

▶ The mainstream attempting to *pass off* the likeness of Ancus Marcius as *Julius Caesar*.

AR Denarius 57 BC

Julius Caesar Ancus Marcius
Classical Numismatic Group engeoins.com Deutsche Bundesbank Malaga Bay - Repeat Romans https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/24/repeat-romans/ Classifying *Julius Caesar* as a fictional character leaves the **45 BC** *Julian Calendar* orphaned. The **Julian calendar** is a solar calendar of 365 days in every year with an additional leap day every fourth year (without exception). The Julian calendar is still used in parts of the Eastern Orthodox Church and in parts of Oriental Orthodoxy as well as by the Berbers. whereas the Gregorian calendar is used in most parts of the world.

► The data includes a curious sampling gap of 28 years. ► The debasement has been stretched out over 28 years. ▶ The end of the debasement has been delayed by **56 years.**

> Silver Content in Grams Tetradrachm coins minted in Alexandria Debasement and Currency Fluctuations in Hellenistic Egypt Diana Teodorova Nikolova - University of Liverpool - February 2021

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian calendar

The previously identified 56 years of narrative spreading inserted between 92-36 BC moves back the implementation date of the orphaned *Julian Calendar* to [45 BC minus 56 years] 101 BC.

8 6 4 2

-90

The mainstream ... prefers to ignore the 56 years of narrative stretching between 92-36 BC.

Malaga Bay - Cross Checking Cleopatra https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/14/cross-checking-cleopatra/

Applying the *Early Roman Rulers* adjustment of 1180 years to the revised *Julian Calendar* moves

Old Japanese Cedar D/H Ratio Against Time

-120 -110 -100

the implementation date forward to [101 BC plus 1180 years] 1079 CE.

-80

-70

-60

-50

are incremented by 394 years.

Milion Denari

Data Source: Armstrong Economics

1090 CE

Sultanate of Rum

1077 - 1308 CE

-40

-30

92 BC

18 16

14 12 10

-140

-130

400 C 1325 1375 1275 1300 1350 Malaga Bay - Sardis 2: Coin Chronology https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/08/23/sardis-2-coin-chronology/ -300 0 300 600 900 1200 1500 512 yrs Early Romans 274 yrs Late Romans After 912 1424 +1,180 Early Romans +394 Late Romans

Dates of the *Early Roman Rulers* [ending with Gordian III] are incremented by 1,180 years.

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

Byzantine Great Monetary Crisis of 1092AD Roman Republic plus 1180 years

Therefore, the adjusted **1079** CE *Julian Calendar* is a synonym for the **1079** CE *Jalali Calendar*.

Dates of the Late Roman Rulers

.00

3.50 3.00

2,50

2.00 .50 .00

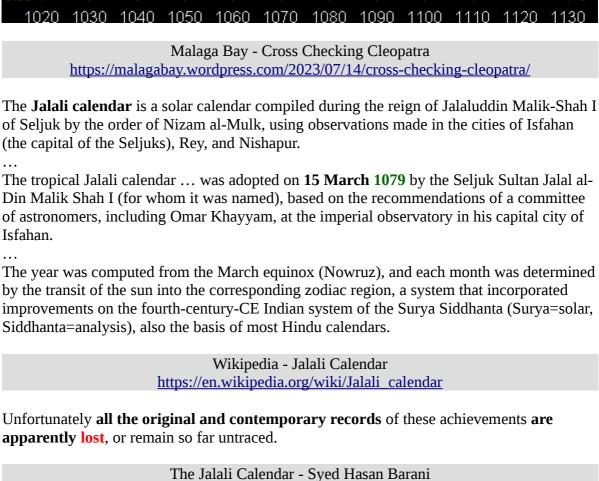
0.50

listamenon Nomisma - Grams of Pure Gold

Data Source: Armstrong Economics

Roman Sardis

961 - 1071 CE



600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 Malaga Bay - Halfway Horizon https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/06/14/halfway-horizon/ Old Japanese Cedar D/H Ratio Isotopic Tree Thermometers - Libby - 1976 $\delta D_{SMOW}(\%)$ Jalali Gregorian Calendar Calendar 1079 503 Years 1582 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 The **Gregorian calendar** ... **1582** ... replacement for, the **Julian calendar**.

