE when everybody [including Przeworsk “Slavs/Wends”] moved south. The Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov area (occupied by 1st-3rd c. Getae/Dacians), scholars believe, was created by southward Przeworsk>Wielbark-migrants whereas Getae/ Dacians disappeared without traces [https://www.quora.com/Was-Ukraine-in-the-Roman-empire.]



No less surprising than the rolled-back process of evolution (from 4th c. Chernyakhov to 1st c. Przeworsk>Wielbark) is the import of 1st/2nd c. style Wielbark-like amber necklaces into 4th/5th c. Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov territory: “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.”⁵⁰ Since the Polish Wielbark people had abandoned their settlements on the Baltic Sea for good to

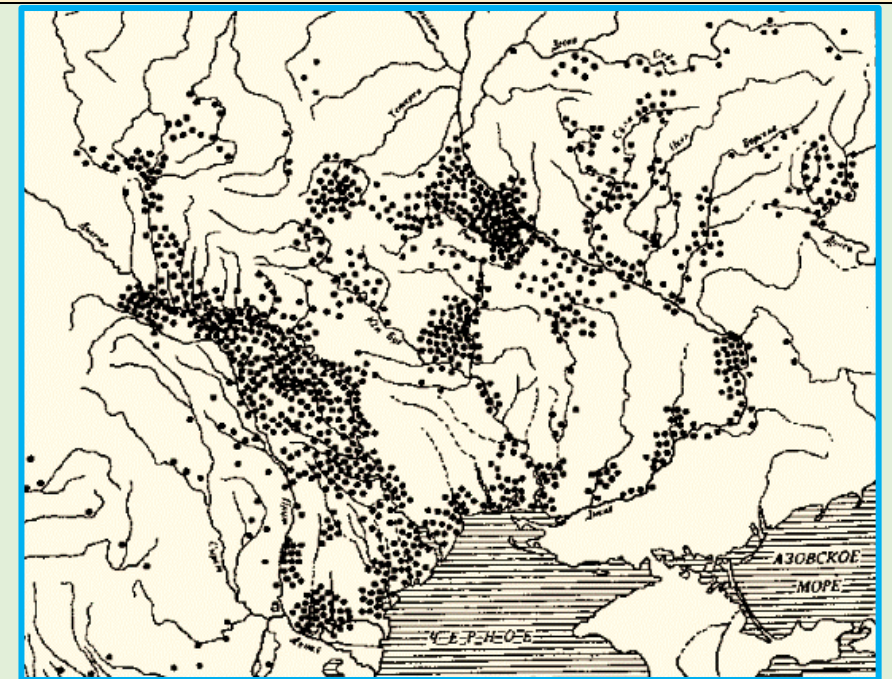
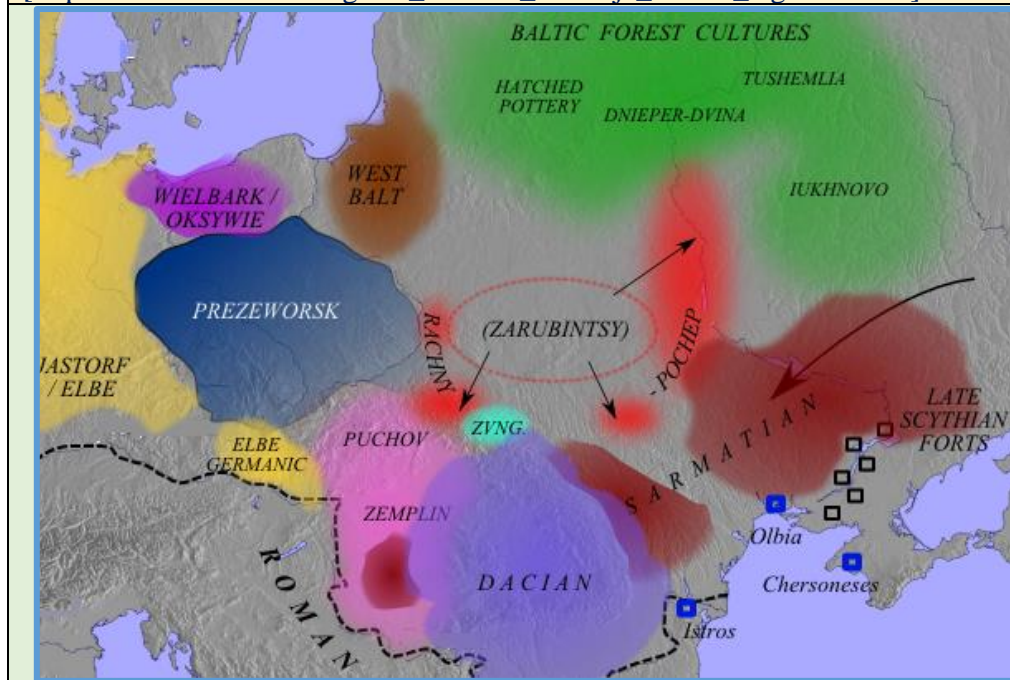
Gebieten östlich der mittleren Weichsel sind einige charakteristische Elemente der Przeworsk-Kultur – wie die Formen einiger Keramikgefäße und das vermehrte Auftreten von Eisenobjekten, beispielsweise von eisernen Armbrustfibeln, die hohe Anzahl verbrannter Keramik in Gräbern, darunter auch Urnen – vertreten.“

⁵⁰ M. Maczynska, “Die ‚barbarische‘ Kette der Römischen Kaiserzeit – ihre Zusammensetzung am Beispiel der Cernjachov-Kultur“, in U. v. Freedon, A. Wiczorek, eds., *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen*, Bonn: Rudolf Habelt, 1997, 103-117/106.

move south, one does not know who could have been the new 3rd/4th-5th c. Wielbark-like people in Poland to export Wielbark amber after the end of Poland's Wielbark Culture. It is the similarity of such Late Antiquity amber finds from Ukraine with 300 years earlier pieces from Poland, which again and again seduces scholars to chronologically stretch Poland's Wielbark culture closer to Late Antiquity. But there are no additional layers of settlement in Poland to support such an idea. The holy chronology is responsible for this unscientific lengthening operation. For its sake, the stratigraphic situation in the ground is pushed aside.

Territories of Dacians and Getae (2nd c. BCE - 3rd c. CE) without settlement data from the 1st-3rd c. CE. They were supposedly occupied by Przeworsk and Wielbarkers from Poland in the 3rd c. CE to form the Chernyakhov Culture. DACIA is also a name for 11th c. Scandinavia.
[http://kdet.ucoz.ru/index/glava_dvadcat_sedmaja_ishhod_izgoev/0-179]

Chernyakhov sites supposedly formed by invaders from Poland (3rd c.). Below these settlements there are **no remains of 1st-3rd c. Dacians and Getae.** The assumed invaders from Poland use 1st-3rd c. styles like in Polish Przeworsk and Wielbark sites.
[<http://web.archive.org/web/20071123214117/http://www.dainst.org:80/popup.php?media=2346.>]



Although it may sound mind-boggling, the Polish sequence from Przeworsk to Wielbark since the late 1st century BCE is repeated in Ukraine in the same order from the late 3rd century CE onwards. It is commonly believed that due to the southern migration of the Przeworsk and Wielbarkers during the subsequent 300 years, Poland lost the personnel needed for the shaping of Polish

history. That's why there is a persistent complaint about the absence of an indigenous Polish Late Antiquity. How can one imagine such a bizarre scenario?

There must have been strict but difficult to comprehend commands. Everyone, living an area some 700 km long, must pack their bags and travel towards Romania and Ukraine to the Black Sea. Nobody warns against the Dacians and Getae who live there. They are infamous, and involved the Romans in atrocious wars from the 1st century BCE to the 2nd century CE. Yet, no one fears being turned into mincemeat by them. An even more obscure order was to march geographically forward, while at the same time going 300 years backwards in evolution. Nobody asks why it is not allowed to go progressively from, let us say, the year 300 CE to the year 301 CE. Nobody, it appears, wants to understand the advantages of restarting social development at the stage of year 1 CE. Everyone is happily participating in the same folly. When one arrives in the south, a miracle supposedly results. The Dacians and Getae are not there at all. They have moved to places unknown and have even taken their houses and streets with them. The invasion areas are entered by the Polish newcomers in Late Antiquity but are found at the stage of Late Latène, thus in the 1st century BCE. Therefore, in the textbook year 301 CE, one can start unexpectedly, but luckily problem-free, with the culture of the year 1 CE again.

