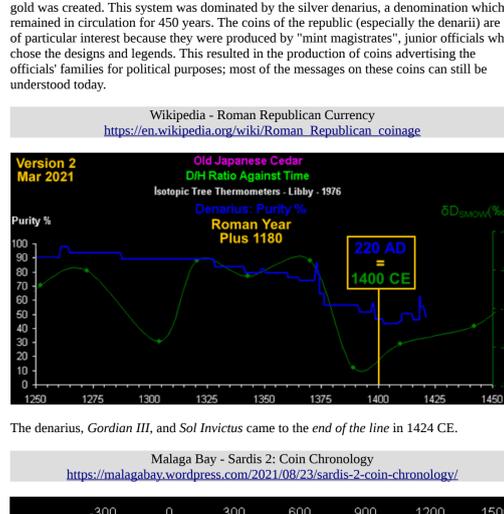


23rd June 2023

The 455 year **denarius** chronology officially underpins the **Roman Debasement** narrative and the **Early Roman Rulers** adjustment of 1180 years is applied to the **denarius** chronology it's official date of introduction in 211 BC moves forward to 969 CE "or a few years earlier".



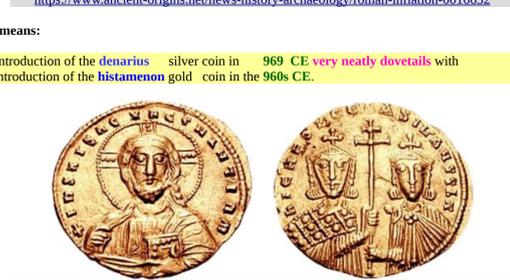
The **denarius** was the standard **Roman** silver coin from its introduction in the Second Punic War c. 211 BC to the reign of Gordian III (AD 238 - AD 244) ...

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

The **denarius**, which became the main silver coin of Rome for over four centuries, was introduced in 211 BC or a few years earlier, and produced in enormous quantity from the silver captured in the sack of Syracuse.

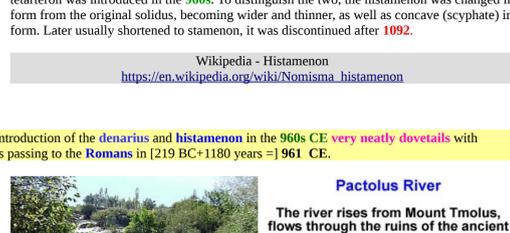
During the Second Punic war a flexible system of coins in bronze, silver and (occasionally) gold was created. This system was dominated by the silver denarius, a denomination which remained in circulation for 450 years. The coins of the republic (especially the denarii) are of particular interest because they were produced by "mint magistrates", junior officials who chose the designs and legends. This resulted in the production of coins advertising the officials' families for political purposes; most of the messages on these coins can still be understood today.

Wikipedia - Roman Republican Currency
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Republican_coinage



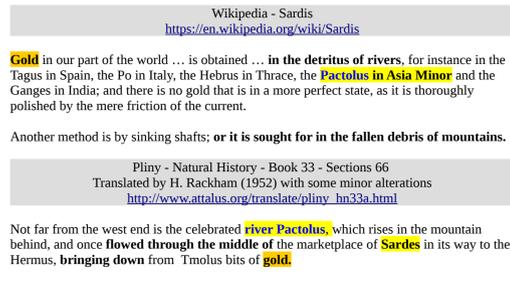
The denarius, Gordian III, and Sol Invictus came to the end of the line in 1424 CE.

Malaga Bay - Sardis 2: Coin Chronology
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/08/23/sardis-2-coin-chronology/>



Dates of the **Early Roman Rulers** (ending with Gordian III) are incremented by 1,180 years. Dates of the **Late Roman Rulers** are incremented by 394 years.

Malaga Bay - Sardis 12: Roman Reversal
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/10/25/sardis-12-roman-reversal/>



Roman Republic Experienced Deep Financial Crisis in 90 BC, Study Shows
<https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/roman-inflation-0016632>

This means:

The introduction of the **denarius** silver coin in **969 CE** very neatly dovetails with the introduction of the **histamenon** gold coin in the 960s CE.