Wikipedia - List of Obelisks in Rome https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of obelisks in Rome

Karnak

Livioandronico2013

Unknown

Wikimedia

Martin Knopp

Apoapsis 23. September Wikipedia - Season https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seasons Encyclopædia Iranica **refuses** to accept as true the mentions made by medieval astronomers that the **360** day *Jalālī calendar* represented a true solar year with true solar months and true seasons that began at an equinox or solstice. The Jalālī calendar Medieval astronomers mention that, because **the Jalālī year was a true solar year**, some people assumed, that the length of its months was that of a **true solar month**; they therefore also assumed incorrectly that the beginning of each month was the day on which the sun entered the associated sign of the zodiac. In fact, **the months** were not true solar months but **consisted of thirty days each**. The seasons in this calendar were astronomically true, however, as the beginning of each was marked by the apparent passage of the sun through the equinox or solstice. Encyclopædia Iranica - Calendars - In the Islamic period https://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/calendars#pt2 Blunder #2 After the start of the *Jalali Calendar* in [101 BC] **1079 CE** the Carthaginians acquired the *Las Médulas* gold mine between [85-75 BC] **1095-1105 CE**.

Byzantium - Late 1st century BC - 1st century AD Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. www.cngcoins.com associated to some degree with Byzantium ... Some Byzantine coins of the 1st century BC Wikipedia - Star and Crescent https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_and_crescent

Blundered Die. A coin die with an engraving error. Blundered dies are common in early U.S. coins. The errors are often corrected but still visible. Examples of uncorrected blundered dies are the 1801 Large Cent with the fraction reading "1/000" and the 1800 Half Dime with the legend spelled "LIBEKTY". Examples of corrected blundered dies are the 1801 Large Cent with the fraction "1/100" recut over "1/000" and the 1836 Bust Half dollar with the denomination "50" re-cut over "00". But the burnished blunders of the *experts* are far more exciting. Blunder #1 The *experts* blundered when they endorsed the **fictional** *Julius Caesar* narrative. ▶ The mainstream trying to pass off the Carthaginian military mint as Julius Caesar. Caesar - Silver denarius - 49-48 BC Uncertain military mint - 3.71g 18mm 4h

Obv: CAESAR, elephant advancing to right, treading on horned serpent

Rev: simpulum, aspergillum, securis and apex

Coin Archive: Crawford-443/1 RSC-49 CRI 9

This calendar, **proposed by** Roman consul **Julius Caesar** in 46 BC, was a reform of the earlier Roman calendar, a largely lunisolar one. It took effect on 1 January 45 BC, by edict. It was designed with the aid of Greek mathematicians and astronomers such as Sosigenes of Alexandria. The calendar became the **predominant calendar in** the Roman Empire and subsequently most of the Western world ... Wikipedia - Julian Calendar

Isotopic Tree Thermometers - Libby - 1976 $\delta D_{SMOW}(\%)$ Purity % Roman Ye 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 The denarius, *Gordian III*, and *Sol Invictus* came to the *end of the line* in 1424 CE.

Islamic Culture - Volume XVII - 1943 - PDF Page 227 of 544

Like the old Zoroastrian calendar, the **Jalali calendar** had twelve months of 30 days each with **five intercalary** days added after the last month. But unlike its predecessor, the Jalali calendar had a system of leap years to keep the calendar balanced with the solar year.

> Calendars of the World - Margo Westrheim - 1994 https://archive.org/details/calendarsofworld00west/page/23/mode/1up

> > Source: Wikipedia - Umayyad Caliphate

Arab Dynasties: Start Dates and S

Wikipedia - Gregorian Calendar https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorian calendar reform

The erection of the *Vatican Obelisk* in **1586** suggests the Vatican was determined to

Malaga Bay - The Heinsohn Horizon: Calendar Conundrum https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/12/11/the-heinsohn-horizon-calendar-conundrum/

1539

ome - Flaminio Heliopolis

Wikmedia

Martin Knopp

emphasise it's solar orientation in the era of the *Gregorian Calendar Reform*.

