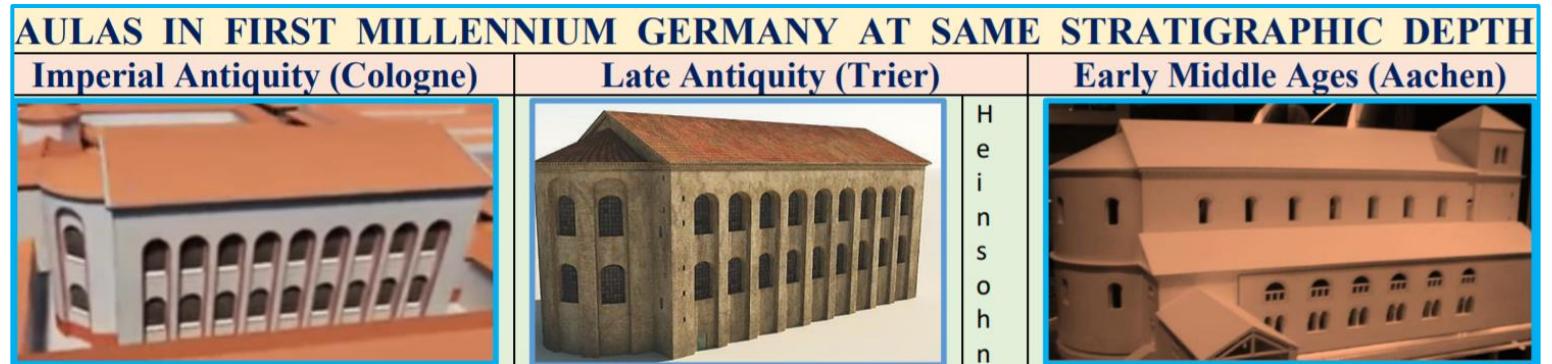


Gunnar Heinsohn: CONSTANTINE THE GREAT'S STRATIGRAPHIC DATING TO THE 1st CENTURY AD (21-11-2021)



The author feels strong empathy for the opposition to his dating of Constantine the Great into the 1st century AD rather than into the 4th century of our textbooks. Despite his respect for a tradition of thought soon to be a thousand years old, he cannot help but follow the stratigraphic evidence of buildings that points to the 1st century AD (pages 2-5). Researchers of construction techniques have known for quite a while that Constantine built with ashlar from the time before 70 AD and not from the 4th century. Of course, as movable items, building materials are chronologically less compelling than the strata of the buildings themselves. Therefore, they are discussed after them (pages 6-7). Ground plans and elevations of monuments also refer to a 1st century AD date for Constantine. With less compelling chronological evidence, they are therefore also treated (pages 8-9) after the buildings themselves.

Works of art are also chronologically secondary to buildings in which they are found. But art historians have long recognized that Constantine's sculptures, paintings, and even arms are indistinguishable from those of the 1st century AD (pages 10-15). Chronologically, historical narratives are the easiest to be misused. But also for them there are examples from Constantine's 4th century AD, which have hard evidence only in the 1st century AD (pages 16-17, 20).

Never-ending confusion for dendrochronology has been caused by the superimposition of Constantine's "4th" century on timbers tied to him (page 18). However, the problems of anno-domini faithful scientific daters are negligible compared to the egregious errors of the historians. Most striking, of course, is their caricature of the development of Christianity by tying it to a 4th century. They consider it as the only high religion that was incapable of building sacred structures for some 300 years. In the end, so the experts believe, this religion had been so moronic in the 4th and 5th century that it could not develop its own building forms and therefore had to imitate obsolete Roman basilica forms of the 1st and 2nd century. Such absurdities can be overcome by following stratigraphy. Tertullian (c. 150-220 AD) no longer needs to be portrayed as a liar because he praised his fellow believers for the "towering buildings" in which they worshipped (*Adversus Valentinum*, 2:3). For innumerable inconsistencies of historiography, it must be asked from now on whether we or the ancients were mistaken.

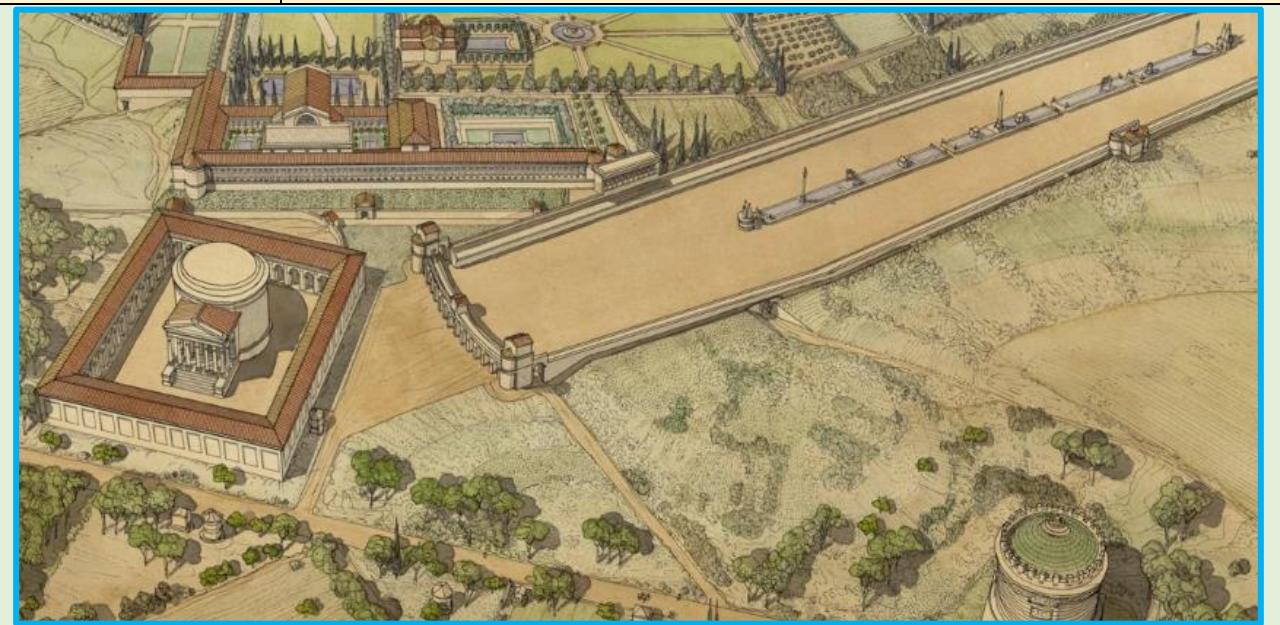
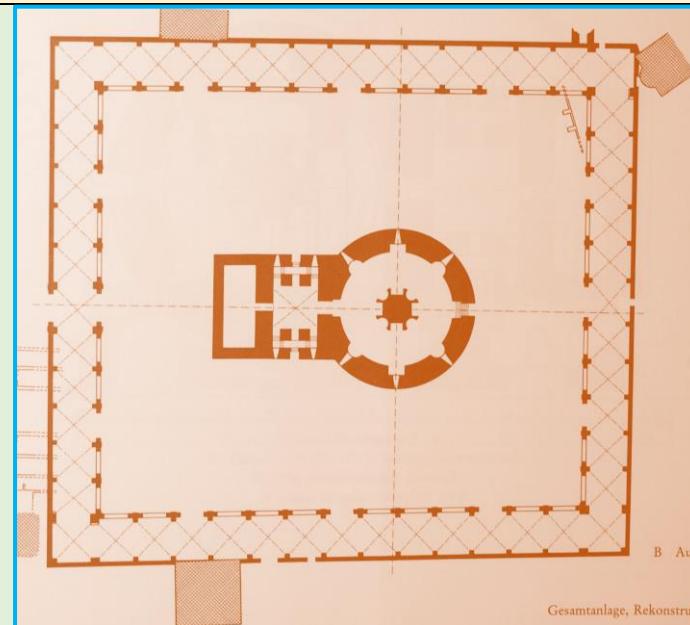
Stratigraphic dating of the mausoleum of Emperor MAXENTIUS (306-312 AD; mortal competitor of CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (306-337 AD) on ROME's Via Appia. LEFT: Groundplan of the Mausoleum. Right: General view of the Imperial Compound.

The domed Mausoleum of Maxentius is conventionally dated **310-312 AD** (Late Antiquity) but is surrounded by small mausoleums of the **1st c. AD** (Imperial Antiquity) that cut into its perimeter wall. The southern, nearly square mausoleum belonged to the **Gens Servilia**, that was prominent from the Roman Republic up to the **early Imperial period (1st c. AD)**. To stabilize the Servilia mausoleum, its back was cut so deeply into the perimeter wall that its thickness was reduced to 70 millimeters. **This evidence brings Maxentius (and his nemesis Constantine), into the first half of the 1st c. AD.** [Rasch 1984, table 79.]

Rasch, J.J., *Das Maxentius-Mausoleum an der Via Appia in Rom*, Mainz: Zabern, 1984, table 79.