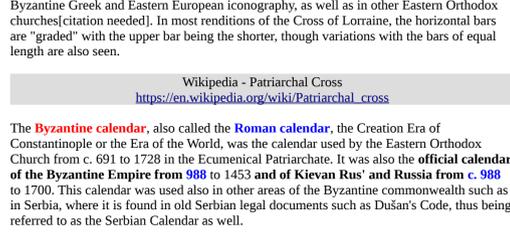
Nicephorus II - AV Histamenon Nomisma - AD 963-969
 +IHS XCS REX REX MATIUM, bust of nimbatos Christ facing, hand raised and holding book of gospels in left, three dots in each limb of the cross / nIHFOP CE BASIL AUGG IR, facing busts of Nicephorus with short beard, wearing loros, on left, and Basil II, beardless, wearing chlamys on right, holding long patriarchal cross between them.
 WildWinds.com SB 177 - DO 1 - Sear 1776

Histamenon was the name given to the gold **Byzantine solidus** when the slightly lighter tetrarteron was introduced in the 960s. To distinguish the two, the histamenon was changed in form from the original solidus, becoming wider and thinner, as well as concave (scyphate) in form. Later usually shortened to stamenon, it was discontinued after 1092.

Wikipedia - Histamenon
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nomisma_histamenon

And

The introduction of the **denarius** and **histamenon** in the 960s CE very neatly dovetails with Sardis passing to the **Romans** in [219 BC+1180 years =] 961 CE.



Pactolus River
 The river rises from Mount Tmolus, flows through the ruins of the ancient city of Sardis, and empties into the Gediz River, the ancient Hermus.
 The Pactolus once contained electrum which is the naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver.
 Source: Wikipedia
 Wikimedia - Spiridon Ion Cepleanu

In 219 BC, Sardis passed to the **Romans**, under whom it continued its prosperity and political importance as part of the province of Asia.

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

Gold in our part of the world ... is obtained ... in the detritus of rivers, for instance in the Tagus in Spain, the Po in Italy, the Hebrus in Thrace, the **Pactolus** in Asia Minor and the Ganges in India; and there is no gold that is in a more perfect state, as it is thoroughly polished by the mere friction of the current.

Another method is by sinking shafts; or it is sought for in the fallen debris of mountains.

Pliny - Natural History - Book 33 - Sections 66
 Translated by H. Rackham (1952) with some minor alterations
http://www.attalus.org/translate/pliny_bn33a.html

Not far from the west end is the celebrated **river Pactolus**, which rises in the mountain behind, and once flowed through the middle of the marketplace of **Sardis** in its way to the Hermus, bringing down from Tmolus bits of **gold**.

Travels in Asia Minor 1764-1765 - Richard Chandler
 Edited by Edith Clay - 1971
<https://archive.org/details/ChandlerTRAVELInAsiaMinor/page/n131/mode/1up>



The gold and silver Croeseids minted by King Croesus of Lydia
 The first bimetallic monetary system - circa 550 BC
 CNG Coins - Classical Numismatic Group - www.cngcoins.com

In the seventh century BC, **Sardis** became the **capital city of Lydia**. From there, kings such as Croesus ruled an empire that reached as far as the Halys River in the east.

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

Whether the **histamenon** displays Christian or precursor iconography is a matter of belief or debate.



Apollo
 from a Romanosaic in El-Jem, Tunisia
 Wikimedia - Maciej Szczepaniak

Apollo or **Apollon** is one of the Olympian deities in classical Greek and **Roman religion** and Greek and **Roman mythology**. The national divinity of the Greeks, Apollo has been recognized as a god of archery, music and dance, truth and prophecy, healing and diseases, the Sun and light, poetry, and more. ... In Hellenistic times, especially during the 5th century BCE, as Apollo Helios he became identified among Greeks with Helios, the personification of the Sun. In Latin texts, however, there was no conflation of Apollo with Sol among the classical Latin poets until 1st century CE. Apollo and Helios/Sol remained separate beings in literary and mythological texts until the 5th century CE.

Another haloed **Apollo** in mosaic, from Hadrumetum, is in the museum at Sousse. The conventions of this representation, head tilted, lips slightly parted, large-eyed ... the earliest depictions of Christ would also be haloed and bearded.

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

The **Patriarchal cross** is a variant of the Christian cross, the religious symbol of Christianity, and is also known as the **Cross of Lorraine**. Similar to the familiar Latin cross, the patriarchal cross possesses a smaller crossbar placed above the main one so that both crossbars are near the top. Sometimes the patriarchal cross has a shorter, steepest crosspiece near its foot (Russian Orthodox cross). This slanted, lower crosspiece often appears in Byzantine Greek and Eastern European iconography, as well as in other Eastern Orthodox churches[citation needed]. In most renditions of the Cross of Lorraine, the horizontal bars are "graded" with the upper bar being the shorter, though variations with the bars of equal length are also seen.