Modern researchers can easily imagine such wacky ventures. They believe, for example, that Emperor Diocletian fought in the year 300 CE with swords and resurrected legions from the year 1 CE.⁵¹ If today's erudite minds can vividly imagine and accept such lunacy, then the simple-minded people from the Poland of Imperial Antiquity can be allowed to really have acted that way with even more justification.

The biggest shock for the archaeologists of the Chernyakhov territories, which were supposedly taken over by people from Poland in the 3rd century, is the complete lack of settlement layers for 1st-3rd century Dacians and Getae. Nobody understands how such a great power has left no traces for 300 years. After all, Strabo (64/63 BCE–24 CE) had written, in his *Geography* (VII: 3; completed around 20 CE), of a “great empire in which the Getae subordinated most of the neighbouring peoples.” Cassius Dio (155-235 CE), in his *Roman History* (LXII, 4; completed around 200 CE), added: “I call the people Dacians, [...] though I am not ignorant that some Greek writers refer to them as Getae.”

⁵¹ Cf. G. Heinsohn, “Diocletian: Ingenious or Insane,” 2018, <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/08/31/gunnar-heinsohn-diocletian-ingenious-or-insane/>

Expected stratigraphy for major Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov sites (out of ca 2,000 known)	
5 th /6 th c. CE	FOUND: Last Wielbark-like Gothic settlement strata.
3 rd /4 th c. CE	FOUND: Earliest Przeworsk-like and Wielbark-like settlement strata restarting with Latène pottery.
3 rd c. CE	ASSUMED INVASION OF PRZEWORSK AND WIELBARK PEOPLE FROM POLAND
2 nd /3 rd c. CE	NOT FOUND: Expected strata for Dacians and Getae.
1 st c. CE	NOT FOUND: Expected strata for Dacians and Getae.
1 st c. BCE	FOUND: Expected strata for Dacians and Getae in LATE LATÈNE period.

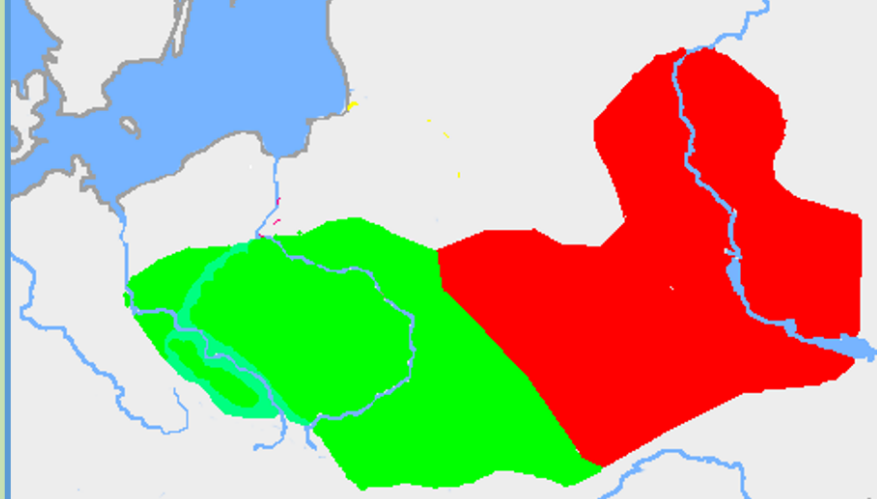
Now, there is no unanimity, but nevertheless a majority opinion holds that the 4th to 6th c. Chernyakhov people included Goths.⁵³ At the same time there is the almost unanimous conviction that the Getae of the 1st to 3rd centuries were not related to the Goths of the 4th to 6th centuries. This is amazing because several authors of Antiquity explicitly state that the Getae were Goths. Even Gothic authors like Jordanes (+552?), said, in his *Getica*, exactly that. Claudian (c. 370 – c. 404 CE) has identified the Visigoths as Getae. Procopius (500-554), in his *History of the [Gothic] Wars* (book III), designated Goths and Visigoths as Getic. Even Roman commanders like Belisarius (500-565), famous for his battles against Goths, received the title *GETICUS*. Like the Dacians, the Getae are also considered Goths.

We see a repetition of the dispute over the ancient names for Slavs. The Venedi of the 1st-3rd century were not allowed to be Slavs. The Venethi-Sclavoni of Jordanes were Slavs only after 600 CE because Slavic Tribal Centers from 600/700 CE have no settlement layers beneath them back to 1 CE. The 1st-3rd c. Getae and Dacians are denied their Gothic identity not least because beneath 4th-6th c. Chernyakhov sites there are no 1st-3rd c. layers for them. Stratigraphically, however, Getae and Dacians must have been Goths.

Territory	Period	IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY	LATE ANTIQUITY	EARLY MIDDLE AGES	HIGH MIDDLE AGES
POLAND		Venedi are not Slavs, i.e., lack strata beneath tribal centers.	Venethi are Slavs after 600 because of missing strata before.	Weonod Slavs have tribal centers.	Slavs under Piasts.
UKRAINE		Getae/Dacians have no strata, i.e. cannot provide Gothic demography.	Goths exist and have demography, i.e. Chernyakhov strata.	No Gothic demography [but Vikings elsewhere].	Goth-like Varangians [Gothic <i>fauragaggja</i> =steward].

⁵³ Se, e.g. A. Kokowski, *GOCI: OD SKANDZY DO CAMPI GOTHORUM*, Warsaw: Trio, 2008

And let us remember: Just as in Poland there is a hot debate about whether the Late Latène period was already Polish-Slavic, in Ukraine there is a hot debate about the Zarubintsy culture of the Late Latène period, which is considered a candidate for early Slavs. Just as Poland has a mysterious gap between the Late Latène structures and the undisputed Slavic structures of the Slavic

LATE LATÈNE POLAND (Early Przeworsk; green) and LATE LATÈNE UKRAINE (Zarubintsy; red) <small>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zarubintsy_culture#/media/File:Przeworsk_culture.png]</small>	POLAND'S SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTERS AND SLAVIC HISTORY	UKRAINE'S KIEV/ CHERNYAKHOV AND SLAVIC HISTORY
	High Middle Ages WITH Slavs	High Middle Ages WITH Slavs
	Early Middle Ages WITH Slavs	Early Middle Ages WITHOUT “demography”
	Late Antiquity WITHOUT settlements	Late Antiquity WITH Slavs
	Imperial Antiquity WITHOUT settlements	Imperial Antiquity WITHOUT “demography”
	Late Latène Early Przeworsk etc.	Late Latène Zarubintsy Culture etc.

Tribal Centers that seems to exclude a Slavic continuity, Ukraine has a mysterious gap between Zarubintsy and the Kiev culture of Late Antiquity, although dubious attempts are constantly being made to bring the former ever closer to the latter. In purely stratigraphic terms, the empty periods do not exist, neither in Poland and nor in Ukraine. Slavic continuity from Late Latène to the High Middle Ages is thus obvious.

One can see that Poland and Ukraine have the same number of missing periods in the first millennium CE. But so do, e. g., Rome, Constantinople, Aachen and London. If one looks at the situation stratigraphically, however, there are no gaps. Such gaps are creatures of textbook chronology, not of hard evidence in the ground. If we take stratigraphic evidence seriously, the actual situation becomes evident. The mysterious absence of documented contacts between 1st-3rd c. Getae (from the Sântana de Mureș-

Chernyakhov territory) and their 1st-3rd c. Polish neighbours (Przeworsk and Wielbark areas) is not real. The supposed absence of contacts is due to the elimination of 1st-3rd c. Getae/Dacians by giving their strata to 4th-6th c. Chernyakhov Goths, whose identity with the former is vehemently denied. That leaves the 1st-3rd c. Polish cultures (Slavic and Germanic) without neighbours to the South-East. Although they approach the situation from different angles, the sources drawn upon for Getae/Dacians and Goths deal with the same events, events that have been artificially split and thereby separated by some 300 years. Stylistically (clothing, pottery, jewelry, weaponry etc.) as well as stratigraphically, Polish Przeworsk (rather Slavic) and Wielbark (rather Gothic) cultures and the Chernyakhov and Kiev cultures look strikingly similar. This similarity stems from the fact that they expanded side by side in the same “1st-3rd” c. time span. The Slavic-Germanic co-existence extended – as told in the legends about the empire of the Gothic Great king Ermanaric – from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Stratigraphically, that immense power belonged in the 8th to 10th centuries.