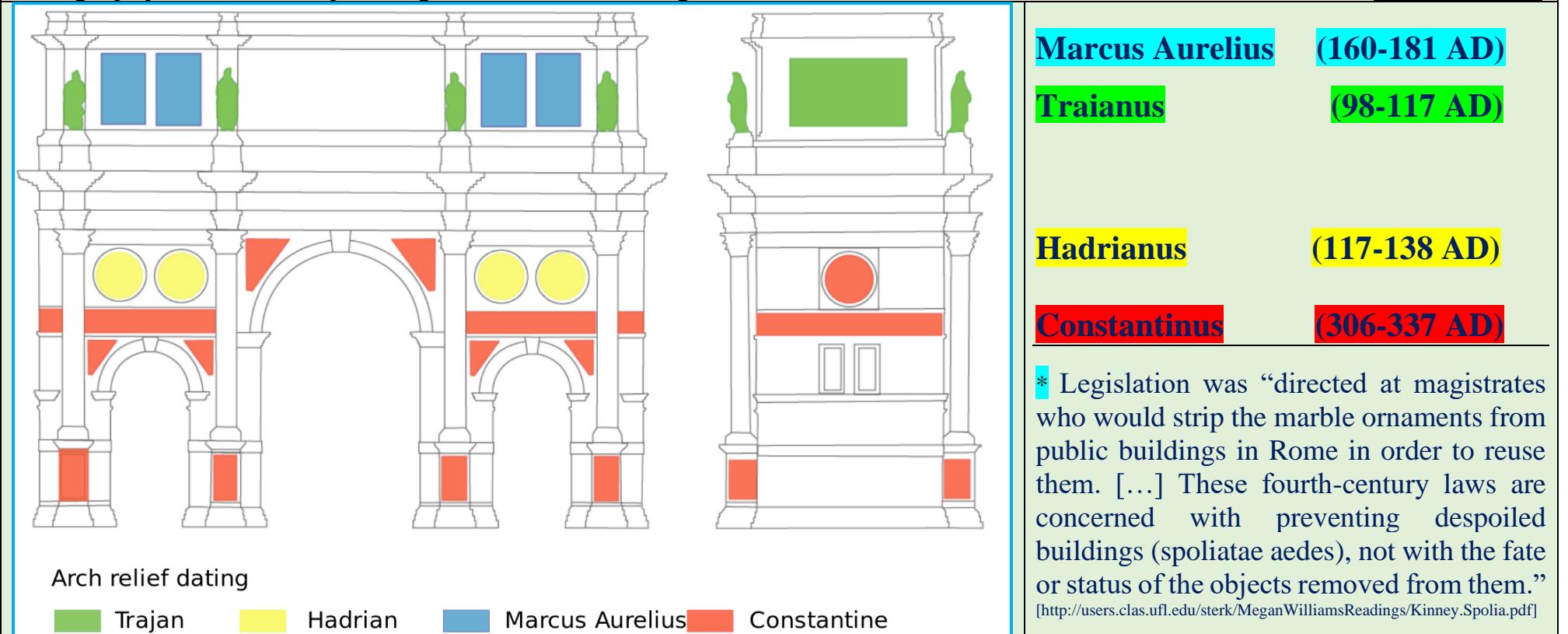
G. Heinsohn; 11-2021

Johnson, M.J., *The Roman Imperial Mausoleum in Late Antiquity*, Cambridge; New York et al: Cambridge University Press, 2009, 97.



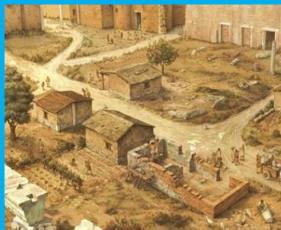
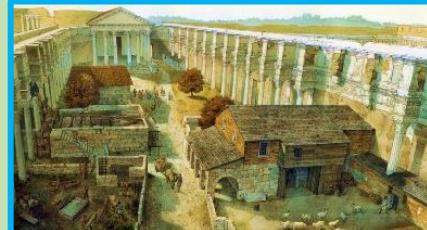
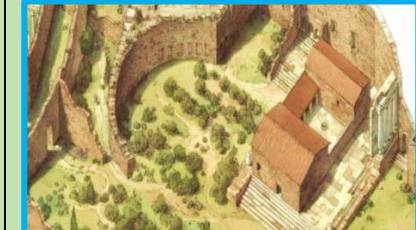
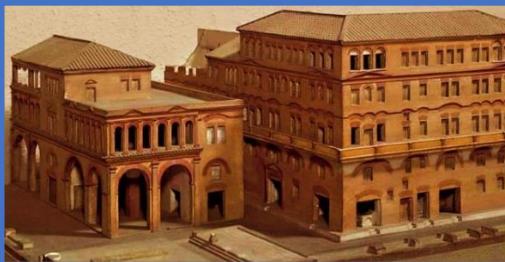
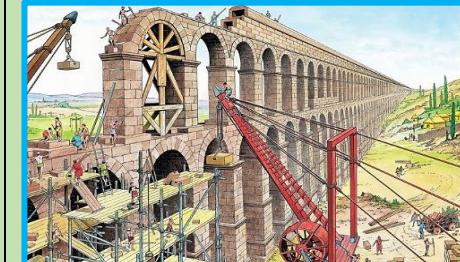
We have learnt to believe that the latest part of the **ROMAN ARCH OF CONSTANTINE** was built earliest, while the reliefs up to two centuries older were added afterwards. Scholars believe that the later added reliefs were looted from much earlier imperial buildings, although such theft—even from non-imperial buildings—was punishable by law.* They are amazed that the older parts fit so perfectly. Perhaps well-preserved friezes of the three emperors had been robbed first and the arch had been tailored directly to their dimensions. However, one does not know the despoiled buildings and therefore cannot show the criminally denuded parts of their walls. Such interpretations are invented only, because the visible building stages are passed over, in order to follow the generally believed Anno Domini chronology, which places Constantine into the **4th c. AD**. If one accepts the evidence, construction begins in the **1st c. AD. That's when Constantine thrived.** Admiration for this savior of Rome against the coup of Maxentius may have been so great that later emperors also paid tribute to him by donating additional facade decorations. Certainly this is an interpretation, too, but it does not contradict stratigraphy. [Thanks for pointing out the illustration go to Peter Mikolasch/Vienna.]

G. Heinsohn; 11-2021



After ROME'S architecture of Imperial Antiquity (1-230s AD), no houses, latrines, aqueducts, sewers, roads, ports, eateries, bakeries, etc. (including the Constantinian dynasty {306 to 363 AD}) were built from the 230s/240s AD to the 930s AD when MUD covered the city.

[See in detail https://www.academia.edu/61186851/ROME_AFTER_THE_DISASTROUS_TENTH_CENTURY_IMAGES_OF_CATACLYSM_AND_COLLAPSE]

HIGH MIDDLE AGES 930s to 11th c. AD Ruins of 930s collapse with ensuing small houses of survivors in the early High Middle Ages.	   
230s/240s to 10th c. AD	MONTE TESTACCIO was used as a landfill dump for Rome's largest port, the EMPORIUM . Non-recyclable 70 l amphorae (some 53 million altogether) for the import of olive oil were discarded there. Its use came to a complete halt after the Severan period (190s-230s/40s AD). It is not understood why Rome DID NOT IMPORT OLIVE OIL FOR SOME 700 YEARS , the most important staple next to grain, i.e. up to the 10 th c. AD.[ALMEIDA, E.R. (1984), <i>Mount Testaccio Environment, History, Materials</i> , Rome, Quasar Editions]
EARLY MIDDLE AGES 7th/8th c. to 930s AD	<p style="text-align: center;">“Nothing is known of the shape of the residential houses.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[KRAUTHEIMER, R. (1987), <i>Rom: Schicksal einer Stadt, 312-1308</i>, Leipzig: Koehler & Amelang p. 126.]</p>
LATE ANTIQUITY 230s/240s [284 AD] to 6th/7th c. AD with Constantine's dynasty from 306 to 363 AD	The EMPERORS did not build, supposedly, because “it was enough to reflect themselves in the monumental buildings of the developed Principate [of the 1 st /2 nd c. AD].” / The SENATORIAL CLASS did not build, supposedly, because “a return to a generous building policy would not have turned a profit.” [Both quotations from BEHRWALD, R. (2009), <i>Die Stadt als Museum?</i> , Berlin: Akademie Verlag , p. 281.] The ARISTOCRACY did not build, supposedly, “because impressive buildings [of the 1 st /2 nd c. AD] were probably still in use.” [BEHRWALD, R., WITSCHEL, C., eds. (2012), <i>Rom in der Spätantike</i> , Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Behrwald/Witschel 2012, pp. 130 f.] .
IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY 1 to 230s AD (Severans) G. Heinsohn; 11-2021	  

ROMAN peristyle villa ["MANSION"] in JERUSALEM's CITY OF DAVID (Givati parking lot excavation).