Wikipedia - Patriarchal Cross
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchal_cross

The **Byzantine calendar**, also called the **Roman calendar**, the Creation Era of Christianity and the Era of the world, was the calendar used by the Eastern Orthodox Church from c. 691 to 1728 in the Ecumenical Patriarchate. It was also the **official calendar of the Byzantine Empire from 988 to 1453** and of **Kievan Rus' and Russia from c. 988 to 1700**. This calendar was used also in other areas of the Byzantine commonwealth such as in Serbia, where it is found in old Serbian legal documents such as Dušan's Code, thus being referred to as the Serbian Calendar as well.

Wikipedia - Byzantine Calendar
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_calendar

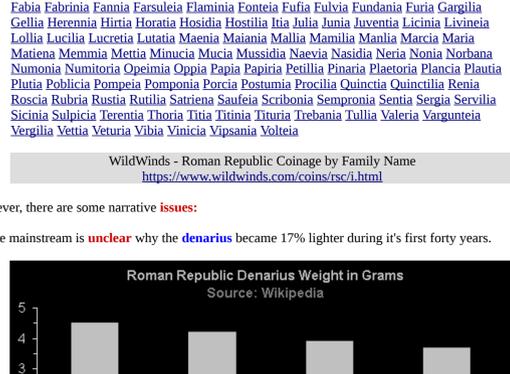
Either way:

a) The "Roman" appellation applied to the **histamenon** refers to **Byzantine Romans** in Asia Minor.

Rum (endonym), a term meaning "**Romans**" geographically used by Muslims to refer to the Eastern Roman Empire ("**Byzantines**") and historically Asia Minor, the heartland of the Empire, in the Middle Ages as well as being used by the present day Middle-Eastern Christians of the Antiochian Patriarchate and Jerusalem Patriarchate to refer to themselves as **Rûm Orthodox**, especially by the **Arab Orthodox Christians**.

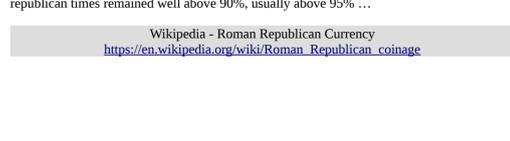
- **Ar-Rum**, translated as "**the Romans**" or "the Byzantines," the 30th sura of the Qur'an
- **Rumelia**, the "**land of the Romans**", the Balkan provinces of the Ottoman Empire
- **Sultanate of Rûm**, a Seljuk sultanate, established on conquered **Byzantine territory of Asia Minor** from 1077 to 1307

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



The Growth of Roman Power in Asia Minor
 Historical Atlas - William Robert Shepherd - 1956
<https://archive.org/details/historicalatlas0shep/page/n48/mode/1up>

b) The "Roman" appellation that's also applied to the **complete collapse** of the **didrachm** during the Second Punic War [218-201 BC plus 1180 years = 962-979 CE] also refers to **Rome** in Italy.



The **Second Punic War** (218 to 201 BC) was the second of three wars fought between **Carthage** and **Rome**, the two main powers of the western Mediterranean in the 3rd century BC. For 17 years the two states struggled for supremacy, primarily in Italy and Africa, but also on the islands of Sicily and Sardinia and, towards the end of the war, in North Africa. After immense materiel and human losses on both sides the Carthaginians were defeated. Macedonia, Syracuse and several Numidian kingdoms were drawn into the fighting, and Iberian and Gallic forces fought on both sides. There were three main military theatres during the war: Italy, where Hannibal defeated the Roman legions repeatedly, with occasional subsidiary campaigns in Sicily, Sardinia and Greece; Iberia, where Hasdrubal, a younger brother of Hannibal, defended the Carthaginian colonial cities with mixed success before moving into Italy; and Africa, where Rome finally won the war.

Wikipedia - Second Punic War
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Punic_War

When Hannibal invaded Italy in 218 he not only succeeded in inflicting in the course of three years a sequence of devastating defeats on the Romans, but also changed the pattern of coinage in Italy out of all recognition and for ever. The immediate consequence of the Roman loss of control over large areas of Italy was a progressive disengagement of the production of coinage; only with the end of the war was production concentrated once again at the mint of Rome.

In addition, it was the strain of the war which led to the **rapid reduction in the weight of the Roman bronze unit** and the **debasement of the Roman silver didrachm**.

The **complete collapse of the Roman monetary system** was followed by the creation ex novo of the denarius system, which lasted with minor modifications until the third century AD. Meanwhile, a wide variety of mints struck both on behalf of **Rome** and on behalf of **Hannibal**; many had never struck before and few struck again after the war was over. The chaotic conditions in which many of the mints striking during the Second Punic War operated emerges very clearly from the prevalence of the practice of overstriking, instead of preparing blanks from scratch; this is as true of Roman coinage as it is of Italian.