1537

1586

Heliopolis

Wikimedia

olf Süssbrich

Brought **from Heliopolis** by the Emperor Caligula early in the first century of the Christian era, **the Vatican obelisk** was originally set up in the Circus of Caligula ... Egyptian Obelisks - Henry Honeychurch Gorringe - 1882 https://archive.org/details/egyptianobelisks00gorr_0/page/186/mode/1up Given the natural beauty of the *Persian calendar* tradition it seems **very unlikely** Omar Khayyam would have countenanced sticking five intercalary days onto the elegant 12x30 day *Jalali calendar*. Persian Solar Hijri Calendar Month Name Season Month Start Stops Days 01 31 21 Mar 20 Apr Farvardin Spring 02 31 21 Apr 21 May Ordibehesht 03 31 22 May 21 Jun Khordad Summer 04 31 22 Jun 22 Jul Tir 05 31 Mordad 23 Jul 22 Aug 22 Sep 06 31 23 Aug Shahrivar 22 Oct Autumn 07 30 23 Sep Mehr 30 23 Oct 21 Nov 80 Aban 09 30 22 Nov 21 Dec Azar 10 30 22 Dec 20 Jan Winter Dey 11 30 21 Jan 19 Feb Bahman 12 29/30 20 Feb 20 Mar Esfand Wikipedia - Solar Hijri Calendar https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar Hijri calendar 21. March

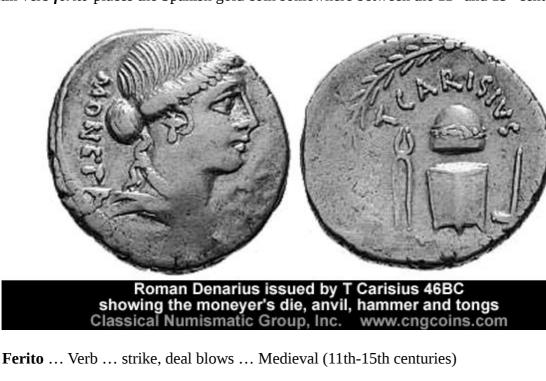
Las Médulas, León, Spain Wikimedia: Rafael Ibáñez Fernández Removing the **56 years** of *narrative stretching* inserted before the *Cantabrian War* moves the mainstream dates for the war from 29-19 BC to 85-75 BC. Applying the *Early Roman Rulers* adjustment of +1180 years to the revised dates implies the Cantabrian War occurred between [85-75 BC] 1095-1105 CE. This means the Carthaginians didn't dither before *grabbing* the Las Médulas gold mine. Malaga Bay - Cross Checking Cleopatra https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/14/cross-checking-cleopatra/ Having acquired the *Las Médulas* gold mine the Carthaginians began minting gold coins.

Periapsis 3. January 21. June 21. December

Muhammad rasul Allah bismillah struck was this dinar in al-Andalus in the year eight and ninety Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. www.cngcoins.com Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. https://www.cngcoins.com/Coin.aspx?CoinID=77032 The Spanish coins echoed the eight-rayed star design of the [100BC-100AD] 1080-1280 CE era. By the late Hellenistic or early Roman period, the **star and crescent** motif had been and later show the head of Artemis with bow and quiver, and feature a crescent with what appears to be a six-rayed [eight-rayed] star on the reverse.

Battle of Yarmouk - Drawn between 1310-25 - anonymous Catalonian illustrator
The Saracens are shown with a star and crescent banner
The Byzantines (anachronistically in Crusader era armour) with a star banner The official narrative has a **huge continuity problem** because the **iconography** of the *Old Order* suddenly **re-appears** unscathed **in the "late 12th century".** Malaga Bay - Arabian Horizon: Battle of Yarmouk

https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2020/06/09/arabian-horizon-battle-of-yarmouk/



Latdict - Kevin D. Mahoney http://www.latin-dictionary.net/search/latin/ferito

The **XCI** Latin dating suggests this coin was minted in year **91** of the *Jalali Calendar* **1170/1** CE. However, the *experts* decided to ignore [without explanation] the Latin text, date, and design.

referenced **98 AH** of the *Islamic Calendar* which they have officially aligned with **716**/**7 AD**.