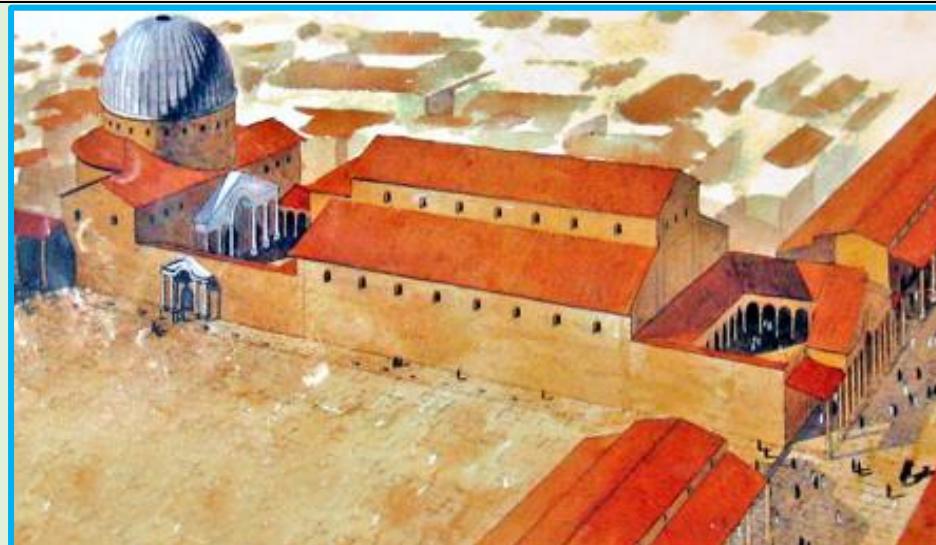
The Diocletian/CONSTANTINE-Villa sits directly on a stratum ending between 4 BC and 70 AD, i.e. was built before 70 AD.

[“A” quotations from Ben-Ami, D., Tchekhanovets, Y. (2013), “A Roman Mansion Found in the City of David”, Israel Exploration Journal 63 (2), 164-173; “B” Ben-Ami, D., Tchekhanovets, Y. (2019), “The Givati Excavations Project 2007-2015: From the Iron Age to the Early Islamic Period”; in H. Geva, ed., Ancient Jerusalem Revealed, Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society, 264–278].

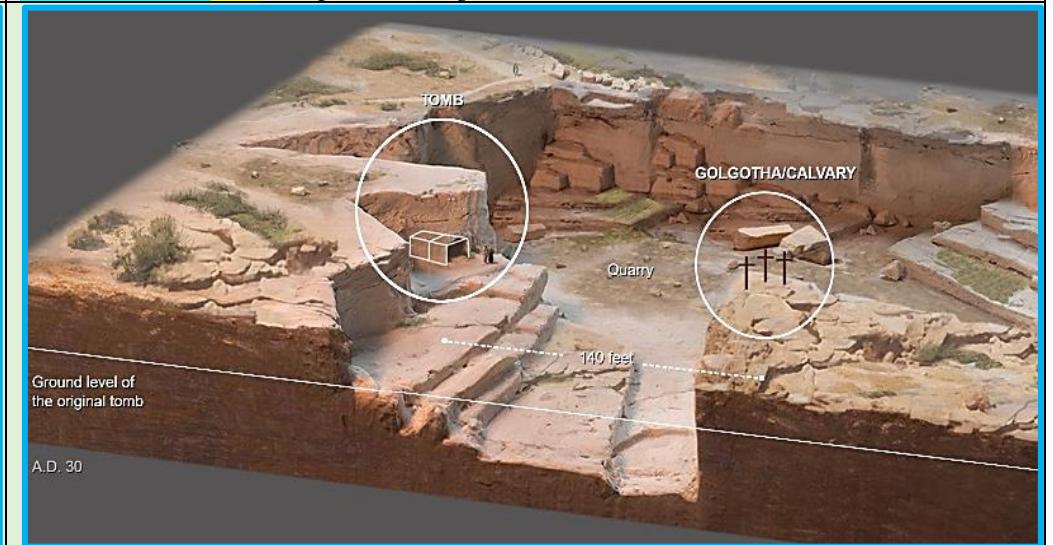
ANNO DOMINI DATES	"MANSION" STRATIGRAPHY	AFTER the MANSION and BEYOND	"SC" (stratigraphically corrected) DATES
10 th /11 th c. AD dates	CATACLYSM destroys “Byzantine building.”	No apartments in Rome 230s-930s AD.	930 “SC”
6 th to 10 th century AD	HIATUS OF UP TO 430 YEARS: “No buildings of any kind” for Arab 7 th to 10 th c. AD period (C)		NO 400+yrs HIATUS
Late 4 th and 5 th century AD	“A Byzantine building was constructed directly over it” (A), indicating that something had happened to the villa.	Marcus Aurelius plague crisis, famine and fire of Rome under Commodus (190/192 AD).	890s to 930 “SC”
Strange inversion puts 280s AD mansion before 70s AD tiles.	“Over 100 tiles (one complete), bearing the Tenth Roman Legion’s [took Jerusalem in 70 AD under TITUS; GH] stamp impression, have been found” (A)	TITUS destroys Jerusalem <i>after</i> CONSTANTINE’s time. The Legio X tiles show villa repairs after TITUS.	780s-c. 890 “SC”
EARTHQUAKE (dated 363 AD)	“A large crack cuts through the stone slabs covering the underground water systems.” (A)- “IMMENSE CATASTROPHE” destroys the mansion. (A)	79/80 AD: explosion of Vesuvius ; three day fire of Rome.	780 “SC” ff.
280s AD ff.: Villa lasted (280s-330s AD) from DIOCLETIAN to CONSTANTINE: “Noteworthy among the coins uncovered within the building’s walls are the provincial Roman coins, the latest of which is a relatively rare coin from the days of DIOCLETIAN (Alexandria mint; 285 AD) providing a terminus post quem for the building’s construction.” (A) No Aelia Capitolina coins minted since 130s. HELLENISTIC peristyle villa outline mysteriously reappears after 300 years.	-“Similar peristyle gardens were discovered in many Pompeian houses, including the House of Vettii, the House of Sallust and the House of Dioscuri.” (A) [Augustus time of 20s BC; GH]. -“Hellenistic house plan” (A) [ending at BC/AD turn GH]. -“Hellenistic construction style and plan had a significant influence on the Latin architecture of the third-fourth centuries AD. The traditional plan of the Latin house [up to 230s AD; GH] was gradually abandoned in favour of the rich peristyle mansion” (A; i.e. 1 st c. BC/AD; GH). -“Geometric designs typical of the Hellenistic [ending at BC/AD turn; GH] and Roman Periods.” (A)	CONSTANTINE built the JESUS-MAUSOLEUM (“Holy Sepulchre”) with Malaky ashlar used more than 300 years earlier by Herod the Great of Late Hellenism. Thus, some 300 years after Jesus, CONSTANTINE used stones from the time of Jesus whilst no monument for Jesus was built in his own time.	690s-770s “SC” DIOCLETIAN’s swords baffle researchers with a “renaissance of HELLENISTIC forms” ending 300 years earlier in the late 1 st century BCE (C. Miks, <i>Studien zur römischen Schwerbewaffnung in der Kaiserzeit</i> , Bd. 1: Text, Bd. 2, Katalog und Tafeln, Rahden: Marie Leidor, I, p. 211).
1 st c. BCE to 3 rd century AD	HIATUS from 4 BC/70 AD to 290s AD.	Nothing for Hadrian’s Aelia Capitolina	NO 220-280 yrs HIATUS
2 nd /1 st century BC HELLENISTIC STYLE reached, as expected, its final phase.	Mansion was built on a 64 sq. m. Seleucid period house that “was erected in the early second century BC and continued into the Hasmonean period [ending 63 BC; GH], during which time significant changes were made inside it.” (B)	Gunnar Heinsohn; 11/2021	600s ff. “SC” LATE HELLENISM

JERUSALEM and the rest of the ancient world are surprising in that not only Christian churches (see pp. 35 f. below), but even the mausoleum for Jesus, the **HOLY CROSS COMPOUND** (Holy Sepulchre of 12th c. Crusaders), was not begun in the 1st c. AD or at least in the first 300 years of Christianity, but only in the 4th c. AD under the dynasty of **Constantine the Great (306-337 AD)** and completed around 360 AD. But the surprise became even greater because the complex with one-apse Martyrs' Basilica and Anastasis (round mausoleum) stands stratigraphically on a quarry that was active until the 1st c. BC and in whose grounds **tombs were placed during the early 1st c. AD**. Among them is the so-called tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. A massive temple of Venus from Hadrian's 2nd c. AD--presumed above these 1st c. tombs but below the "4th" c. AD Holy Cross buildings--has proven to be fiction: "It is not possible to find any trace of this phase in the area studied, as in almost all the accessible parts of the Holy Sepulchre complex" (Angeloni, A., "The interpretation of the wall stratigraphy of the north transept of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem", G. Tucci, ed., *Jerusalem. The Holy Sepulchre Research and Investigations (2007-2011)*, Firenze: Altralinea, 2019, 47-67/50). But not only stratigraphically the **Holy Cross Compound belongs to the 1st c. AD. It was built with Hasmonaean malaky (=royal) ashlar of the 1st c. BC/AD**: "These smooth-faced stones originally came from buildings razed in 70 C.E. [authors believe in 4th c. date, i.e. cannot consider a pre-70 date; GH] // The highest level which the Constantinian masonry arrives at in the *Anastasis* [...] is made of [1st c. BC/AD; GH] malaky's stone blocks" (Broshi, M., Barkay, G., "Excavations in the Chapel of St. Vartan in the Holy Sepulchre", *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 35, No. 2/3, 1985, pp. 108-128/122. //Angeloni 2019, 17). Whether more primitive walls parallel to (not below) Constantine's early 1st c. AD walls belonged to a Jesus memorial built a few years earlier remains an unproven idea. [Cf. pp. 36-42 in <https://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-jerusalem-in-the-first-millennium-ad.html>] G. Heinsohn: 11-2021