Coinage and Money Under the Roman Republic - Michael H Crawford - 1985
https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_R4_G_8q6WQC/page/n81/mode/1up

Anonymous - AR Didrachm - Roman Republic - Circa 275-270 BC
 ROMANO, laureate head of Apollo left / horse galloping right; star of sixteen rays above
 WildWinds - Crawford 151/b

Wikipedia - Roman Republic Coinage
<https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/rsc/Pre-denarius/>

The **Ancient Drachma** was an ancient currency unit issued by many Greek city states during a period of ten centuries, from the Archaic period throughout the Classical period, the Hellenistic period up to the Roman period under Greek Imperial Coinage. ... The drachma was **unique to each city state** that minted them, and were sometimes circulated all over the Mediterranean. ... The **Arabic** unit of currency known as **dirham**, known from pre-Islamic times and afterwards, **inherited its name from the drachma or didrachm**; the dirham is still the name of the official currencies of Morocco and the United Arab Emirates.

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

Anonymous - AR Didrachm - Rome - 225-212 BC
 Janiform head of Dioscuri / Jupiter holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt in chariot driven right by Victory, ROMA incuse on tablet below.
 WildWinds.com - Crawford 28/3.

The **quadrigatus** was a medium-sized silver coin produced by the Roman Republic during the 3rd century BC. The obverse featured a young janiform bust and the reverse featured Victory driving a quadriga (four-horse chariot), giving the coin its Roman name, with the inscription "ROMA" below. The coin weighed about 6.8 grams (6 scruples), consistent with the weight of a **south Italian Greek didrachm**. It was minted for a number of years, until shortly before the introduction of the denarius (a few years before 211 BC).

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

In ancient **Roman religion** and myth, **Janus** is the god of beginnings, gates, transitions, time, duality, doorways, passages, frames, and endings. He is usually depicted as having **two faces**. The month of January is named for Janus (Ianuarius). ... Janus presided over the beginning and ending of conflict, and hence war and peace.

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

c) The mainstream [very volubly] asserts the "Roman" appellation applied to the **denarius** system introduced in [211 BC + 1180 years =] 969 CE "or a few years earlier" refers to **Rome** in Italy.

M Furius L F Philus - Denarius - 119 BC
 Laureate head of Janus; M-FOVRI-L F around / ROMA standing left erecting trophy, gallic arms around, ROMA to right, PHL in ex
 WildWinds - Crawford 281/4, Syd 529, BMCRR (Italy) 555

WildWinds - Roman Republic Coinage of the family Furia
<https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/rsc/furia/>

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The **denarius**, which became the **main silver coin of Rome** for over four centuries, was introduced in 211 BC or a few years earlier, and produced in enormous quantity from the silver captured in the sack of Syracuse.

Wikipedia - Roman Republican Currency
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Republican_coinage

The **denarius** was the standard **Roman** silver coin from its introduction in the Second Punic War c. 211 BC to the reign of Gordian III (AD 238 - AD 244) ...

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

Aburia Accoleia Acilia Aelia Aemilia Afrania Annia Anonymus Antestia Antia Antonia Appuleia Aquilia Arria Atia Atilla Aufidia Aurelia Autronia Axia Baebia Caecilia Caesia Calpurnia Calpurnia Carisia Cassia Cestia Cipia Claudia Clodia Clovia Coecia Coelia Considia Conopia Cordia Cornelia Cornificia Cosconia Cossutia Crepereia Crepusia Critonia Cupuientia Curvata Curia Decia Decumia Didia Domitia Egnatia Egnatuleia Eppia Fabia Fabrinia Fannia Farsuleia Flaminia Fonteia Fufia Fulvia Fundania Furius Gargilia Gellia Herennia Hirria Horatia Hosidilla Iulia Julia Junia Juventina Licinia Livinia Lollia Lucilia Lucretia Lutatia Maenia Mania Mallia Mamilia Manlia Marcia Marcia Maria Matiena Memmia Metia Minucia Mucia Mussidia Naevia Nasidia Neria Nonia Norbania Numonia Numitoria Opeimia Oppia Papia Papiria Petillia Pinaricia Plautia Plautia Plautia Publicia Pompeia Pomponia Porcia Postumia Proclia Quinctia Quinctilia Renia Roscia Rubria Rustia Rutillia Satriena Saufeia Scribonia Sempronina Sentia Sergia Servilia Scincia Sulpicia Terentia Thoria Titia Titina Tituba Trebania Tullia Valeria Vargunteia Vergilia Vettia Veturia Vibia Vinicia Vipasania Volteia

