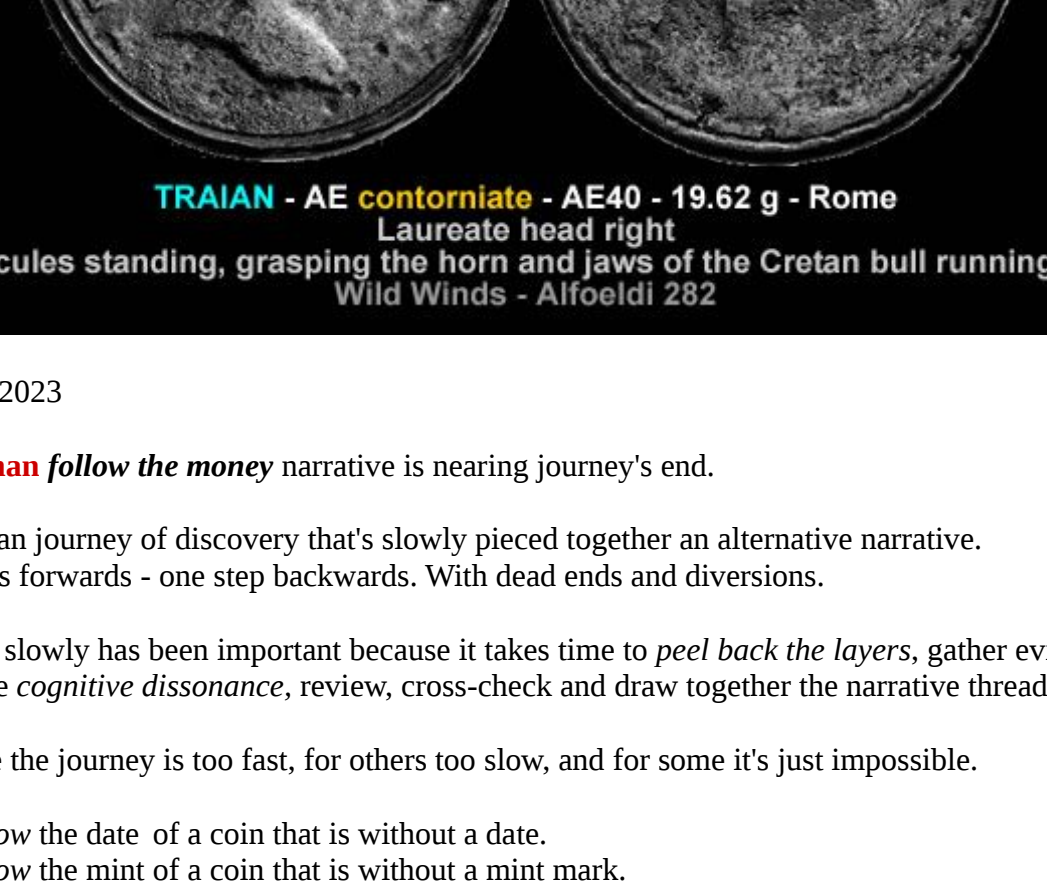


Saints & Sinners Repeat Romans



24th July 2023

The **Roman follow the money** narrative is nearing journey's end.

It's been a journey of discovery that's walked together an alternative narrative. Two steps forward - one step backwards. With dead ends and diversions.

Taking it slowly has been important because it takes time to *peel back the layers*, gather evidence, overcome *cognitive dissonance*, review, cross-check and draw together the narrative threads.

For some the journey is too fast, for others too slow, and for some it's just impossible.

Some *know* the date of a coin that is without a date.

Some *know* the mint of a coin that is without a mint mark.

On the other hand:

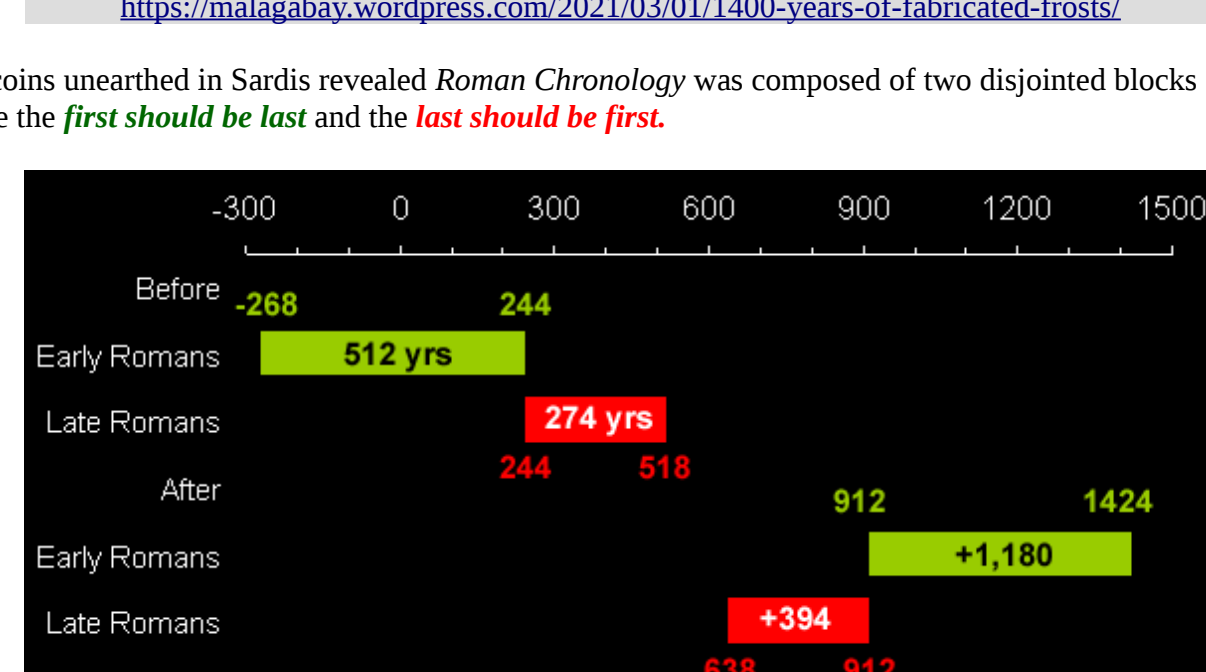
Coins have two or three sides depending upon your point of view.

Coins have two or more interpretations depending upon your point of view.

The *Malaga Bay* journey really got started when *wiggle matching* suggested **1170 imaginary years** had been inserted between the *Antonine Plague* and the *Black Death*.

If *Norman* is a synonym for *Roman* masonry

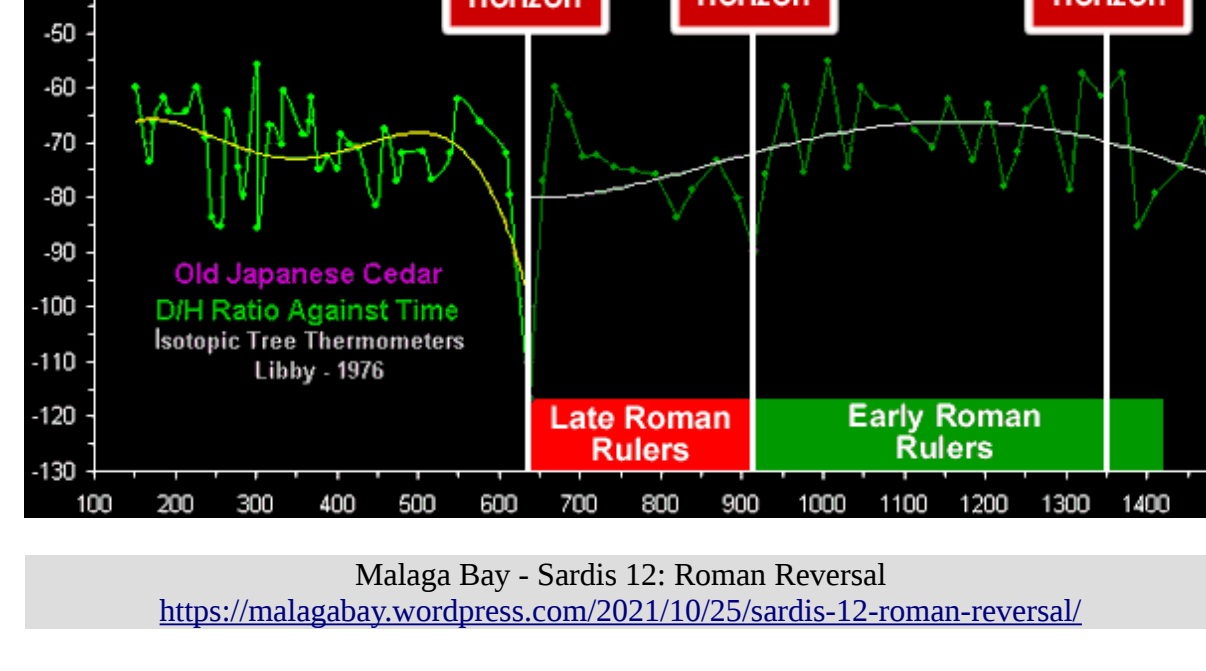
Then the minimum at **1395 CE** in Leona Libby's *Old Japanese Cedar Tree* chronology may align with the **225 AD** minimum in the *Roman Denarius Purity* chronology.