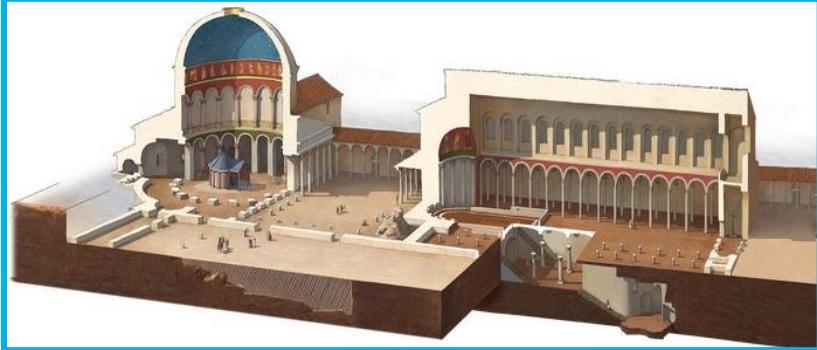
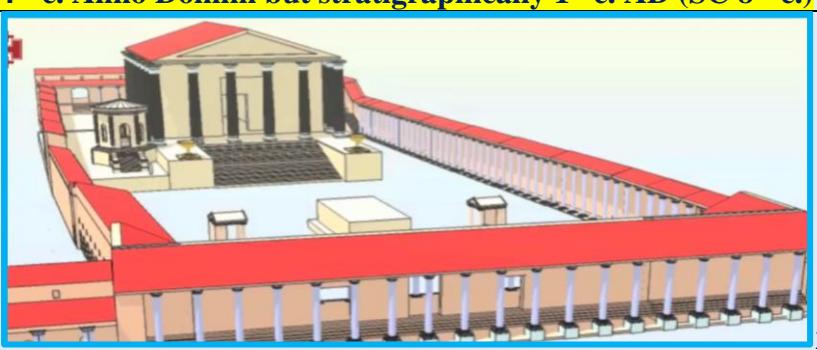
Constantine's "4th" c. HOLY CROSS COMPOUND with mausoleum rotunda and one-apse Martyrs' Basilica. It was built in a 1st c. AD stratum upon a 1st BC quarry with ashlar of 1st c. AD/BC.



Attempt to reconstruct the 1st c. BC/AD quarry site over which Constantine's HOLY CROSS COMPOUND was built in the 1st and not the 4th c. AD [<https://www.jrzetina.com/439366032>].

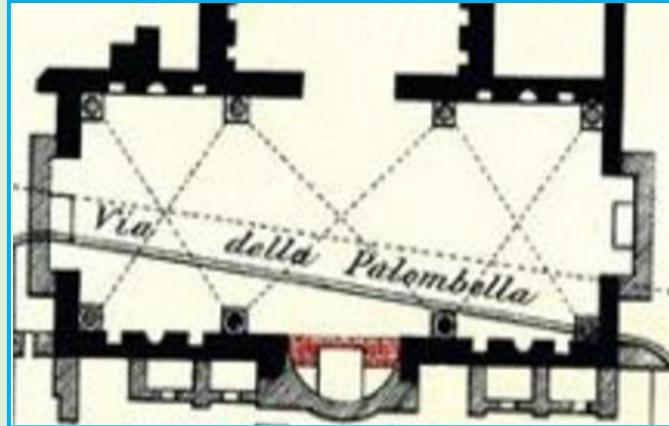


Conventional stratigraphic idea of Jerusalem's **HOLY CROSS compound** (after 12th c. "HOLY SEPULCHRE" of Crusaders)

	<p>12th c. after massive destruction and repairs.</p>	<p>Cause of massive pre-11th c. destruction is not understood.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G. Heinsohn; 11-2021</p>
	<p>4th c. Anno Domini but stratigraphically 1st c. AD (SC 8th c.)</p>	<p>General consensus: the Jesus compound was built with pre-70 AD ashlar stones that were used by Hasmonaeans (up to c40 AD). Those who believe in a preceding temple of Venus by Hadrian see it built from ashlar stones of the time until about 40 AD. Constantine supposedly had recycled Hadrian's assumed temple 100 % for his Holy Cross compound: Scholars, thus, believe that the ashlar stones were, after Herodes (1st) and Hadrian (2nd), used for the third time: Actually Constantine used ashlar stones of his own 40s AD because prior to 70 AD Herodian buildings were intact and could not be looted: "In our opinion, these smooth-faced stones originally came from buildings razed in 70 C.E. Because of the high quality of these stones, they were used during Hadrianic times only for important substructural walls such as W[all]1 and not for minor foundation walls. During Constantinian times, these smooth-faced stones were reused once again for the construction of W[all]4 and W[all]6" (Broshi, M., Barkay, G., "Excavations in the Chapel of St. Vartan in the Holy Sepulchre", <i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>, Vol. 35, No. 2/3, 1985, pp. 108-128/122).</p>
	<p>2nd c. AD</p>	<p>REMAINS OF HADRIAN'S VENUS TEMPLE WERE NOT FOUND: "PHASE I (II-IV century AD): the Hadrianic building. It is not possible to find any trace of this phase in the area studied, as in almost all the accessible parts of the Holy Sepulchre complex" (Angeloni, A., "The interpretation of the wall stratigraphy of the north transept of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem", G. Tucci, ed., <i>Jerusalem. The Holy Sepulchre Research and Investigations (2007-2011)</i>, Firenze: Altralinea, 2019, 47-67/50). [https://www.academia.edu/41206370/_A_ANGELONI_The_Interpretation_of_Wall_Stratigraphy_of_the_North_Transept_of_the_Holy_Sepulchre_in_Jerusalem_in_G_TUCCI_Edited_by_Jerusalem_The_Holy_Sepulchre_Research_and_investigations_2007_2011_Altralinea_Editioni_Firenze_2019_ISBN_978_889486978_1]</p>
	<p>1st c. BC/AD</p>	<p>The quarry was active to the late 1st c. BC. In the early 1st c. AD tombs were placed in the area, among them the so-called tomb of Joseph of Arimathea who – according to Scripture--was in charge of the burial of Jesus. Israeli archaeologists support the area as the most probable site of crucifixion.</p>

LEFT: Groundplan of Rome's Basilica of Marius Agrippa (63-12 BC; 33 BC) [<http://erenow.com/ancient/the-pantheon-from-antiquity-to-the-present/6.html>]. **RIGHT>**: http://www.romantiqua.de/antikes_roma/forum_romanum/basilica_maxentia]

G. Heinsohn; 11-2021

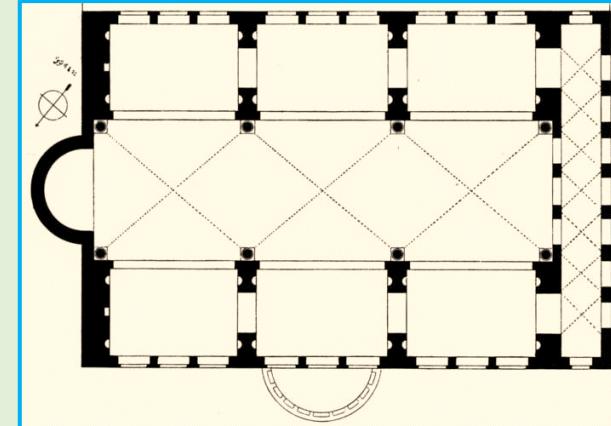


Reconstruction of Agrippa's Basilica (33 BC)

[<https://www.maquettes-historiques.net/P23m.html>]



Groundplan of Rome's Basilica of Maxentius/CONSTANTINE (270-312 AD; frequently but falsely presented as the first basilica of its type)



Reconstruction of Maxentius's Basilica (since 307 AD)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0yQU4wqK_9g]



Old St. Peter (right), begun or at least planned in the “4th century AD of Constantine, was built in the style of the 1st century AD. It was relatively modestly executed (partly with columns from second-hand trade). Moreover, it was placed outside the walls on the left bank of the Tiber, which was not very well respected. That speaks rather for the early time of Christianity than for a time some three centuries later.

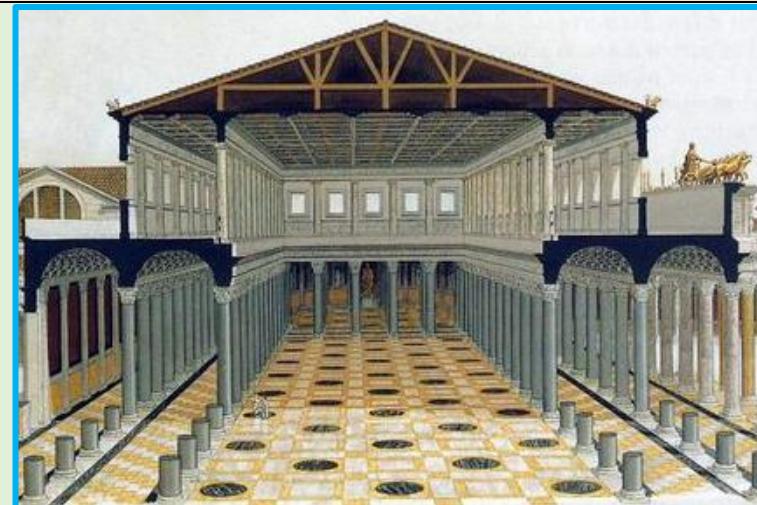
22 AD state of BASILICA AEMILIA in downtown Rome (Forum; reconstruc.). Covered with a rafter roof, its main hall measured 100 x 29.9 m. It is seen as one model for 4th c. AD OLD ST. PETER

[<http://www.rkriz.net/Presentations/SantaMaria/resources/cvrproj.html>].