WildWinds - Roman Republic Coinage by Family Name
<https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/rsc/family/>

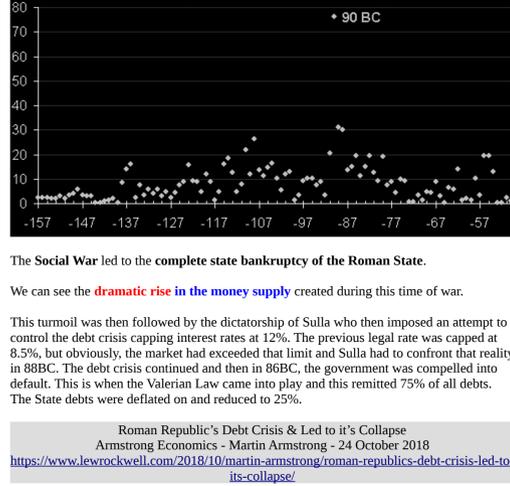
However, there are some narrative **issues**:

1) The mainstream is **unclear** why the **denarius** became 17% lighter during it's first forty years.

... the **denarius** slowly lost weight. The reason for this is **unclear** ... after the **Treaty of Apamea** (188 BC) ... it remained relatively stable thereafter. ... The silver content during republican times remained well above 90%, usually above 95% ...

Wikipedia - Roman Republican Currency
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Republican_coinage

2) The modern mainstream is **missing in action** when it comes to **explaining away** the massive minting of **76 million denari** in **90 BC** by the **Roman Republic**.



The **Social War** led to the **complete state bankruptcy** of the **Roman State**.

We can see the **dramatic rise** in the **money supply** created during this time of war.

This turmoil was then followed by the dictatorship of Sulla who then imposed an attempt to control the debt crisis capping interest rates at 12%. The previous legal rate was capped at 8.5%, but obviously, the market had exceeded that limit and Sulla had to confront that reality in 88BC. The debt crisis continued and then in 86BC, the government was compelled into default. This is when the Valerian Law came into play and the permitted 75% of all debts. The State debts were deflated on and reduced to 25%.

Roman Republic's Debt Crisis & Led to it's Collapse
Armstrong Economics - Martin Armstrong - 24 October 2018
<https://www.lewrockwell.com/2018/10/martin-armstrong/roman-republics-debt-crisis-led-to-its-collapse/>

With the outbreak of the **Social War [91-87 BC]**, Rome was forced to raise more legions than at any time since the Hannibalic War. Initially, their cost seemed to have been met without undue difficulty, although **Rome had produced relatively little silver coinage in the 90s** and may for a time have been short of metal: **more coinage was produced in 90 than in any other year in the history of the Republic**. But in 89-87, the silver content of the denarius was reduced to about 94.5 per cent.

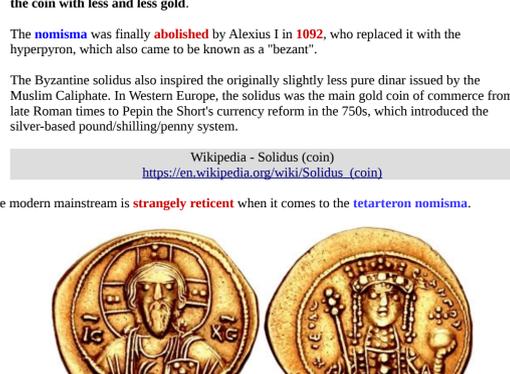
Coinage and Money Under the Roman Republic - Michael H Crawford - 1985
https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_84_G_8q6WQc/page/n210/mode/lup

The **Social War** ... was fought largely from **91 to 87 BC** between the **Roman Republic** and several of its autonomous allies in Italy. ... **Views differ as to the causes of the war** ...

Edward Bispham, in a *Companion to Roman Italy* [2016], notes that **the republic "never minted more silver denarii than during the conflict"**, indicating the financial strain imposed on the Roman state in supplying and paying for an unprecedented number of troops.

Wikipedia - Social War (91–87 BC)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_War_\(91%E2%80%9387_BC\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_War_(91%E2%80%9387_BC))

3) The modern mainstream **miserably fails** to explain away the **Monetary Crisis of 1092 CE**.



During the **Byzantine Empire**, confidence in the government began to collapse especially during the **monetary crisis of 1092**. As **people hoarded their gold**, the government was forced to **debase the coinage** even more.