For this reason, layers of 1st c. BCE Late Latène are found directly below Przeworsks and Wielbark and, in form of the Zarubintsy Culture, Kiev and Chernyakhov. Directly above both are the layers of the 10th/11th c. High Middle Ages. If one looks at history stratigraphically instead of viewing it through the lens of chronological ideology, nobody had to disappear for a few centuries. The Slavic groups among the Polish 1st-3rd c. sites do not make migrations to the Ukraine and later back to Poland (neither migration is documented in any sources). The Slavic groups always remained in Poland and Ukraine. The evidence for Przeworskers living in Poland since Latène is not riddled with gaps. Rather, it is complete up to the High Middle Ages, because the “unsubstantiated” lacunae believed to have filled the 3rd to 10th centuries did simply not exist. Like the rest of the world, Przeworskers (and Wielbarkers) suffered terrible losses in the Tenth Century Collapse of the 930s. However, an overwhelming natural catastrophe – causing, i.a., the largest flood basalt in historic time due to the explosion of the Icelandic volcano Eldgjá⁵⁴ – and not a lock, stock, and barrel relocation, is the real reason for the termination of the Przeworsk and Wielbark cultures. Since this decline, stratigraphically, took place in the 10th and not in the 3rd century, all theories for filling up 700 supposedly empty years are superfluous and obsolete.

⁵⁴ Eldgjá's eruption appears to have accelerated the Christianisation of Iceland [<https://www.sciencealert.com/how-a-volcanic-outburst-1-000-years-ago-was-so-brutal-it-slayed-gods-ragnarok-norse-voluspa-eldgja>].

VII Conclusions

POLISH ORIGINS wrestles with the seemingly insoluble puzzle of Polish history in the 1st millennium CE. This puzzle exists because it is thought that Slavic Poles from the tribal centers of the 7th/8th to 10th centuries did not come from the regions where their settlements are found, but from so far unidentifiable territories in the East. POLISH ORIGINS demonstrate that the puzzle of Polish history does not begin in Poland. The underlying problem is that for almost 1000 years we have become accustomed to a chronology of the first millennium CE that has been inflated by empty centuries. In Kalisz, for example, this chronology pushed some 700 blank years between the city's mention by Ptolemy and the finds of archaeologists that match it. Only by solving both problems simultaneously can the histories of Poland and the world be put in order.

Because the 1st millennium CE chronologies of Poland and the world have been inflated by imaginary centuries, scholars wrongly believe that for some 600-700 years – from the 8th century back to the Latène period, which ended with Emperor Augustus (31 BCE-14 CE) – there are no settlement layers with residential buildings, hearths and latrines beneath the Slavic Tribal Centers of Poland.

Even if one adds 1st-3rd c. sites from Imperial Antiquity (Przeworsk and Wielbark), though their strata are nowhere found beneath Slavic Tribal Centers (8th-10th c.), evidence for the 4th-6th centuries (Late Antiquity) is missing everywhere in Poland. In the chronological sequence [1] Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd century), [2] Late Antiquity (4th-6th/7th century) and [3] Early Middle Ages (7th/8th to 10th century), there is only a gaping hole where the complete middle part, i.e. Late Antiquity, should be. For about 300 years, apparently, nobody built any houses. But the archaeological situation gets even more serious. Przeworsk and Wielbark sites lack settlement strata from the 3rd to 10th century, while in the Slavic Tribal Centers the same maximum of 700 years is missing from the 1st to the 7th/8th century.

Per individual settlement, up to 700 years are missing everywhere in Poland. But it's not just Poland that suffers from a gap of 700 years. In the region of London, ancient Lundenwic lacks settlement strata for the 1st to 7th century. About 1.5 km further east, Londinium itself lacks strata from the 3rd to the 10th century [<http://www.q-mag.org/london-in-the-first-millennium-a-d-finding-bedes-missing-metropolis.html>].

The Ukrainian Kiev Culture, part of the Chernyakhov Culture of the 3rd to 5th/6th centuries, from which the first genuine Poles of the 7th and 8th centuries are supposed to have come, has features from Poland's Przeworsk and Wielbark cultures of the 1st to 3rd centuries. The Slavs, who supposedly came to Poland in the 7th and 8th centuries, therefore decided at the same time to revert to the evolutionary stage of the 1st century. The allochthonistic belief in such a bizarre development, along with the failure of the Autochthonists to refute it convincingly, stems from another deep belief shared by the two antagonists. Both sides are fully convinced that the length of what is called the first millennium CE is

one thousand years, and not one minute less. If it comes to chronology, the fiercest patriots (we were always here) and the most liberal-minded global citizens (we came from abroad) march together arm in arm.

However, the evidence presented in POLISH ORIGINS shows that the two sides in the dispute can only come together if they give up their worship of the oracles of chronology and turn instead to the secular art of stratigraphy. Then they will see that for allegedly three successive Slavic periods – [1] Venedi, [2] Venethi/Sclaveni and [3] Weonod – per excavation site there is always only *one* archaeological block of less than 300 years with dwellings, latrines and hearths for just *one* of the “three” periods. Under each such layer package – however dated – stratigraphically we find Late Latène. On top, if the settlement was not wiped out for good in the Tenth Century Collapse [<http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-tenth-century-collapse.html>], we will find the remains of the High Middle Ages.

The *Dogma of 1,000 Years* keeps both sides from acknowledging the stratigraphic situation in Poland and Ukraine as it actually stands, i.e. with enormous lacunae in every site. It immediately shows the parallelism and thus the simultaneity of cultures that have been split 300 to 700 years apart by chronologists. It makes clear that neither migration nor a simultaneous cultural relapse of centuries into the past took place.

Stratigraphy of Poland and Ukraine from Late Latène to the High Middle Ages			
High Middle Ages (10 th /11 th c.)	High Middle Ages (10 th /11 th c.)	High Middle Ages (10 th /11 th c.)	High Middle Ages (10 th /11 th c.)
PRZEWORSK (“1 st -3 rd ” c.== 8 th -10 th c.) VEN	WIELBARK (“1 st -3 rd ” c.== 8 th -10 th c.) EDI	CHERNYAKHOV (KIEV) (“4 th -6 th /7 th ” c.== 8 th -10 th c.) ==VENETHI	SLAVIC TRIBAL CENTERS (8 th -10 th c.== 8 th -10 th c.) ==WEONOD
Late Latène (“1 st ” c. BCE==7 th c. CE)	Late Latène (“1 st ” c. BCE==7 th c. CE)	Late Latène (“1 st ” c. BCE==7 th c. CE)	Late Latène (“1 st ” c. BCE==7 th c. CE)

The chronological dogma of the first millennium – 1,000 years and not a minute less – is of course venerated not only in Poland, but worldwide. The Poles, however, are exceptional in that they regard the gaps resulting from that ideology as a problem that plagues Poland alone. Therefore, they do not bother to check whether the archaeological strata so painfully absent at home are proven to exist in, e. g., Charlemagne’s Aachen, London, Rome or Constantinople. But even these four – and all other cities – construct residential buildings, water pipes, latrines and streets etc. only in one of the three epochs ([1] Imperial Antiquity, [2] Late Antiquity, or [3] Early Middle Ages) of the first millennium.

Poles differ from scholars in other countries in that they know about the strata from the “three” 1st millennium epochs (found in their textbooks), they supposedly lack at home, while the others believe that in their cities all “three” epochs of the 1st millennium have their distinct strata. Yet,

they cannot name any site which has the “three” epochs with residential quarters and streets etc. stacked on top of each other. Therefore, Polish intellectual honesty can become Poland’s greatest asset in the correct reconstruction of the first millennium (more examples of such honesty in: <http://www.q-mag.org/slavic-chronological-enigmas-solved-polands-krakow-in-the-1st-millennium-ad.html>).

Today, however, people in Poland think that in other nations the strata – which are merely *believed* to be there – actually *do* exist. Only when Poles begin to see that what is absent from their own realm is missing everywhere else, too, will they finally be able to write an accurate account of their country’s history. If Poles fail to realize that other countries do not have more epochs with settlement layers per excavation site than Poland does, a funny situation arises. By continuing to look for such additional strata, Poles demand more for Poland than even Rome can show. In brief, there is no need for Poland to prove what other nations cannot prove on their turf.