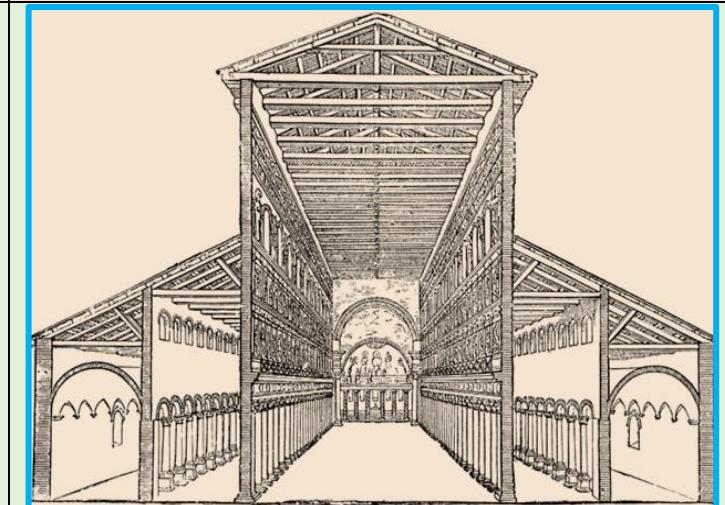
106 AD BASILICA ULPPIA in downtown Rome (Forum; reconstruction). Covered with a rafter roof, it measured 170 x 60 m (including the two apses of 25 m each). It was the most representative basilica of Imperial Rome, and is regarded as a model for 4th c. AD Old St. Peter [<https://www.pinterest.fr/pin/412290540882409716/>].

G. Heinsohn; 11-2021



360 AD BASILICA OLD ST. PETER (from later fresco). Covered with a rafter roof, it measured 110 x 65 m (including transept and apsis). Since it was the empire’s top church, it is not understood why it was less sophisticated, poorer, smaller, and even **built outside the walls**

[https://etc.usf.edu/clipart/61000/61037/61037_old_st_peter.htm].

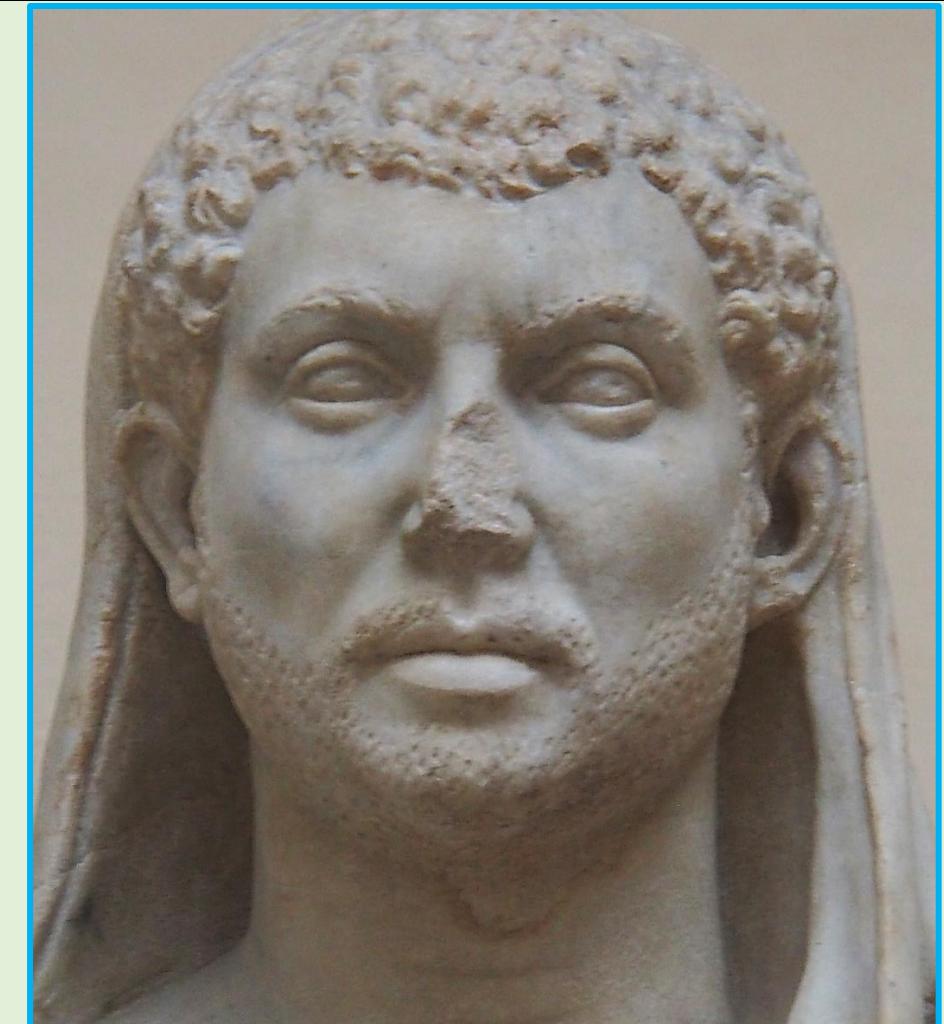


CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (306-337 AD)

Palazzo dei Conservatori Roma; Monumental marble.
[Português; [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Head_-_Monumental_bronze_statue_of_Constantine_-_Palazzo_dei_Conservatori_-_Rome_2016_\(2\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Head_-_Monumental_bronze_statue_of_Constantine_-_Palazzo_dei_Conservatori_-_Rome_2016_(2).jpg)]

**MAXENTIUS (278-312 AD)**

Museo Ostiense; life size marble. It is one the just six works (out of 114) in the museum that are not dated to Imperial Antiquity (1st-3rd c. AD) but to Late Antiquity (4th-6th c.).
[J. Sidorczak-Heinsohn; 11/2013; G. Heinsohn; 11-2021].



Did Maxentius and Constantine excavate sculptures from 300 year older Roman ruins to imitate them or did they belong to the 1st, and not to the 4th c. AD as evidenced by stratigraphy?

“The coins and medallions struck by Constantine after 312 AD [...] document the most extraordinary transformation of an emperor in the history of Roman portraiture [...] he [Constantine] has become a neo-Augustus with a neo-Trajanic hairstyle.” [D. Kleiner, *Roman sculpture*, New Haven: Yale U. P., 1992, 434.]

Maxentius (306-312AD) “found inspiration for constructing his portrait in the public squares, basilicas, villas, and bathhouses in Rome, which were filled with statues of respected emperors of the past. / The comma-shaped locks on the forehead of his sculpted and minted portraits [...] mirror the hairstyles of the Julio-Claudian emperors [31 BC-68 AD] and especially the style of Trajan. / Maxentius’ strategy could work because the images of the emperors he meant to emulate were still present in Rome and could be revived to serve new purposes in the present. // The associative bond between Maxentius’ portraits and the early imperial emperors can also possibly be read in the recarving of existing portraits of Augustus.” [S. Betjes, S. Heijnen, “The usurping Princeps’: Maxentius’ image and its Constantinian legacy”, *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology*, No. 5.3, 2018, 5-23; 12 / 13 // 14.]

Two Maxentius (306-312 AD) “portraits, one from Ostia and one from a private collection in Rome, preserve Julio-Claudian coiffures at the back and the locks in the neck. These features suggest that they were once portraits of emperor Augustus” (31 BC-14 AD). [S. Betjes, S. Heijnen, “The usurping Princeps’: Maxentius’ image and its Constantinian legacy”, *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology*, No. 5.3, 2018, 5-23 / 14].

G. Heinsohn; 11-2021

“Constantine [306-337 AD] too apparently tried to follow the paradigm of Augustus [31 BC-14 AD]. But this was also the paradigm of Maxentius [306-312 AD]. [...] Constantine had to refine Maxentius and his emperorship.” [R. Van Dam, *Remembering Constantine at the Milvian Bridge*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011, 244.]

“The coins and medallions struck by Constantine after 312 [...] document the most extraordinary transformation of an emperor in the history of Roman portraiture [...] he [Constantine] has become a neo-Augustus with a neo-Trajanic hairstyle.” [D. Kleiner, *Roman sculpture*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1992, 434.]