Does Supply v Demand Really Work All the Time? - Martin Armstrong - 2 Jan 2023
<https://www.armstrongeconomics.com/markets-by-sector/precious-metals/does-supply-v-demand-really-work-all-the-time/>

Histamenon was the name given to the **gold Byzantine solidus** when the slightly lighter tetrarteron was introduced in the **960s**.

... Later usually shortened to **stamenon**, it was **discontinued after 1092**.

Wikipedia - Histamenon
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nomisma_histamenon

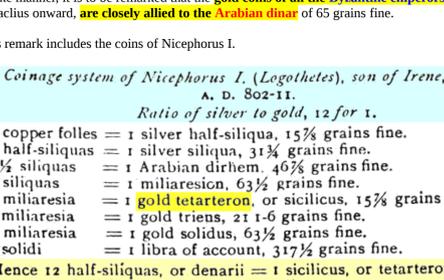
The **solidus** or **nomisma** was a highly pure **gold coin** issued in the Late Roman Empire and Byzantine Empire. ... In the Byzantine Empire, the solidus, or nomisma, remained a highly pure gold coin until the 11th century, when several **Byzantine emperors began to strike the coin with less and less gold**.

The **nomisma** was finally **abolished** by **Alexius I in 1092**, who replaced it with the hyperpyron, which also came to be known as a "bezant".

The Byzantine solidus also inspired the originally slightly less pure dinar issued by the Muslim Caliphate. In Western Europe, the solidus was the main gold coin of commerce from late Roman times to Pepin the Short's currency reform in the 750s, which introduced the silver-based pound/shilling/penny system.

Wikipedia - Solidus (coin)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solidus_\(coin\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solidus_(coin))

4) The modern mainstream is **strangely reticent** when it comes to the **tetrarteron nomisma**.



Theodora 1055-56 AV Tetrarteron Nomisma 19mm 4.00g Constantine mint Facing bust of Theodora wearing crown with pendilia, saccos, and torcs, and holding jeweled scepter and globus cruciger - DOC 2; Folio II 2; SB 1838 Classical Numismatic Group - CNG 106 Lot: 893 Estimate \$2000 Sold \$3000

In the reign of Nicephorus II (963-9) the **solidus** was divided into **two distinct forms**.

One, known as the **histamenon nomisma**, preserved the ancient standards, although it became broader and thinner in shape and from the 1040s was distinctly concave. The other, the **tetrarteron nomisma**, was lighter in weight but remained smaller and thicker, preserving the appearance of the original coin.

From the 1030s both series were subject to debasement ... The fineness fell in stages from 24 to 8 carats by the reign of Nicephorus III (1078-81).

A major reform was needed and in **1092** Alexius I Komnenus created a **new monetary system based on the gold hyperpyron**, a coin of the same weight as the old nomisma but 20½ carats fine.

Byzantine Coinage - Barrie Cook and Jonathan Williams
Treasures of Byzantine Art and Culture - Editor: David Buckton - 1994
Published for the Trustees of the British Museum by British Museum Press
<https://archive.org/details/1994-buckton-byzantium-treasures-of-byzantine-art-and-culture-compressed/page/12/mode/lup>

The **tetrarteron** was a Byzantine term applied to two different coins, one **gold circulating from the 960s to 1092 in parallel to the histamenon**, and one **copper used from 1092** to the second half of the 13th century.

In 1092, Alexios I Komnenos (r. 1081–1118) reformed the imperial coinage, introducing the hyperpyron gold coin instead of the debased histamina and tetrartera. Alexios also instituted a **new copper coinage** (although many of the first examples were struck of lead) to replace the old follis.

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

In 1860 the chairman of the Select Committee on the British Museum, questioning Antonio (later Sir Anthony) Panizzi, the museum's Principal Librarian, prompted:

"You have also, I imagine, Byzantine, Oriental, Mexican and Peruvian antiquities stowed away in the basement?"

"Yes", replied Panizzi, "a few of them; and, I may well add, that I do not think it any great loss that they are not better placed than they are."

Introduction
Treasures of Byzantine Art and Culture - Editor: David Buckton - 1994
Published for the Trustees of the British Museum by British Museum Press
<https://archive.org/details/1994-buckton-byzantium-treasures-of-byzantine-art-and-culture-compressed/page/10/mode/lup>

Sir Antonio Genesio Maria Panizzi (1797-1879), better known as **Anthony Panizzi**, was a naturalised British citizen of Italian birth, and an **Italian patriot**. He was a librarian, becoming the **Principal Librarian** (i.e. head) of the **British Museum from 1856 to 1866**.