Once it is recognized that Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c.; with VENEDI-Slavs), Late Antiquity (4th-6th c.; with VENETHI-Sclaveni) and the Early Middle Ages (8th-10th c.; with WEONOD-Slavs) stratigraphically all belong to the same 8th-10th c. time span, the combined material provides a much richer basis for writing Slavic and Polish history. The allochthonous camp (looking for Poles in Ukraine), thus, is correct that one cannot find Slavic settlement strata from 1-700 beneath the 8th-10th c. Slavic Tribal Centers in Poland. The autochthonous idea that Slavs were living in Poland at least since the Latène period is correct, too. The currently earliest 1st millennium Slavs (600-700 CE) from, e.g., Bachórz with their surprising 1st c. BCE Latène features in the 7th c. CE, are Latène-Slavs in their correct chronological place (not 1st c. BCE but 600 to 700 CE). Thus, the Latène Slavs of the Bachórz type are the very Slavs who – without any hiatus whatsoever – continue in Poland’s Slavic Tribal Centers of the early medieval 8th-10th century. In short, many Latène inhabitants in Poland were Slavs, but they are dated 700 years too early.

Allochthonists and Autochthonists are finally freed from the eternal and futile search for an *Urheimat* (primeaval home) of the Slavic Poles of the 8th-10th centuries. The Allochthonists can stop searching abroad. The Autochthonists can stop searching at home. All the assumed gaps in Poland's Slavic stratigraphy are due to an erroneous chronology. It should be noted, however, that although the stratigraphic approach eliminates chronology, it does not eliminate history. On the contrary, for the first time, texts and artefacts scattered over *three* periods can be brought together again. This, for the first time, enables meaningful narratives about the history of Poles and Slavs. One will, e.g., finally understand that the decline of Przeworsk and Wielbark cultures is not due to a migration to the sunny south but results from the same “catastrophic collapse” (Andrzej Buko) that, in the early 10th century, destroyed the Slavic Tribal Centers. The same 10th century applies to the end of the Chernyakhov Culture.

Three descriptions of the same cataclysm that have been fragmented into three (smaller) consecutive catastrophes by our anti-stratigraphic chronological dogma. Nowhere, however, are traces of three or even just two such destructions of civilization found stacked on top of each other.

CRISIS OF THE 3rd CENTURY End of Przeworsk and Wielbark	CRISIS OF THE 6th CENTURY End of Chernyakhov	10th CENTURY COLLAPSE End of Slavic Tribal Centers
<p>“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.”</p> <p>[W. Liebeschuetz, “The End of the Ancient City”, in J. Rich, ed., <i>The City in Late Antiquity</i>, London & New York: Routledge, 1-48/3f.]</p>	<p>“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.”</p> <p>[W. Liebeschuetz, “The End of the Ancient City”, in J. Rich, ed., <i>The City in Late Antiquity</i>, London & New York: Routledge, 1-48/34.]</p>	<p>“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.”</p> <p>[A. Buko, <i>Archeologia Polski. Wczesnosredniowiecznej: Odkrycia – hipotezy – interpretacje</i>, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo TRIO, 2011, p. 464.]</p>

Historians may quickly understand that the triumph of monasteries and Christianity in the 10th/11th centuries, after much smaller congregations in the Early Middle Ages, is owed precisely to this cataclysm. Among survivors, the impression arose that the Jewish apocalyptic books from the New Testament (especially the Revelation of John) had correctly prophesied the doomsday-like devastation of the world [see more in http://q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-slow-n-christianization-01022014.pdf]. Legends about connections between Slavic Piasts and Goth-like Vikings even in the 10th century become credible when the Wielbark-Gothic and Przeworsk-Slavic cultures stretched from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea and, stratigraphy-wise, only perished around 930 CE. One might even ask whether the “madness” of Wincenty Kadłubek (1150 – 1223) concerning meetings between Poles and Roman Caesars, which every Polish child learns to laugh about in school, was really not so insane after all. Stratigraphically, the downfall of Rome belongs in the 10th century, when Poles were definitely around, as was recognized by recent excavations: “The eleventh century marked another turning-point in Rome’s urban history. Excavations have revealed that this period [at the

end of the Early Middle Ages; GH] is characterized, in all strata, by a significant rise in paving levels, and the consequent obliteration of many structures. [...] For the first time [i.e., not already in the 3rd or 6th c.; GH] we find a typical medieval urban fabric” [R. Santangeli Valenzani, “Box 4.2 Rome”, in J. Graham-Campbell, M. Valor, eds., *The Archaeology of Medieval Europe, Vol. 1: The Eighth to Twelfth Centuries AD*, Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, 2013, 133].

The prevailing view that Scandinavians, Western Slavs and Arabs were retarded by some 700 years in obtaining basic cultural skills – like sails or glass beakers etc. –, will be overcome by pointing to the same 700 phantom years in the 1st millennium *chronology* that have no basis in 1st millennium *stratigraphy* anywhere [http://www.q-mag.org/_media/heinsohn-viking-pdf-062014.pdf; <http://www.q-mag.org/arabs-of-the-8th-century-cultural-imitators-or-original-creators.html>]. The supposedly retarded regions attained the basic cultural achievements within a few decades of Roman civilization. They were not centuries behind. Ironically, these supposedly retarded regions are the ones which – *cum grano salis* – are correctly dated. (It should be noted, however, that as we continue to reconstruct the real chronology of global history, additional phantom years – some even as late as in the early 2nd millennium CE – cannot be ruled out.) The ‘advanced’ centers – like Rome or Syracuse –, which were seemingly far ahead of Poland and the Baltic areas in everything from sailing ships, to the construction of ports and breakwaters, to the writing of texts and the minting of coins etc., are simply dated 700 years too early.

To repeat: yes, Polish Slavs did exist in the Latène period (and probably in the preceding Lusatian culture, too). Yet, those Latène Slavs did not live in the 1st c. BCE but – following stratigraphy – in the 7th c. CE, i.e. in the time of the earliest Slavs at Bachórz (600-700 CE). Therefore, Poland’s 1st-3rd century VENEDI-Slavs did not leave their home territory in the 3rd c. CE to transform themselves – on Ukrainian Chernyakhov territories – into Late Antique VENETHI-Slavs of the 4th-6th c. CE. Thus, there was no need for them to leave an untraceable hiding place around Kiev and march back to Poland during the 7th c. CE to become the Early Medieval WEONOD-Slavs. There is only one time-block of 1st millennium Slavs in Poland. VENEDI are contemporary and identical with the VENETHI and the WEONOD, to whose Early Medieval time-span (8th-10th c.) they all belong.

The stratigraphic simultaneity of the “three” epochs has been distorted by chronological dogma. If the chronological sequence is returned to its stratigraphic simultaneity, the following overview results:

The COLUMN (left) represents the chronological dogma of Slavs in Poland's tribal centers of the 8 th -10 th century. The LINE (horizontal) represents the stratigraphic simultaneity of Slavs in Poland whose sources are no longer limited to the 8 th -10 th century period but include everything known about Venedi, Venethi, Wenden, Windische etc. in the 1 st millennium CE.			
	I	II	III
I	8 th -10 th c. WEONOD from Alfred the Great's (871-899 CE) <i>Wulfstan</i> [1 st /2 nd c. millefiori, locks, combs, game stones, weights, square sails etc.]	==8 th -10 th c- VENETHI /Sclaveni (“4 th -6 th ” c. .== 8 th -10 th)	==8 th -10 th c. VENEDI (“1 st /2 nd ” c.== 8 th -10 th)
II	“4 th -6 th ” c. VENETHI /Sclaveni (Jordanes)		
III	“1 st -3 rd ” c. VENEDI (Pliny, Tacitus et al.; 1 st /2 nd c. millefiori, locks, combs, game stones, weights, square sails etc.)		

If one wants to understand why there is a chasm between 1st millennium civilization, which, to the very end, was dominated by Roman high technology, and the primitivism of the High Middle Ages, one must always keep in mind that these two stages of history were torn apart by the catastrophe that caused the Tenth Century Collapse.