ENIGMATIC RETURN, AFTER 300 YEARS, OF 1st c. AD FRESCO-PAINTING IN CONSTANTINE'S 4th c. AD:

CONSTANTINE's 4th c. ceiling frescos at Trier (dated between 315 and 326 AD) surprise by their "classical forms. [...] One can only, generally, point to the early Imperial Period [of the 1st c. AD]. Already the art of painting of the 2nd century no longer produces similarly animated groups" [„klassizistischen Formen. [...] Man kann nur ganz allgemein die frühe Kaiserzeit nennen. Schon das 2. Jahrhundert kennt ähnlich bewegte Gruppen in der Malerei nicht mehr“; Mielsch, H., *Römische Wandmalerei*, Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 2001, 129).

G. Heinsohn; 11-2021

Fresco of woman's head
(Pompeii; before 79 AD)

[Museo Archeologico Nazionale
di Napoli; photo: J. Sidorczak].

Fresco of woman's head
(Pompeii; before 79 AD)

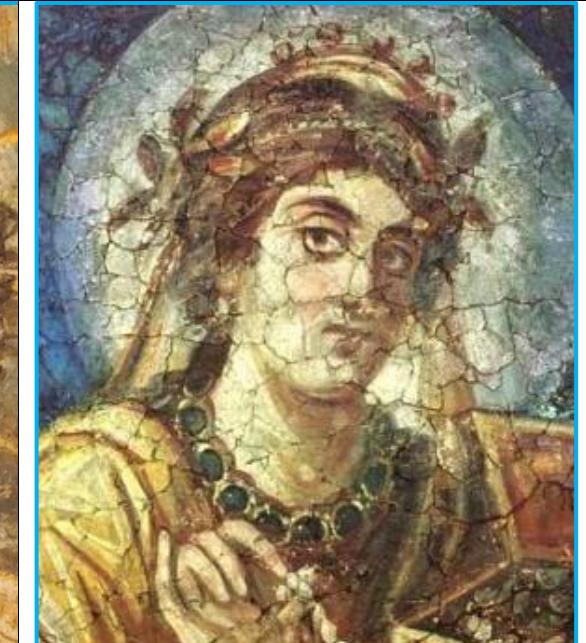
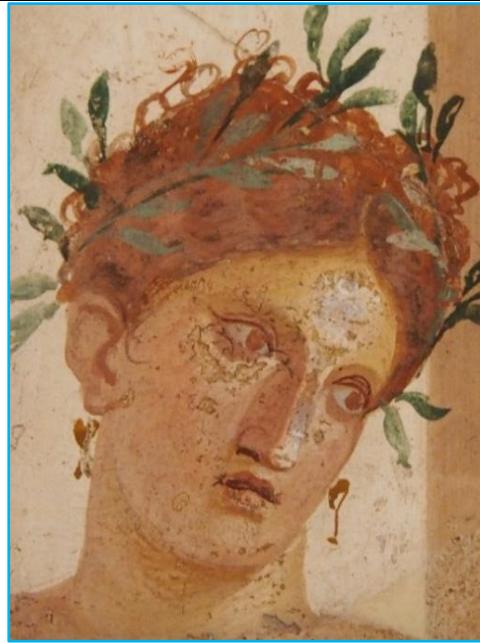
[Museo Archeologico Nazionale
di Napoli; photo: J. Sidorczak].

Fresco of woman's head
(Pompeii; before 79 AD)

[Museo Archeologico Nazionale
di Napoli; photo: J. Sidorczak].

Fresco of woman's head
(Trier of CONSTANTINE THE GREAT;
c. 320 AD in 1st c. AD style)

[reconstructed from fallen fragments
<http://www.paulinus.de/archiv/archiv/0736/service1.htm>].



CONSTANTINE's 4th c. AD “CUPIDS recall many similar groups in the painting of earlier centuries. [...] These Constantinian paintings represent the swan song of the Graeco-Roman illusionistic style in its pure form”, peaking in the **1st c. AD** [Ling, R., *Roman Painting*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991, 196].

G. Heinsohn; 11-2021

CUPID (Pompeii; before 79 AD)

[<http://www.theoi.com/Gallery/F31.2.html>].



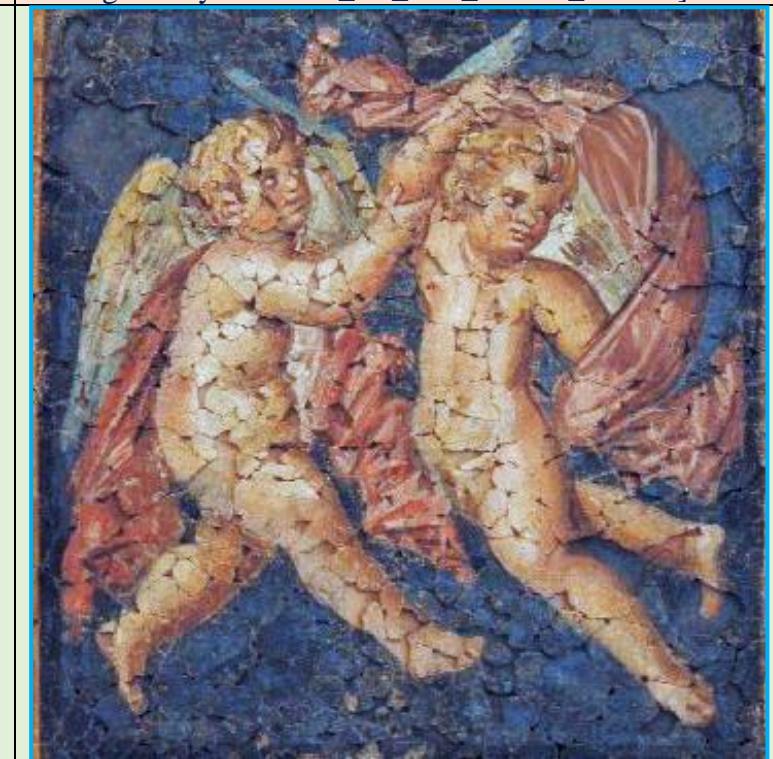
CUPID (Boscoreale; before 79 AD)

[http://mag.rochester.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/28.75_A1.jpg].



Constantinian CUPIDS (Trier; c. 320 AD)

[reconstructed from fallen fragments;
http://www.livius.org/agermany/trier/trier_bis_mus_mosaic_13.JPG].



“The PORTRAITURE OF CONSTANTINE THE GREAT [...] is unique in its combination of third-century abstraction and a neo-AUGUSTAN, neo-Trajanic classical revival [...] by having himself portrayed as youthful and serene, recalling the classicizing idealism of Augustan and Julio-Claudian portraits.” [\[http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/ropo2/hd_ropo2.htm\]](http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/ropo2/hd_ropo2.htm) Heinsohn;11/21

AUGUSTUS-Cameo; 1st c. AD [\[kornbluthphoto.com/HistoricalCameos3.html\]](http://kornbluthphoto.com/HistoricalCameos3.html)



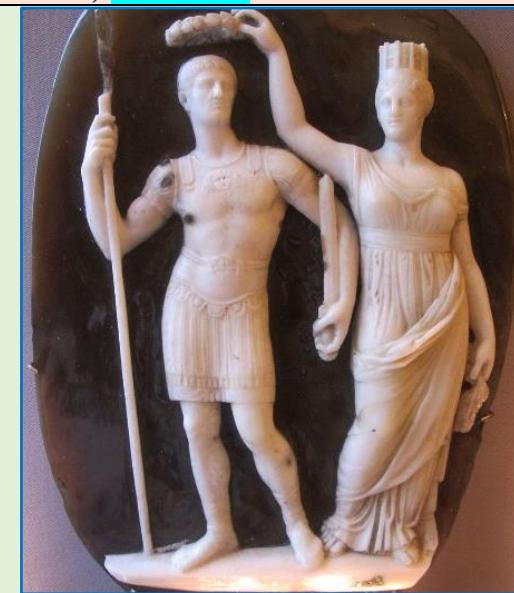
CONSTANTINE-Cameo; 4th c. AD [\[http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/date/2009/11\]](http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/date/2009/11)



AUGUSTUS; 1st c. AD [\[https://es.slideshare.net/pilarbueno10/escultura-romana-15053001\]](https://es.slideshare.net/pilarbueno10/escultura-romana-15053001)



CONSTANTINE; 4th c. AD [\[http://www.elixirofknowledge.com/search/label/Constantinople\]](http://www.elixirofknowledge.com/search/label/Constantinople)



Not only for the emperors, but also for the common guard soldiers, the early 4th century AD enigmatically repeated the helmet forms of the early 1st century AD.

Left: Diademed helmet of Period of Augustus [31 BC-14 AD; (earliest 10-20 AD)

[Andreas Praefcke [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gemma_Augustea#/media/File:Gemma_Augustea_KHM_2010_\(cropped\)_lower.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gemma_Augustea#/media/File:Gemma_Augustea_KHM_2010_(cropped)_lower.jpg)].

Right: Diademed helmets of Rome's Praetorian Guard (established 23 AD under Tiberius [14-37 AD]) from the Arch of Claudius (41-54 AD; completed 51/52 AD).

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Praetorians_Relief].

Above: Two diademed helmets of Constantine (306-337 AD)

[<http://www.constantinethegreatcoins.com/types/>; <https://pl.pinterest.com/pin/662662532644102060/>]

Below: Diademed helmets of Rome's Praetorian Guard on "Urbs Roma" coins (Trier) from 330 to 333 AD under Constantine and in 322 AD by Crispus (317-326 AD).