This blunder allowed the *experts* to determine the "year eight and ninety" text [on the reverse]

Solidus/Dinar 4.16 gm 1h Muhammad rasul Allah bismillah struck was this dinar in al-Andalus in the year eight and ninety Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. www.cngcoins.com EARLY ISLAMIC, Umayyads. temp. Sulaiman. 715-717 AD. AV Solidus/Dinar (4.16 gm, 1h). Dated AH 98 (716/7 AD). Al-Andalus mint (Spain). FERITOS SOLI IN SPAN ANXCI (Feritos Solidus in Spania Anno XCI); eight-pointed star / "Muhammad rasul Allah" in two lines across fields, "bismillah struck was this dinar in al-

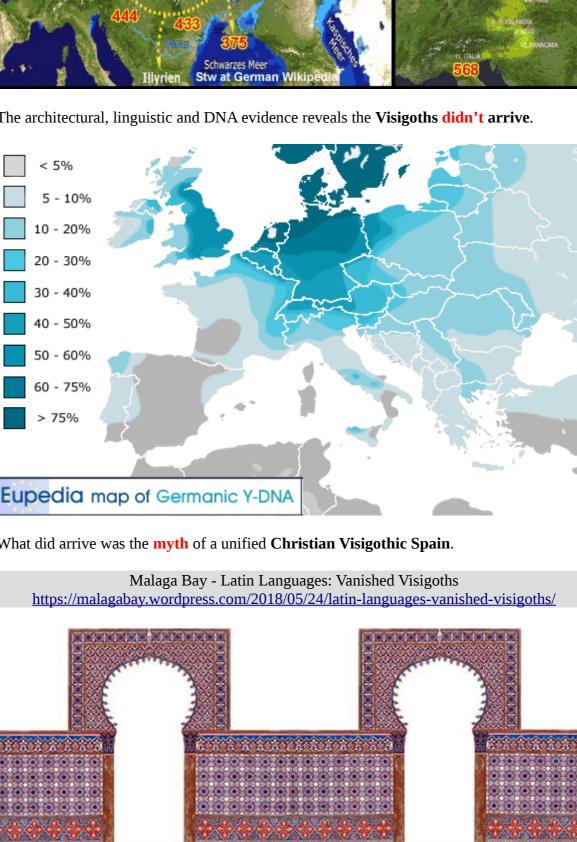
Andalus in the **year eight and ninety**" in outer margin. Balaguer 49; Miles, Umayyads, 1e; Gomez 7; cf. Walker, Arab-Byzantine, p. 79, C.17; Kazan -; cf. Album 122.

A very rare and early bilingual dinar of Muslim Spain.

The **Hijri year** or era is the era used in the **Islamic lunar calendar**. It begins its count from the Islamic New Year in which Muhammad and his followers migrated from Mecca to Yathrib (now Medina).

In the West, this era is most commonly denoted as **AH** (Latin: Anno Hegirae, 'in the year of the Hijra') in parallel with the Christian/Common (AD/CE) ...

Royaume de Paris



horseshoe-style arches. Otherwise, almost everything the Visigoths built was destroyed ...

The Story of Spanish - Jean-Benoit Nadeau and Julie Barlow - 2013 https://archive.org/details/storyofspanish0000nade m1q7/page/29/mode/1up

During their governance of Hispania, the **Visigoths** built several churches that survived and left many artifacts ... In or around 589, the Visigoths under Reccared I converted from

> Wikipedia - Visigoths https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visigoths

Instead of imaginary Iberian Visigoths converting to Christianity the numismatic evidence suggests

Arianism to Nicene Christianity ...

Carthaginians' own literature.

in Ancient History.

Blunder #4

the Carthaginians eventually embraced the monotheism of Islam.

The *experts* believe nothing survives of Carthaginian literature.

1st-2nd Century AD Bilingual Funerary Stele - Found in 1974 at Bordj Helal, Tunisia - Musée du Louvre © Marie-Lan Nguyen / Wikimedia Commons / CC-BY 4.0

The Phoenicians [like the Greeks] have been written out of the Spanish linguistic narrative.