Wikipedia - Anthony Panizzi
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Anthony_Panizzi

I wonder why?

In like manner, it is to be remarked that the **gold coins of all the Byzantine emperors**, from Heraclius onward, **are closely allied to the Arabian dinar** of 65 grains fine.

This remark includes the coins of Nicephorus I.

Coinage system of Nicephorus I. (Logotheles), son of Irene, A. D. 802-11.
Ratio of silver to gold, 12 for 1.
3 copper folles = 1 silver half-siliqua, 15½ grains fine.
2 half-siliquas = 1 silver siliqua, 31¼ grains fine.
1½ siliquas = 1 Arabian dirhem, 46⅞ grains fine.
2 siliquas = 1 miliaresion, 63½ grains fine.
3 miliaresia = 1 gold tetrarteron, or sicilicus, 15½ grains fine.
4 miliaresia = 1 gold triens, 21 1-6 grains fine.
12 miliaresia = 1 gold solidus, 63½ grains fine.
5 solidi = 1 libra of account, 317½ grains fine.
Hence 12 half-siliquas, or denarii = 1 sicilicus, or tetrarteron.
20 sicilici, or shillings = 1 libra.
240 denarii, or pennies = 1 libra.

History of Monetary Systems - Alexander del Mar - 1896

The **tetrarteron, or gold shilling**, appears in both earlier and later coinage systems, for example, in the monetary denominations of Nicephorus II. and Phocas.

Tetrarteron means the **fourth part**, and is the Greek equivalent of the Latin *quartarius*, as *quartarius* vini, whence our quart of wine, meaning the quarter of a gallon.

Tetrarteron is also the equivalent of the Latin *sicilicus*, or fourth part, whence came our shilling, which was the **fourth of the solidus** and **twentieth of the libra**, as it is still.

History of Monetary Systems - Alexander del Mar - 1896
<https://archive.org/details/historyofmonetary000alex/page/57/mode/lup>



British Shilling - Elizabeth II - 1953 - Scottish reverse "ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA BRIT OMN REGINA" Elizabeth II, by the grace of God, Queen of all British territories
Wikimedia: Anakin101

Before decimalisation in 1971, the [British] pound was divided into 240 shillings ... where: £1 = 20 shillings (20s). 1 shilling = 12 pence (12d). Thus: £1 = 240d.

Wikipedia - Coins of the Pound Sterling
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coins_of_the_pound_sterling

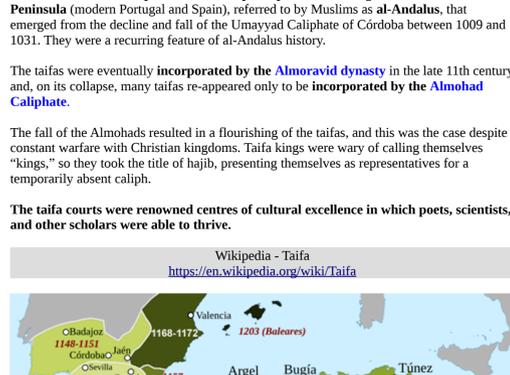
On the other hand:

Applying the **Early Roman Rulers** adjustment of 1180 years to the massive minting of **76 million denari** moves the date forward to [90 BC + 1180 years =] **1090 CE**.



This means:

The minting of **76 million denari** in **1090 CE** aligns with the **Monetary Crisis of 1092 CE**.



Histamenon was the name given to the **gold Byzantine solidus** when the slightly lighter tetrarteron was introduced in the **960s** ... it was discontinued after **1092**.

Wikipedia - Histamenon
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nomisma_histamenon

And

The **Roman Monetary Crisis of 1092 CE** was ultimately triggered by the **Seljuk Turks** capturing **Sardis** in **1071 CE**.



Sardis ... part of the Byzantine Empire until **1071 AD** ... conquered by the **Seljuk Turks**.

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

Seljuks established the **Rum** (1037-1194), the Sultanate of Kermân (1041-1186) and the **Sultanate of Seljuk (1074-1308)** ... at their heights stretched from Iran to Anatolia ...

Wikipedia - Seljuk dynasty
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seljuk_Turks

Sultanate of Rûm was a culturally Turco-Persian Sunni Muslim state, established over conquered Byzantine territories and peoples (Rûm) of Anatolia by the Seljuk Turks ... after the Battle of Manzikert (1071). The name **Rûm** was a synonym for the medieval **Eastern Roman Empire** and its peoples, as it remains in modern Turkish.