[http://www.ancientresource.com/images/roman/_romancoins/coins-4th-century/commemorative-coins/urbs-roma-cr2816.jpg; <https://angelcollectorblog.wordpress.com/2017/09/12/constantine-the-great-ancient-roman-coin-collecting-guide-9/>.]



G. Heinsohn; 11-2021



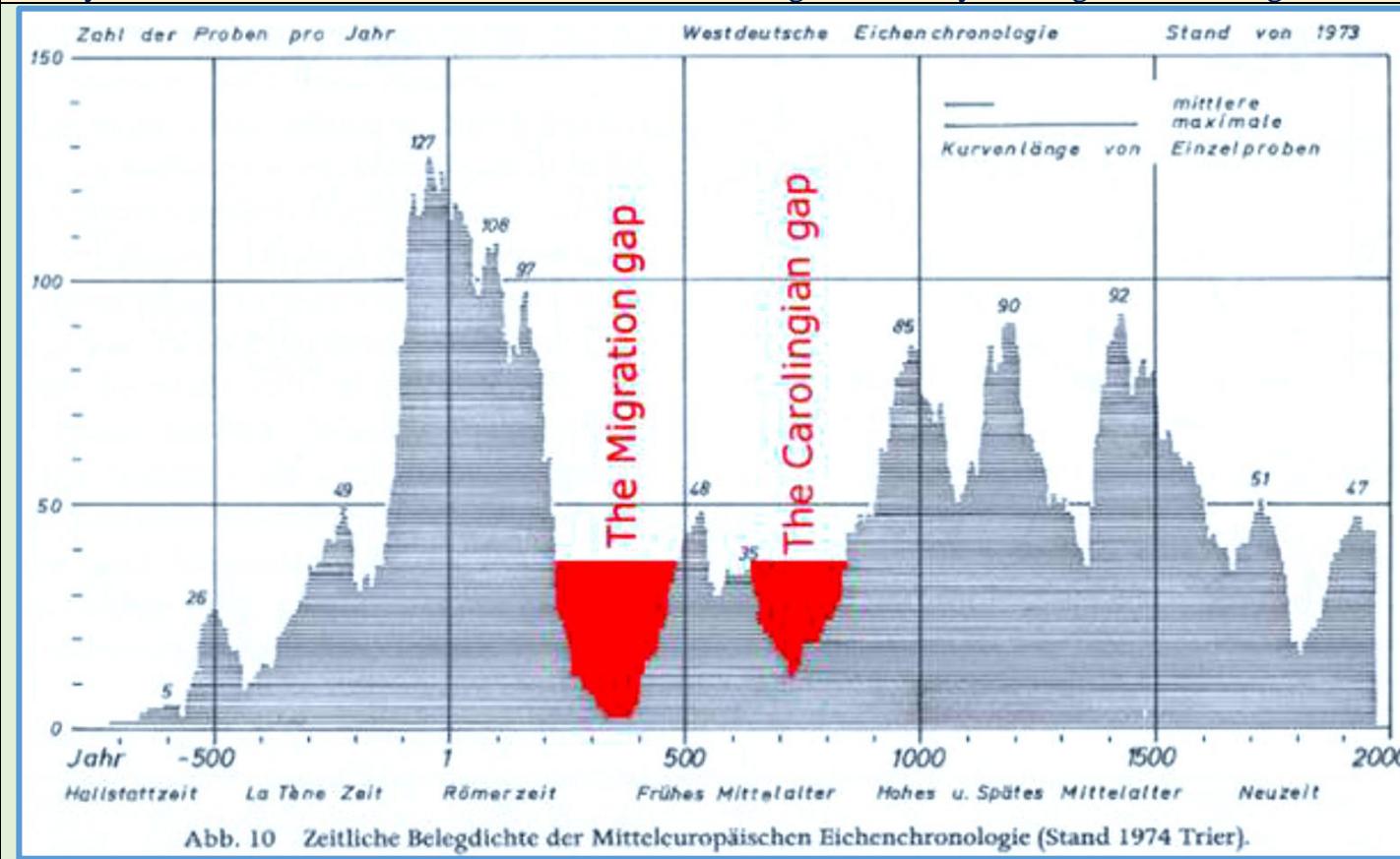
SEIANUS (20 BC/14-31 AD] under Tiberius (14-37 AD) and CAEONIUS (310s AD ff.) under Constantine (306-337 AD).

Stratigraphically, the time of Constantine (306-337 AD) partially overlapped the time of the emperors Tiberius (14-37 AD), Caligula (37-41 AD) and Claudius (51-54 AD). He started Jerusalem's Jesus mausoleum (HOLY CROSS) around 40 AD. He used stones and ashlar of this period because Herodian buildings were intact before the destruction by Titus (70 AD), so their building materials could not be looted. The evidence for this chronology works purely stratigraphically. Are there also any narrative parallels? In the Constantian period there is a high Roman politician, Caeonius, who is strikingly similar to a high politician of the Tiberius period, Seianus (hint of Jan Beaufort). Only for Seianus, however, is there hard evidence. This suggests that Ceianus was his alter ego.

	SEIANUS (20 BC – 31 AD)	CAEONIUS (early 4th century AD)
Hard evidence?	<p>Architectural blossoming of 1st c. AD Rome.</p> <p>Seianus issued his own coins (Tiberius on obverse.)</p> 	<p>No residences, latrines, aqueducts, streets, etc. built in Rome.</p> <p>Caeonius did not issue coins.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G. Heinsohn; 11-2021</p>
	<p>Small mausoleums of Seianus's time (contemporary of Tiberius [14-37 AD]) cut into the perimeter wall of the grand mausoleum of Maxentius from Caeonius's time.</p>	<p>The perimeter wall of the grand mausoleum of Caeonius's master Maxentius (306-312 AD; nemesis of Constantine the Great [306-337 AD]) is cut by small mausoleums from Seianus's time.</p>
Biographical events	<p>Seianus is <i>Praefectus of the Praetorian Guard.</i></p> <p>Seianus is PRAEFECTUS URBI.</p> <p>Seianus gets Promotion to consul that is followed by the loss of consulship.</p> <p>Seianus oversees the suppression of a rebellion in Africa.</p>	<p>Caeonius is <i>Praefectus of the Praetorian Guard.</i></p> <p>Caeonius is PRAEFECTUS URBI.</p> <p>Caeonius gets Promotion to consul that is followed by the loss of consulship.</p> <p>Caeonius oversees guides the suppression of a rebellion in Africa.</p>

JERUSALEM'S parallels between 1 to 66 AD and 284/285 to 350/351 AD	
<p>284/285 AD is the textbook date for the beginning of the Tetrarchy under Diocletian (284/85-305 AD). 350/351 AD dates the death of Constans I (337-350 AD), a son of CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (306-337 AD). In 351 AD, a Roman legate for Syria, by the name of Gallus, in the city of Antioch attacked Judaea. Already in 66 AD, a Roman legate for Syria, by the name of Gallus, in the city of Antioch attacked Judaea. There are further similarities between the two periods, but there is hard evidence only for the earlier one.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G. Heinsohn; 11-2021</p>	
79 AD (Vespasian's death and rule of Titus with Jewish bride Berenice [eventually abandoned]) created hope for 3 rd temple.	284 years later, in 363 AD , Flavius Claudius Julianus (the Apostate) offered the rebuilding of the Jewish temple in Jerusalem.
66 years from 1 to 66 AD	66 years from 285 to 351 AD
Legio X Fretensis was active in the Jewish wars of 66 - 136 AD .	Legio X Fretensis was active in fighting Jews 350s-420s AD
GALLUS (legate for Syria 63/65-67 AD) marched from Antioch/Syria to attack Judaea but failed to take Jerusalem.	Constantius GALLUS (legate for Syria 351-354 AD) marched from Antioch/Syria to attack Judaea but failed to take Jerusalem.
St. Paul (10-60 AD) had trouble in Antioch under Nero (54-68 AD).	Paulinus of Antioch had trouble in Antioch under Constantius II (337-361 AD).
No Jesus mausoleum built after his death in Jerusalem. [Speculation:a structure somewhat earlier than CONSTANTINE'S building with pre-70 AD stones may have been a first memorial.]	Jesus mausoleum built some 300 years after his death in Jerusalem und CONSTANTINE THE GREAT and his sons. The ashlar dated from before 70 AD .
Sejanus (20 BC/14-31 AD] was scheming under Tiberius (14-37 AD).	Caeonius (310s AD ff.) was scheming under Constantine (306-337 AD).
No major Roman villa was built in late Hellenistic/early Imperial style for Roman authorities in Jerusalem.	A major Roman villa ("Mansion") was built in 280s AD in Late Hellenistic/early Imperial style of three centuries before directly on 1st c. BC Hasmonaean town house.
Northern wall ("Third Wall") around Jerusalme was not completed by 66 AD .	Wall around the northwestern quarter of Jerusalem was not completed by 351 AD .