STRATIGRAPHY-BASED DATING OF POLES AND SLAVS	
After 930 CE	HIGH MIDDLE AGES Regression; castles with draw bridges; towerhouses in the cities; no water pipes and sewage systems; poor villages; wave of monasteries; triumph of Christianity.
C. 930 CE	TENTH CENTURY COLLAPSE
700-930 CE	IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY [VENEDI] • LATE ANTIQUITY [VENETHI] • EARLY MIDDLE AGES [WEONOD] The similarities of ceramics and small finds in all “three” epochs result from their simultaneity. What looks "Slavic" or is called so is Slavic in all “three” epochs. Tacitus (VENEDI), Jordanes (VENETHI), and the WEONOD of Alfred the Great (871-899 CE) are only decades, but not centuries apart.
600-700 CE	LATE LATÈNE - ZARUBINTSY

Speculative afterthought

Johann Wolfgang von GOETHE (1749-1832) <i>West-östlicher Divan</i> (1814-1818). Rendsch Nameh: Buch des Unmuts (Book of Ill Humour).	<i>Wer nicht von dreitausend Jahren sich weiß Rechenschaft zu geben, bleib im Dunkeln unerfahren, mag von Tag zu Tage leben.</i>	<i>Let him who fails to learn and mark Three thousand years still stay, Void of experience, in the dark, And live from day to day.</i>	<i>Kto trzech tysięcy lat nie pojął, niebiegły w niewiedzy mroku z dnia na dzień błąka.</i>
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What could have been the reason for the creation of an anti-stratigraphic chronology, which probably had its first beginnings with Michael Spellos (1017/18-1096 CE). This question is not the subject of the essay. But one may permit a few speculations. To this end, it seems appropriate to separate the question into two parts. [1] What need is satisfied by having a new YEAR 1=1000 after Christ (“1000 AD”)? [2] Why is there a chronological sequence of [A] Rome (Imperial Antiquity), [B] Constantinople (Late Antiquity), and [C] Periphery (Early Middle Ages) to fill one thousand years?

When survivors of the Tenth Century Collapse were able to restart calendar calculations with something like “1000 AD”, they were hampered by the erasure of antique knowledge as well as by the deaths of most scholars and scientists due to that disaster: “The tenth century was the ‘age of Iron’ (*saeculum ferreum*), the Dark Age (*saeculum obscurum*). [...] 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 (J. Strzelczyk, “The Church and Christianity about the Year 1000 (the Missionary Aspect)”, in P. Urbanczyk, ed., *Europe around the Year 1000*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo DIG, 2001, 41-68 / 42f.).

Does a date “1000 AD” relate to *Revelation 20*? “Then I saw an angel coming down from heaven. [...] He took hold of the dragon, [...] Satan, and chained him for 1,000 years. The angel threw the devil into the hole without a bottom. [...] He could not fool the nations anymore until the 1,000 years were completed. After this he must be free for a while.” Was this while interpreted as *Day of the Lord* when the sun went dark and the moon was like blood (*Acts 2: 20*)?

The cataclysm that destroyed first millennium, Rome-dominated, civilizations in the early 10th century (stratigraphically dated) may have been interpreted by some survivors as the return of “Satan“ and seen through the saying of *2 Peter 3, 8*: “With the Lord a day is like a thousand years.“ Such a view might explain why entire peoples began converting to Christianity. After all, its holy book (the foremost parts of which were the Jewish apocalyptic writings included in it) had made a correct prediction. Of course, there were also Christians before the cataclysm. So, the survivors knew that they lived in a time after Christ.

The creators of Christian chronology may have put Rome at the new chronology’s start (as *Imperial Antiquity*), because the most important Jewish martyrs were venerated there: Shimon (Saint Peter) and Shaoul (Saint Paul). Rome’s post-disaster (930s) significance is based, to this very day, on these two founding heroes. For Constantinople (gaining supremacy after the fire of Rome’s State Archives in 192 CE) this left only second place, although the Greek part of the empire was Christianised first (cf. Pliny’s letter to Trajan: <http://faculty.georgetown.edu/jod/texts/pliny.html>). The Germanic, Slavic and Arabic realms, then, had to be content with having their sources assigned to the Early Middle Ages (see already www.q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-creation-of-the-1st-millennium-new16-11-2013.pdf).

It is important to understand that the contents of the empty centuries created by these calculations were not simply invented with an intent to deceive. They were flawed attempts at reconstructing real history and contained countless rounding errors. And yet, one feels these attempts were anchored in real history. There were massive distortions but few deliberate falsifications in the construction of the chronology of the 1st millennium “AD”. There were no falsifiable textbooks after the devastations of the Tenth Century Collapse. Thus, there was no chronology conspiracy. It was all about salvation. Until the excavations of the 19th and 20th centuries very few people had reason to doubt this pious chronology. And after the gaps were discovered, they were usually skipped or clumsily filled. But all this has to be the subject of independent research.

Podsumowanie

Pełny tekst pt. POCZĄTKI POLSKI stanowi zarys zmagania z wciąż nierozwikłaną enigmą dotyczącą chronologii historii Polski w pierwszym tysiącleciu naszej ery, wynikającą z poglądu uczonych, iż słowiańscy Polacy z ośrodków plemiennych VII/VIII-X wieku nie pochodzili z regionów, w których lokalizuje się ich osady, a z dotychczas niezidentyfikowanych ziem na Wschodzie. Podstawowy problem polega na tym, że od prawie 1000 lat przyzwyczailiśmy się do chronologii pierwszego tysiąclecia n.e., które zostało wydłużone „pustymi wiekami”. Na przykład w przypadku Kalisza powstało ok. 700 “jałowych lat” pomiędzy wspomnianym przez Ptolemeusza miastem, a jego pozostałościami odkrytymi przez archeologów. Niniejsza publikacja wskazuje na niepolski rodowód owej enigmy a jej rozwiązanie pozwala uporządkować zarówno chronologię historii i Polski, i świata.

Wydłużając w pierwszym tysiącleciu naszej ery chronologię historii świata, w tym też i Polski, o iluzoryczne wieki, badacze tematu utrzymują mylną tezę o braku pod słowiańskimi ośrodkami plemiennymi warstw osadniczych, czyli budynków mieszkalnych, palenisk, latryn, itp na przestrzeni około 600-700 lat (cofając się wstecz, począwszy od VIII wieku do okresu lateńskiego, który zakończył się na okresie panowania cesarza Augusta: 31 p. n.e. - 14 n.e.).

Nawet wypełniając I-III w. znaleziskami pochodzącymi z kultury przeworskiej i wielbarskiej z okresu wczesnego cesarstwa rzymskiego – aczkolwiek pod słowiańskimi ośrodkami plemiennymi (VIII-X w.) śladów obu kultur brak – wciąż pozostaje wszechobecne nieistnienie w Polsce warstw stratygraficznych pochodzących z okresu późnego cesarstwa rzymskiego (IV-VI w.). W chronologicznej kolejności [1] wczesne cesarstwo rzymskie (I-III w.), [2] późne cesarstwo rzymskie (IV-VI/VII w.) oraz [3] wczesne średniowiecze (VII/VIII-X w.), miast w pełni zachowanego okresu pośredniego, czyli późnego cesarstwa, widzimy próżnię. Czyżby na przestrzeni ok. 300 lat nikt nie budował domów? To archeologiczne kuriozum dotyka w jeszcze większym stopniu terenów sąsiednich. Osady przeworskie i wielbarskie okresu wczesnego cesarstwa (I-III w.) pozbawione są późniejszych warstw stratygraficznych okresu III-X wieku, a miejsca słowiańskich ośrodków plemiennych również pozbawione są wcześniejszych, sięgających do 700 lat (I-VII/VIII w.).

Tym samym, każda pojedyncza osada w Polsce pozbawiona jest do 700 lat. Z taką sytuacją spotykamy się nie tylko w Polsce. Przykładowo, okolice Londynu, np. antyczny Lundenwic, pozbawione są warstw osadniczych z I-VII wieku, a 1,5 km dalej na wschód, Londinium nie posiada warstw z III-X wieku [<http://www.q-mag.org/london-in-the-first-millennium-a-d-finding-bedes-missing-metropolis.html>].