Wikipedia - Sultanate of Rum
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultanate_of_Rum

And

The **Seljuk Turks** conquest of **Sardis** in **1071 CE** ultimately triggered the desperate plundering of **precious metals** in [91 BC + 1180 years =] **1089 CE** during the **Roman Republic Social War**.

The **Social War** ... was fought largely from **91 to 87 BC** between the **Roman Republic** and several of its autonomous allies (socii) in Italy. Some of the allies held out until 87 BC. ... **Views differ as to the causes of the war**.

Wikipedia - Social War (91–87 BC)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_War_\(91%E2%80%9387_BC\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_War_(91%E2%80%9387_BC))

The most immediate consequence of the financial stringency of the period, worsened of course by Mithridates' invasion of the province of Asia in 88, was that **Rome** took the first steps towards the takeover of **Cyrene**, willed to her by Ptolemy Apion in 96; an embassy was sent in **106** to collect what was **available in ready cash**, with the result that the purity of the coinage was restored almost to its original level in 86.

Coinage and Money Under the Roman Republic - Michael H Crawford - 1985
https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_84_G_8q6WQc/page/n212/mode/lup

Cyrene, Shahhat, Libya

Cyrene was an ancient Greek ... city near present-day Shahhat, Libya ... became **Roman territory** in **96 BC** ... 74 BC the territory was formally transferred into a Roman province.

Wikipedia - Cyrene, Libya
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyrene_Libya

The **Western Pentapolis of Cyrenaica** ... Cyrene and its port Libya ... Ptolemais ... port of Barca ... Teucheira ... and Berenice (modern Benghazi) ...

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

And Surprise! Surprise!

The plundering of **Italian precious metals** in **1089 CE** by **Roman Republicans** is echoed by the annexing of **Iberian precious metals** in **1090 CE** by **Berber Muslims** [aka Carthaginians].

Major ore bodies in the Iberian Peninsula (modified from Bartelheim 2007, fig 11.7)
Early Mining in the Lower Segura Valley SE Spain - Queen's University Belfast
<https://www.qub.ac.uk/sites/EarlyMiningintheLowerSeguraValleySESpain/>

Early Mining in the Lower Segura Valley, SE Spain - Queen's University Belfast

Year 1090 ... a third Almoravid expedition is launched in Al-Andalus, designed to finally **subdue the Taifa's Kingdoms**. The cities of Córdoba, Seville, Granada, Málaga, Almería and Ronda fall to the troops of Sultan Yusuf ibn Tashfin.

Wikipedia - 1090
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1090>

Almoravid dynasty [1050s-1147] was an **imperial Berber Muslim** dynasty centered in the territory of ... **Morocco** ... stretched over the **western Maghreb** and **Al-Andalus** ...

Yusuf ibn Tashfin ... returned to Iberia in **1090**, avowedly for the purpose of **annexing the taifa principalities of Iberia** ... By **1094**, Yusuf had **annexed most of the major taifas**, with the exception of the one at Zaragoza.

Wikipedia - Almoravid Dynasty
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almoravid_dynasty

Iberian Taifas - 1031 CE - Wikimedia: Falconaumann

The **taifas** were the **independent Muslim principalities and kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula** (modern Portugal and Spain), referred to by Muslims as **al-Andalus**, that emerged from the decline and fall of the Umayyad Caliphate of Córdoba between 1009 and 1031. They were a recurring feature of al-Andalus history.

The taifas were eventually incorporated by the **Almoravid dynasty** in the late 11th century and, on its collapse, many taifas re-appeared only to be **incorporated by the Almohad Caliphate**.

The fall of the Almohads resulted in a flourishing of the taifas, and this was the case despite constant warfare with Christian kingdoms. Taifa kings were wary of calling themselves "kings," so they took the title of **hajib**, presenting themselves as representatives for a temporarily absent caliph.

The **taifa courts** were **renowned centres of cultural excellence** in which **poets, scientists, and other scholars** were able to thrive.

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

Almohad Expansion
Wikimedia
Omar-Toons and Rowanwindwhister

The **Almohad Caliphate [1121–1269]** was a **North African Berber Muslim** empire ... At its height, it controlled ... **Al-Andalus** ... and ... the **Maghreb** ...

Wikipedia - Almohad Caliphate
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almohad_Empire

Rome & Carthage - Second Punic War - 218 BC plus 1180 years = 962 CE
Historical Atlas - William Robert Shepherd - 1956
<https://archive.org/details/historicalatlas00shep/page/n47/mode/lup>

As always:

Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions.

Court of the Lions of Alhambra - Tuxyso / Wikimedia Commons / CC BY-SA 3.0