Malaga Bay - Latin Languages: Purged Punic https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/05/17/latin-languages-purged-punic/

It is many years since a book about ancient Carthage appeared ... The difficulty which faces anyone who tries to write such an account is that he must rely largely on the information provided by the Greek and Roman enemies of Carthage, since **nothing survives of the**

> Carthage - Brian Herbert Warmington - 1960 https://archive.org/details/carthage0000warm/page/11/mode/1up

Warmington taught at Bristol University, where he ultimately earned the position of Reader

Brian Herbert Warmington (1924–2013) was a British classicist and ancient historian.

Similarly, the Carthaginians have been written out of the Spanish linguistic narrative.

Warmington's **Carthage** ... was perhaps his most widely-read book, with multiple editions and re-printings, as well as **translations** in **French**, **German**, **Italian**, and **Hungarian**. Wikipedia - Brian Herbert Warmington https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian Herbert Warmington Phoenician—Punic literature ... written in Phoenician, the language of the ancient civilization of Phoenicia, or in the Punic language that developed from Phoenician and was used in Ancient Carthage. It is surrounded by an aura of mystery due to the few preserved remains. All that is left is a series of inscriptions, few of which are of a purely literary nature (e.g. historical tales, poems, etc.), coins, fragments of Sanchuniathon's History and Mago's Treaty, the Greek translation of the voyage of Hanno the Navigator and the Poenulus by Plautus. However, it is a proven fact that both Phoenicia and Carthage had extensive libraries ... Wikipedia - Phoenician - Punic Literature https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punic literature The *experts* also believe Latin originated in ancient Rome. **Latin** is an Italic language, **originally spoken in ancient Rome** and its empire. Wikipedia - Latin (disambiguation) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin (disambiguation) These *expert* blunders are unsubstantiated beliefs based upon the mainstream consensus.

ambaesis - Inscriptions

Wikimedia: Géza Alföld

Theatre of Mérida

The mtDNA evidence favours the Carthaginians!

< 0.5%

0.5-1% 1-2.5% 2.5 - 5%

15 - 20% 20 - 25%

Wikimedia: Håkan Svenssor

Eupedia map of mtDNA haplogroup U6

https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/05/17/latin-languages-purged-punic/ While the numismatic evidence reveals the Carthaginians introduced Latin [aka Punic] to Rome. Roma coins reveal the Carthaginians conquered Greek Rome in the Second Punic War [218-201 BC] 962-979 CE and marked their control by introducing Latin [aka Punic]. Friedrich Justin Bertuch - 1805 Roman Republic - c211-208 BC Wikimedia Wild Winds - Sydenham 226 The introduction of the **Denarius** and **Solidus** by the **Carthaginians** very clearly delineates

Malaga Bay - Latin Languages: Purged Punic

AR Denarius - Roman Republic - After 211 BC
Helmeted head of Roma right, with triple earring, spike above visor, X behind The Dioscuri riding right, ROMA in linear frame below Wildwinds - Syd 168, Cr53/2

The introduction of the **Senatus Populus Que Romanus** branding by the **Carthaginians**

very clearly delineates the transition from **Greek** to **Latin** [aka **Punic**].

referring to the government of the ancient Roman Republic.

The full phrase appears in ... the speeches of Cicero [106-43 BC] and Ab Urbe Condita Libri [27-9 BC] of Livy [59 BC-17 AD]. Wikipedia - SPQR https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spqr The Iberian numismatic evidence suggests the Carthaginians eventually abandoned Latin [Punic] as they assimilated Arabic in Al-Andalus. As always: Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions. Historia de Al