Ukraińska kultura kijowska, a po części też i kultura czerniachowska III-V/VI wieku, z której mieli przybyć protoplaści Polaków wieków VII-VIII, cechuje się przenikiem kultury przeworskiej i wielbarskiej Polski okresu I-III wieku. Słowianie, którzy wg. alochtonistów przybyli na

tereny Polski w VII-VIII wieku, „postanowili” zatem cofnąć się do stanu ewolucyjnego I wieku naszej ery. Alochtoniczne przekonanie o tak kuriozalnym rozwoju, wraz z niepowodzeniem obalenia tejże tezy przez autochtonistów, wynika z innego głębokiego przekonania, podzielanego przez dwie zantagonizowane szkoły archeologiczne. Obie tkwią w przekonaniu, że pierwsze tysiąclecie naszej ery to równo tysiąc lat, i ani jednej minuty mniej. I tak, w kwestii chronologii najzagorzalsi „patrioci” („zawsze tu byliśmy”) maszerują ramię w ramię z deklarowanymi „liberałami-kosmopolitami” („przywędrowaliśmy tu”).

Niemniej, dowody przedstawione w POCZĄTKACH POLSKI demonstrują, że zażegnanie sporu obu obozów możliwe jest jedynie, jeśli oba porzucą wiarę w wyrocznię-chronologię, a całą swą uwagę zwrócą ku sekularnej sztuce stratygrafii. Pojmą wówczas, że dla rzekomo trzech kolejnych okresów słowiańskich – [1] Wenedów [2] Wenedów/Sklawinów i [3] Weonodów, na każdym stanowisku badawczym występuje zawsze tylko jeden ok. 300-letni kompletny blok archeologiczny, zawierający budynki mieszkalne, latryny i paleniska, odnoszący się wyłącznie do jednego z rzekomych „trzech” okresów. Pod każdym kompletem warstw, jakkolwiek datowanych, patrząc stratygraficznie, znajdziemy okres późnolateński. Warstwę wyżej, o ile dana osada na dobre nie została unicestwiona w „kataklizmie X wieku” [<http://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-tenth-century-collapse.html>], ujrzymy pozostałości po okresie pełnego średniowiecza.

To „dogmat 1000 lat” powstrzymuje oba obozy od zaakceptowania sytuacji stratygraficznej w Polsce i na Ukrainie w obecnym stanie tj. z ogromnymi lukami na każdym badanym stanowisku archeologicznym, inaczej obie strony zdałyby sobie sprawę z równoczesności kultur odseparowanych dziś przez chronologię okresem sięgającym od 300 do 700 lat. Odrzucenie złudnego dogmatu dobitnie ujawniłoby, że nie było ani migracji, ani jednoczesnego kulturowego cofnięcia się o wieki.

Stratygrafia Polski i Ukrainy między okresami późnolateńskim a pełnym średniowieczem			
Pełne Średniowiecze (X/XI w.)	Pełne Średniowiecze (X/XI w.)	Pełne Średniowiecze (X/XI w.)	Pełne Średniowiecze (X/XI w.)
PRZEWORSK („I-III” w. n.e. == VIII-X w. n.e.)	WIELBARK („I-III” w. n.e. == VIII-X w. n.e.)	CHERNIACHÓW (KIÓW) („IV-VI/VII” w. n.e. == „VIII-X” w. n.e.)	CENTRA PLEMION SŁOWIAN (VIII-X w. n.e. == VIII-X w. n.e.)
VENEDI		== VENETHI	== WEONOD
Pod każdym kompletem warstw, jakkolwiek datowanych, patrząc stratygraficznie, znajdziemy okres późnolateński.			
Okres późnolateński („I” w. p.n.e. == VII w. n.e.)	Okres późnolateński („I” w. p.n.e. == VII w. n.e.)	Okres późnolateński („I” w. p.n.e. == VII w. n.e.)	Okres późnolateński („I” w. p.n.e. == VII w. n.e.)

Chronologiczny dogmat pierwszego tysiąclecia („1000 lat, i ani minuty mniej”) kultywowany jest nie tylko w Polsce, ale na całym świecie. Polacy stanowią tu o tyle wyjątek, ponieważ traktują luki wynikające z tego dogmatu jako problem istniejący jedynie w Polsce. Dlatego też

nie zadają sobie trudu by zweryfikować istnienie warstw archeologicznych dla okresów brakujących w Polsce, np. z sytuacją stratygraficzną w Akwizgranie Karola Wielkiego, w Londynie, w Rzymie lub w Konstantynopolu. Tym bardziej, że w świetle warstw stratygraficznych wynikających z badań archeologicznych, i w tych czterech wymienionych miastach – jak i we wszystkich pozostałych - stawiano budynki mieszkalne, budowano systemy kanalizacyjne, latryny, ulice itp. tylko w jednej z trzech epok pierwszego tysiąclecia naszej ery ([1] w okresie wczesnego cesarstwa rzymskiego, [2] późnego cesarstwa rzymskiego lub [3] we wczesnym średniowieczu).

Polscy badacze różnią się od wykształconych ludzi w innych krajach tym, że wiedzą z książek o epokach, które w samej Polsce nie znajdują potwierdzenia w warstwie archeologicznej, podczas gdy ich zagraniczni koledzy, na podstawie tych samych książek – dają wiarę temu, iż w ich miastach zachowały się całkowicie wszystkie epoki, i co ciekawe, nie są w stanie pokazać choć jednego przykładu osady, prezentującej mieszkalne kwartały, układy ulic itp. ze wszystkich trzech okresów, ułożone jeden na drugim. Uczciwość intelektualna polskich archeologów i historyków w zmaganiach o przywrócenie wiernej rekonstrukcji chronologii pierwszego tysiąclecia może stać się ich największym atutem (patrz więcej przykładów pod: <http://www.q-mag.org/slavic-chronological-enigmas-solved-polands-krakow-in-the-1st-millennium-ad.html>).

Obecnie Polacy tkwią w przekonaniu, iż w innych krajach brakujące w Polsce warstwy stratygraficzne faktycznie istnieją. Dopiero, gdy uświadomią sobie, że to, co nie istnieje we własnym kraju, nie istnieje również wszędzie indziej, zrodzi się szansa do napisania poprawnie własnej historii. Z kolei podtrzymanie przekonania o istnieniu w innych krajach większej liczby epok niż w Polsce, epok z pełnym kompletem warstw osadniczych i to na każdym stanowisku archeologicznym, spowoduje kuriozalną sytuację. Tropiąc owe „brakujące” na terenie Polski warstwy, Polacy będą mogli domagać się więcej, aniżeli jest w stanie zaprezentować sam Rzym. Innymi słowy, nie ma potrzeby, aby Polska udawadniała to, czego inne narody nie mogą udowodnić w swoich krajach.

Konstatacja stratygraficznego odniesienia okresów „wczesne cesarstwo rzymskie” (I-III w. Słowian-Wenedów), „późne cesarstwo rzymskie” (IV-VI w. Wenedów-Sklawinów), oraz „wczesne średniowiecze” (VIII-X w. Słowian-Weonodów) do tego samego okresu VIII-X wieku, przy uwzględnieniu całości zebranej bazy materiałowej, pozwoli łatwiej napisać na nowo historię Słowian i Polski.

Obóz allochtonistów (szukając Polaków na Ukrainie) ma rację odnośnie braku w Polsce warstw osadniczych Słowian z okresu 1-700 poniżej słowiańskich ośrodków plemiennych VIII-X wieku. Równie słuszna jest też koncepcja autochtoniczna, wedle której Słowianie zamieszkiwali tereny Polski co najmniej od okresu lateńskiego.

Wg. ostatnich odkryć w Bachórze kultura tamtejszych Słowian, datowana na VII wiek naszej ery (600-700 n.e.), charakteryzuje się intrygującymi cechami lateńskimi wg. stanu I w. p.n.e., a zatem są to Słowianie lateńscy, występujący nie w I w. p.n.e., a w latach 600-700

n.e.). Słowianie lateńscy Bachórza, to właśnie ci Słowianie, którzy bez chronologicznej przerwy, kontynuują po roku 700 n.e. na terenie Polski swój byt w słowiańskich osadach plemiennych, w okresie wczesnośredniowiecznym VIII-X wieku. Ujmując to w skrócie, wielu mieszkańców terenów Polski w okresie lateńskim było Słowianami, ale datowano ich o 700 lat za wcześnie.