Already Ernst **HOLLSTEIN** (1918-1988), the towering pioneer of **DENDROCHRONOLOGY**, had not been able to find any urban building layers with roof beams etc. in strata directly above strata of Imperial Antiquity (ending in the 3rd c. AD). But, like all his successors to this day, he did not ask why the urban strata were missing. His rock-solid belief in AD chronology, which he had already learned as a schoolboy, simply made him insist on such timbers. Sometime and somewhere they would be found.* That is why he did not fill the 4th century with timbers coming from higher urban strata. He fitted it with timbers tied to **Constantine the Great** and simply slapped his **counter-stratigraphic AD date (306-337 AD)** on them (see final two pages). Thus he gained a tree ring dating anchor that was not dated via tree rings but taken from the textbook. Dendrochronologists have never recovered from this prime mistake of circular thinking they apply to the 1st millennium AD. The urban layers for about 700 years, missing today as in Hollstein's time, are frequently patched with well casings, etc. However, their true growth period is hardly ascertainable, because barks to determine final rings are usually missing. This blurring seduces experts to gloss over insufficient matches.



E. Hollstein, *Mitteleuropäische Eichenchronologie*, Mainz: von Zabern, 1980, fig. 10 (red markings by L.-A. Larsson and P. Ossowski Larsson). [see in detail <https://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-anno-domini-and-the-distortion-of-scientific-dating.html>].

G. Heinsohn; 11-2021

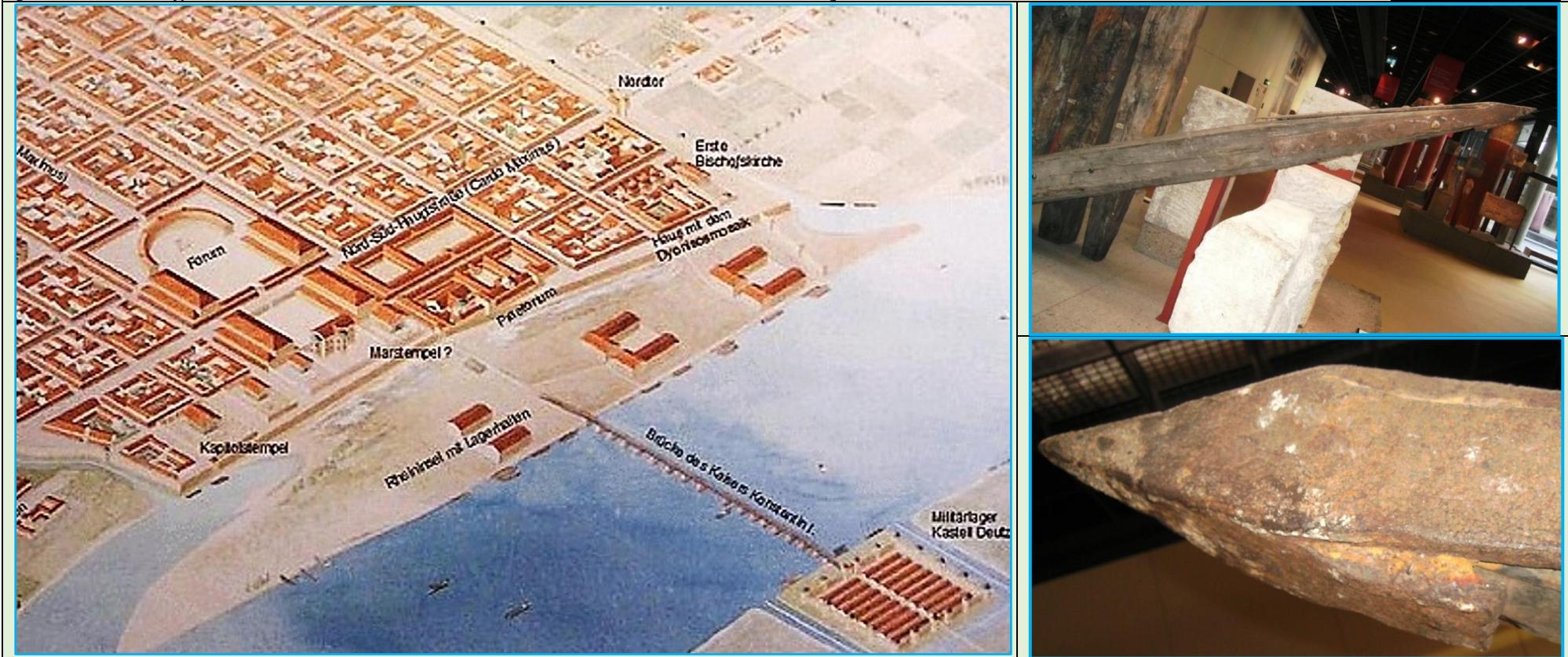
* Some researchers believe that, from Portugal to Italy, there were no forests for many centuries and therefore people only built only with undateable stones. But also the buildings supposedly built without wood are missing even in Rome. So today it is believed that the forests disappeared at the same time as the construction with cement. This incredible assumption results exclusively from the belief in the Anno Domini chronology. It is made redundant by the stratigraphic analysis that brings Constantine to the 8th century SC (Stratigraphically Corrected from 1st century AD).

LEFT: Roman bridge at Cologne across the Rhine with Roman Castrum *Divitia* (Köln-Deutz). Bridge and Castrum are dated to the early 4th c. AD of Constantine the Great (306-337 AD) though in technology and outline they resemble bridges and castra of the 1st c. AD [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kastell_Deutz#/media/Datei:Roman_Cologne,_reconstruction.JPG].

RIGHT: Posts of the Roman Rhine bridge at Cologne, dated via Constantine the Great (306-337 AD) and refined by Ernst Hollstein to 336 AD. However, the posts lack the outer tree trunk parts needed for a reliable dating

[Photos in Cologne's *Rheinisch-Germanisches Museum*: Andreas von Wissmann].

G. Heinsohn; 11-2021



Dendro-chronologists suffer from a “Roman gap” to this very day because during the “Migration Period between 300 C.E. and 600 C.E. [...] the number of wood samples dwindle to nearly nothing” (Curry, A., “Fall of Rome Recorded in Trees,” *Science AAAS: Daily News*, January 13, <http://news.sciencemag.org/paleontology/2011/01/fall-rome-recorded-trees?ref=hp>). Ernst **Hollstein**, therefore, chose the Rhine Bridge at Cologne, whose approximate construction date was considered absolutely certain via the textbook date for

one of its builders, Constantine the Great (306-337 AD). Marius Agrippa (63-12 BC) had founded Cologne in 39 BC as *Oppidum Ubiorum*.

Constantine wanted to put troops of Legio XXII Primigenia across the Rhine against Germanic Chauci. With **336 AD** Hollstein provided an exact date for a bridge post. However, all the posts lack the outer soft and bark parts of the original tree. This “forest edge” [Waldkante], i.e. the last annual ring with transition to the bark, however, must be present so that the felling year can be determined exactly” (<http://www.mrziglod-leiss.de/dendrochronologie.htm>).

Already about 300 years earlier, the Legio XXII Primigenia had been brought across the Rhine against Germanic Chauci. From **39 AD** at the latest, the deployment of Legio XXII Primigenia by Caligula (37-41 AD) is documented. At the same time as the bridge, Legio XXII Primigenia erected, across the river, in Constantine’s time -- and not, as expected, already under Tiberius (14-37 AD) and Caligula -- the castrum Divitia (Köln-Deutz; 142.4 x 142.5 m for 900 men). It is mysteriously built entirely in the 300 year earlier **style of the 1st century AD** (street layouts, building ground plans, gates, towers, decors, etc.). For the years from **40 BC to about 300 AD there are no settlement layers** at all on the ideally located building site directly opposite Cologne.

Researchers do not understand this **hiatus of more than three centuries** because they have found in Divitia brick stamps from Legio VIII Augusta onwards, founded in 59 BC by Julius Caesar. A brick of Legio XXI Rapax belongs to the early 1st century AD. In their perplexity the researchers want to neutralize the bricks as recycled material (“Altmaterial”). But this does not solve their chronological problem in any way. The next brick stamps belong to the “cohors I Flavia Damascenorum milliaria equitata Sagittaria [...] from about 90 to the 3rd century.” Then there are pieces from the “2nd half of the 2nd to the beginning of the 3rd century AD.” There is also material from the “period of the emperors Septimius Severus to Elagabal (193-222).” None of them can be assigned to a **4th century AD** of Constantine. Therefore, tentatively, seven stamps of the Adiutrix group are assigned to him. If they belong to Legio I Adiutrix, then we are talking about a force established in **68 AD**. There remain 28 specimens of a brickyard stamped CAPIO, CAPIENACI, etc., but nothing else is known about it (quotations in this paragraph from Hanel, N., Verstegen, U., “Gestempelte Ziegel aus dem spätantiken Militärlager Köln-Deutz (Divitia),” *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta*, vol. 39, 2005, 187 – 191).

As in Rome (page 4 above), Roman civilization in Cologne ends in the 230s AD after the Severans. Divitia is built in the early 1st century and then maintained until the 230s AD. Thus Constantine stratigraphically belongs to the early 1st, not the early 4th century AD. We have another example (as on pp. 16-17 above) of the twofold use of a narrative for which there is hard evidence only once. This renders all dating between the 230s and ca. 600 AD wrong. Imperial Antiquity and Early Middle Ages lie at the same stratigraphic depth.