Wikimedia: Serg!o

1086-1212

1238-1492

929-1031

711-929

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. https://www.cngcoins.com/Coin.aspx?CoinID=77032 Wikipedia - Hijri Year https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anno Hegirae Bismillah is a phrase in Arabic meaning "in the name of God" Wikipedia - Bismillah https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bismillah The holy Prophet does not appear to have prescribed or approved any particular calendar for the use of his own people, nor did he leave any definite suggestions about it. The subject was obviously of too purely a secular nature to need intervention on his part. The so-called Islamic lunar calendar, commencing with the Prophet's migration (Hijrah) to Madinah, was for the first time instituted in the year 17 A.H. by the second caliph 'Umar, and seems to have appealed to those early legislators by its obvious simplicity and naturalness. This calendar, now an old and respected institution among Muslims, had thus a purely secular origin, and was never invested with the sanctity of a religious institution. This fact was recognized by the Muslims themselves from time to time, when several attempts were made to promulgate some sort of reformed solar calendar for the practical purposes of their administration. The Jalali Calendar - Syed Hasan Barani Islamic Culture - Volume XVII - 1943 - PDF Page 227 of 544 Blunder #3 The *experts* also blundered when they anticipated the appearance of a Christian legend that would help facilitate Islamic control over an imaginary Christian population the *experts* had dreamed up. AV Solidus/Dinar 4.16 gm 1h Muhammad rasul Allah bismillah struck was this dinar in al-Andalus in the year eight and ninety Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. www.cngcoins.com ... the blundered Christian legend on the obverse is accompanied by a well-executed Arabic legend on the reverse ... the Umayyads struck coins on these earlier models to facilitate their **control over the local Christian population**. Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. https://www.cngcoins.com/Coin.aspx?CoinID=77032 The blunder is caused by *experts* visualizing virtuous virtual Visigoths visiting Iberia. The virtual *Visigoths* arrived late because they took the **scenic route [via Rome]** on their **forty two year** *marauding meander* across Europe towards their Iberian retirement home. Vandals Suebi 406 400 410-420 Theutatis at English Wikipedia Visigoths Wikimedia: O.Mustafin Franks 3rd century Wikipedia: ru:User:Asta Alans Wikimedia: Julieta39 Océan Atlantique Cimbri & **Teutones** X defeats × victories i Evêche 1 Evěché mě Wikimedia: Pethrus Huns Lombards Germanien Gallien The architectural, linguistic and DNA evidence reveals the **Visigoths didn't arrive**. **Eupedia** map of Germanic Y-DNA What did arrive was the **myth** of a unified **Christian Visigothic Spain**. Lelia Huffman - 1911 - Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum There are about a dozen churches throughout Spain that have **characteristic Gothic**

The remarkable similarities between the Phoenician, Carthaginian Punic, Archaic Etruscan and Iberian Greek alphabets indicates it's difficult to determine which of these cultures [originally] contributed words to the vocabulary to the Spanish language. Stated differently: It's difficult to determine which language [Phoenician, Carthaginian Punic or Archaic Etruscan] ultimately evolved into [what is called] the Latin language that's inscribed in Lambaesis, Algeria. If that sounds preposterous then it's difficult to find the right adjective for the mainstream narrative. Malaga Bay - Latin Languages: Purged Punic https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/05/17/latin-languages-purged-punic/ A quick glance at the epigraphic evidence reveals the banality behind both of these *expert* blunders. 1349 1043 602 475 165 1100 426 1939 395 4713 208 1597 1124 405 34 290 Number of inscriptions 187 0 - 250250-500 88 500-1000 167 1000-2000 2000-3000 EPIGR APHIC DATABASE HEIDELBERG 3000-4000 The Epigraphic Database Heidelberg contains the texts of Latin and bilingual inscriptions of the Roman Empire. 4000-5000 5000 +2nd August 2018 The epigraphic evidence suggests Rome wasn't the centre of the Latin universe. Malaga Bay - E for Epigraphy https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/08/03/e-for-epigraphy/ Has the Roman Republic Iberian narrative been borrowed from the Carthaginians? Mérida - Extremadura - Spain Temple dedicated to the Imperial cult Wikimedia: DarkEngel1 Acueducto de los Milagros Flickr: Rafael dP from España

the transition from **Greek** to **Latin** [aka **Punic**].

Malaga Bay - Repeat Romans https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/24/repeat-romans/ ... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ... Wikipedia - Latin https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin **SPQR**, an abbreviation for *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (*The Roman Senate and People* or more freely The Senate and People of Rome), is an emblematic abbreviated phrase **SPQR** ... appears on documents made public by an inscription in stone or metal, in dedications of monuments and public works, and on some Roman currency.