Allochtoniści i autochtoniści zostaną w końcu zwolnieni z bezwocnych poszukiwań praojczyzny słowiańskich Polaków VIII-X w. Allochtoniści będą mogli zaprzestać szukania jej poza granicami Polski, a autochtoniści – w samej Polsce. Domniemane luki w stratygrafii Polski słowiańskiej są rezultatem błędnej chronologii. Z chronologii zbudowanej z perspektywy stratygraficznej eliminuje się jedynie czas, nie zaś samą historię. Po raz pierwszy można będzie spiąć w jedną logiczną całość teksty i artefakty, dotychczas rozproszone na trzy różne okresy. Dzięki temu, również po raz pierwszy w historii, możliwe będzie racjonalne opowiedzenie historii Polaków i Słowian. W końcu zrozumiemy, że na przykład: upadek kultur przeworskiej i wielbarskiej nie wynika z migracji ku słonecznym krajom, a jest rezultatem „kataklizmu X wieku” (Andrzej Buko), tego samego, który na początku X w. stał się przyczyną upadku słowiańskich ośrodków plemiennych. Ten sam „kataklizm X wieku” spowodował koniec kultury czerniachowskiej.

Trzy opisy tego samego kataklizmu, przedstawianego dotychczas jako trzy kolejne katastrofy. Badania archeologiczne nie potwierdziły istnienia śladów trzech lub nawet dwóch destrukcji cywilizacji, nałożonych warstwowo jedna na drugiej (prezentowane tu z perspektywy antystratygraficznego chronologicznego dogmatu).		
KRYZYS III WIEKU Koniec kultur przeworskiej i wielbarskiej	KRYZYS VI WIEKU Koniec kultury czerniachowskiej	KATAKLIZM X WIEKU Koniec słowiańskich ośrodków plemiennych
„Kulminacja realnego rozwoju klasycznego miasta przypada w poszczególnych regionach na koniec II w. n.e., ściślej, na pierwsze dwie dekady III w. n.e. Po tym okresie bujny rozkwit wszędzie zamiera [...] i nigdy więcej stopień aktywności rozwoju nie zbliża się do podobnego status quo ante. Imperium przeżywa kryzys III w.” [W. Liebeschuetz, <i>The End of the Ancient City</i> , Wyd.: J. Rich, red. <i>The City in Late Antiquity</i> , London & New York: Routledge, 1-48/3 i n.]	„W VI wieku wschodnie miasta Grecji doznały szeregu klęsk; trzęsienia ziemi, inwazje perskie oraz najgorszą z możliwych: epidemię dżumy [...]. Rezultat był analogiczny do kryzysu III wieku.” [W. Liebeschuetz, <i>The End of the Ancient City</i> , Wyd.: J. Rich, red. <i>The City in Late Antiquity</i> , London & New York: Routledge, 1-48/34]	„Nastąpił gwałtowny, niekiedy katastroficzny upadek wielu wcześniej istniejących ośrodków plemiennych. Zdarzeniom tym towarzyszyło stałe lub czasowe wyludnienie dawnych obszarów osadnictwa. W krótkim czasie powstały na nowych terenach nowe centra, manifestujące państwo Piastów, dając tym samym [w 966 r.] początek tysiącletniej historii narodu i państwa polskiego.” [A. Buko, <i>Archeologia Polski Wczesnośredniowiecznej: Odkrycia – hipotezy – interpretacje</i> , Warszawa: Wyd. TRIO, 2011 r., s. 464.]

Jednym z rezultatów tego kataklizmu był triumf chrześcijaństwa X/XI w. Po licznie niewielkich wspólnotach chrześcijańskich istniejących już we wczesnym średniowieczu, nagle całe narody, w tym Polska, przyjęły chrześcijaństwo. Wśród ocalałych odżyło uczucie, iż żydowskie

księgi Apokalipsy Nowego Testamentu (zwłaszcza „Objawienie Jana”) nieomylnie prorokowały hekatombę świata, przypominającą apokalipsę [patrz http://q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-slow-n-christianization-01022014.pdf]. Wiarygodności nabierają też i znane jeszcze w X wieku legendy o koneksjach słowiańskich Piastów z Gotami-Wikingami, co jest logiczne, gdyż kultury wielbarsko-gotyckie i przeworsko-słowiańskie rozciągały się od Morza Bałtyckiego po Morze Czarne, a stratygraficznie, zanikły zaledwie około roku 930 n.e. Warto sobie zadać pytanie, czy rzekome „wariactwo” Wincentego Kadłubka (1150-1223 r.) co do spotkań Polaków z rzymskimi imperatorami, z czego każdy polski uczeń winien się śmiać, w rzeczy samej było wariactwem. Stratygraficznie, upadek Rzymu przypada na X wiek, kiedy Polacy zdecydowanie już byli, czego dowodzą najnowsze badania wykopaliskowe: „XI wiek był kolejnym punktem zwrotnym w historii urbanistyki Rzymu. Ujawnił on bowiem, że ten okres [pod koniec wczesnego średniowiecza, GH], we wszystkich warstwach, charakteryzuje się znacznie wyższym poziomem bruku i wynikającym z tego zanikiem wielu struktur. [...] Widzimy po raz pierwszy [tzn. nie już w III lub w VI w., GH] typową średniowieczną tkankę miejską.” [R. Santangeli Valenzani, *Box 4.2 Rome*, w J. Graham-Campbell, M. Valor, wyd. *The Archaeology of Medieval Europe, Tom 1: The Eighth to Twelfth Centuries AD*, Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, 2013 r, s. 133].

Przeważający pogląd, iż Skandynawowie, Słowianie Zachodni i Arabowie byli opóźnieni wobec cesarstwa rzymskiego w zdobywaniu podstawowych kompetencji kulturowych o jakieś 700 lat - żagle, szklane puchary, ect. – jest też do odrzucenia poprzez wskazanie, iż ów okres 700 fantomowych lat w *chronologii* pierwszego tysiąclecia, nie istnieje w *stratygrafii* pierwszego tysiąclecia. [http://www.q-mag.org/_media/heinsohn-viking-pdf-062014.pdf]; [<http://www.q-mag.org/arabs-of-the-8th-century-cultural-imitators-or-original-creators.html>]. Prawdopodobnie, te opóźnione regiony osiągnęły podstawowy poziom rozwoju w przeciągu zaledwie kilku dekad od zakończenia rzymskiej cywilizacji, ale nie po kilku stuleciach. W niczym nie były one opóźnione, a tym bardziej opóźnione „o wieki”. Jak na ironię, cum grano salis, to właśnie owe rzekomo zacofane regiony datowane są poprawnie (przy czym, warto nadmienić, iż w ramach rekonstrukcji wiernej chronologii historii świata, trzeba będzie liczyć się z pojawieniem się kolejnych fantomowych lat, a mianowicie u początku drugiego tysiąclecia). „Zaawansowane” centra jak Syrakuzy, które rzekomo przodowały względem regionu bałtyckiego dosłownie pod względem wszystkiego, czy to w budowie żaglowców, portów, falochronów, w piśmiennictwie, czy też w biciu monet itp., w rzeczywistości datowane są o 700 lat za wcześnie.

Tak, należy powtórzyć, że polscy Słowianie istnieli w okresie lateńskim (i prawdopodobnie także w poprzedzającym okresie lateński okresie kultury łużyckiej), jednak lateńscy Słowianie, patrząc stratygraficznie, nie żyli w 1. w. p.n.e., a, w VII wieku n.e., to znaczy w okresie najwcześniejszych Słowian Bachórza (600-700 n.e.). Z tego wynika, że polscy Słowianie-Wenedzi I-III wieku n.e. nie opuścili swych ojczystych ziem w III wieku n.e., po to, aby na terenie czerniachowskiej Ukrainy, w okresie późnego cesarstwa, przeistoczyć się w Słowian-Wenetów IV-VI. wieku n.e. Nie mieli bowiem żadnej potrzeby opuszczania nigdy nie odkrytej kryjówki, znajdującej się podobno w okolicach Kijowa, po to, aby w VII wieku n.e. powrócić do Polski, tym razem w postaci wczesnośredniowiecznych Słowian-Weonodów. Dla polskich

Słowian pierwszego tysiąclecia istnieje tylko jeden blok chronologiczny. Wenedzi są współcześni i identyczni z Wenetami i Weonodami i odnoszą się do okresu wczesnego średniowiecza VIII-X wieku.

Przyczyną zakłócenia jednoczesności stratygraficznej „trzech epok” względem rzeczywistej historii, jest dogmat chronologiczny. Jeśli sekwencja chronologiczna zostanie przywrócona do jej stratygraficznej jednoczesności, otrzymamy wynik, jak poniżej:

Kolumna (po lewej) przedstawia chronologiczny dogmat Słowian w polskich ośrodkach plemiennych VIII-X w. Wiersz przedstawia jednoczesność stratygraficzną Słowian w Polsce, początki których nie ograniczają się już wyłącznie do okresu VIII-X w., a obejmują komplet wiedzy o Wenedach, Wendach, Wendowie (niem. Windische) itd. pierwszego tysiąclecia n.e.			
	1	2	3
1	VIII-X w. WEONODOWIE (WEONOD) wg. Alfreda Wielkiego-Wulfstana (871-899 n.e.) [millefiori, zamki, grzebienie, kostki do gry, odważniki, żagle rejowe itp.]	==VIII-X w. WENECI (VENETHI) / Sklaweni (Sclaveni)	==VIII-X w. WENEDZI (VENEDI) ("I/II w."== VIII-X w.)
2	"IV-VI w." WENECI/Sklaweni (VENETHI/Sclaveni, Jordanes)		
3	"I-III w." WENEDZI (VENEDI, Pliniusz, Tacyt i inni) [millefiori, zamki, grzebienie, kostki do gry, odważniki, żagle rejowe itp.]		

Chcąc pojąć, jak nagły technologiczno-naukowy regres, który miał miejsce w okresie pełnego średniowiecza, oraz jak kataklizmiczne przerwanie cywilizacji wpłynęło na kultury pierwszego tysiąclecia, wówczas wciąż jeszcze zdominowane przez Rzymian i pogan, „kataklizm X wieku” umieścić należy pomiędzy tymi dwoma okresami.

DATOWANIE STRATYGRAFICZNE POLAKÓW I SŁOWIAN	
po 930 r. n.e.	PEŁNE ŚREDNIOWIECZE [Regres; brak wodociągów i systemów kanalizacyjnych; zamki z mostami zwodzonymi; wieże mieszkalne w miastach; biedne wioski; ruchy monastyczne; triumf chrześcijaństwa.]
ok. 930 r. n.e.	KATAKLIZM X WIEKU
700-930 n.e.	WCZESNE CESARSTWO RZYMSKIE [VENEDI] • PÓŹNE CESARSTWO RZYMSKIE [VENETHI] • WCZESNE ŚREDNIOWIECZE [WEONOD] Podobieństwo ceramiki i drobnych znalezisk we wszystkich „trzech” epokach wynika z ich jednoczesności. To, co wygląda „słowiańsko” lub jest tak nazywane, jest słowiańskie we wszystkich „trzech” epokach. Tacyta (Wenedzi/Venedi), Jordanesa (Weneci/Venethi) i Alfreda Wielkiego (871-899 n.e.; Weonod) dzieli kilka dekad, nie wieków.
600-700 n.e.	OKRES PÓŹNOLATENSKI / KULTURA ZARUBINIECKA

Spekulatywna refleksja

Co mogło być przyczyną pojawienia się antystratygraficznej chronologii, pomysłodawcą której prawdopodobnie był Michał Spellos (1017/18-1096 r)? Choć nie jest przedmiotem niniejszego opracowania, niemniej wolno postawić pewne spekulatywne tezy. W tym celu wydaje się stosowny podział zagadnienia na dwie części: [1] Jaką potrzebę zaspokaja posiadanie nowego ROKU 1 = 1000 po Chrystusie („1000 A.D.”)? [2] Skąd bierze się chronologiczna kolejność [A] „Rzym” (okres wczesnego cesarstwa rzymskiego), [B] „Konstantynopol” (okres późnego cesarstwa rzymskiego) i [C] „Peryferia” (wczesne średniowiecze) pokrywający równo tysiąc lat?

Kiedy ocaleni z „kataklizmu X wieku”, byli w stanie przystąpić do wznowienia obliczeń kalendarzowych – przyjmując jako punkt początkowy rok 1000 n.e. – znaleźli się w sytuacji, w której unicestwieniu uległa zarówno wiedza antyczna potrzebna do obliczeń jak i większość uczonych i ekspertów: „Wiek X to „epoka żelaza” (*saeculum ferreum*), epoka ciemna (*saeculum obscurum*). [...] Symptomatyczne dla owego regresu jest fakt, iż w okresie ok. 920-960 r, o ile nam wiadomo, nie pojawiło się nic oryginalnego, czy to w sferze rozwoju intelektualnego, czy też w dziedzinie literatury (J. Strzelczyk, „Kościół i chrześcijaństwo około roku 1000 (aspekt misyjny)”, w P. Urbanczyk, wyd., *Europe around the Year 1000*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo DIG, 2001, 41-68 / 42 i n.).

Czy aby data „1000 A.D.” nie odnosi się zatem do „Objawienia 20” („Nowe Przymierze”)?: „*I ujrzałem anioła zstępującego z nieba. [...] I schwytał smoka, pradawnego węża, którym jest Diabeł i Szatan, i związał go na tysiąc lat. I wrzucił go do otchłani bez dna i zamknął ją, i nad nim opieczętował, żeby już nie wprowadzał w błąd narodów, aż się skończy tysiąc lat. Potem ma być wypuszczony na krótki czas.*” Czy aby ów „krótki czas” nie interpretowano wówczas jako *Dzień Pański*, z zaćmionym słońcem i księżycem niczym krew (Dz 2, 20)?

Kataklizm, który w pierwszym tysiącleciu, u początku X w. (wg. stratygraficznego datowania) dokonał anihilacji zdominowanych przez Rzym cywilizacji, mógł być zinterpretowany przez co niektórych ówczesnych ocalałych jako „*powrotne nadejście Szatana*”, przez pryzmat psalmu (2 Piotra 3:8): jako że „[...] *jeden dzień u Pana jest jak tysiąc lat, a tysiąc lat jak jeden dzień*”. Perspektywa ta może być pomocna przy zrozumieniu, dlaczego całe narody nagle zaczęły nawracać się na chrześcijaństwo. W końcu nastąpiło spełnienie przepowiedni Pisma Świętego (którego zasadniczy człon stanowią żydowskie Pisma Apokaliptyczne). Ponieważ chrześcijanie istnieli również i przed kataklizmem, ocaleni wiedzieli, że żyją w czasach po Chrystusie.

Zachodnie Cesarstwo Rzymskie zostało uznane za początek nowej chronologii (jako wczesne cesarstwo rzymskie), ponieważ w Rzymie czczono najważniejszych żydowskich męczenników: Szymona (Świętego Piotra) i Saula (Świętego Pawła). Znaczenie Rzymu opiera się po dziś dzień na tych dwóch założycielach. Dla Konstantynopola (zyskał na znaczeniu po pożarze Archiwum Państwowego w Rzymie w 192 r.) pozostało tylko drugie miejsce, chociaż grecka część imperium została wcześniej poddana chrystianizacji (patrz list Pliniusza do Trajana: <http://faculty.georgetown.edu/jod/texts/pliny.html>). Tereny germańskie, słowiańskie i arabskie musiały zadowolić się przypisaniem źródeł historycznych do wczesnego średniowiecza (patrz: www.q-mag.org/_media/gunnar-creation-of-the-1st-millennium-new16-11-2013.pdf).

Co istotne, wypełnienie treścią „pustych” stuleci, nie wynika z intencji fałszowania historii. Było to szczerze, choć nieudolne, dążenie do wiernej rekonstrukcji chronologii, ze świadomością mimowolnych błędów, wynikających z niezliczonych zaokrągleń. Mimo wszystko rozpoznajemy w niej zakotwiczenie w realnych dziejach. Owszem, wystąpiły silne deformacje chronologiczne, niemniej doszło jedynie do nielicznych celowych zafałszowań chronologii pierwszego tysiąclecia „A.D.” Po zniszczeniach związanych z „kataklizmem X wieku” nie zachowały się księgi, które mogłyby być przedmiotem fałszerstwa. Tak więc nie było spisku chronologicznego. Intencją było zbawienie. Aż do rozpoczęcia w XIX i XX wieku badań archeologicznych na wielką skalę, niewiele osób znajdowało powody by poddać pod wątpliwość tę zbożną chronologię. A odkryte luki były pomijane lub z uporem wypełniane. Należy więc dołożyć wszelkich starań, aby rozwiązania enigmy, nie ograniczać do spekulacji, a wręcz przeciwnie, poddać rzetelnym i niezależnym badaniom naukowym.