The **1,170 year** difference aligns the *Antonine Plague* with the *Black Death* i.e. 180 AD + 1,170 years = 1350 CE.

Malaga Bay - The British Brick <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2020/07/26/the-british-brick/>

Subsequently, the phantom period was increased by 10 years to **1180 imaginary years** after reviewing the work Edwin Johnson and the *Frost Chronology* of Thomas Tegg.



The *Phantom Frosts* in Thomas Tegg's *Frost Chronology* indicate the *Phantom History* begins in **220 AD** and [if Edwin Johnson is correct] the period finishes in **1400 CE**.

Malaga Bay - 1400 Years of Fabricated Frosts <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/03/01/1400-years-of-fabricated-frosts/>

The coins unearthed in *Sardis* revealed *Roman Chronology* was composed of two disjointed blocks where the **first should be last** and the **last should be first**.



These 274 years covered by the *Late Roman Rulers* fit very neatly into the 275 year gap between the *Arabian* and *Heinsohn* horizons. This alignment indicates the dates of the *Late Roman Rulers* should be incremented by **394 years**. The 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/>

Roma coins reveal **Greek Rome** was conquered by the **Carthaginians** in the *Second Punic War* with their control marked by the introduction of the **Denarius** and **Solidus** [Tetarteron Nomisma].

Roman Sardis	[219 BC]	961 CE
Second Punic War	[218-201 BC]	962-979 CE
Denarius	[c. 211 BC]	c. 969 CE
Tetarteron Nomisma	[217-211 BC]	963-9 CE



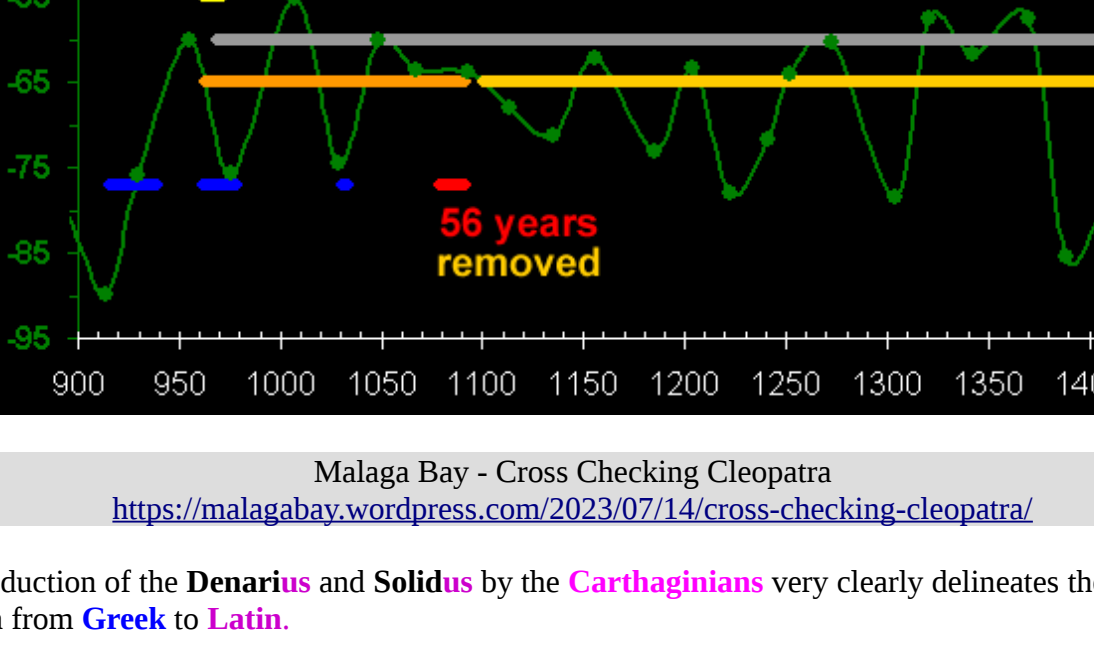
In **219 BC**, **Sardis** passed to the **Romans**, under whom it continued its prosperity and political importance as part of the province of **Asia**.

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



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 238-244) ...

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



Malaga Bay - Synchronicity <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/23/synchronicity/>

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

One, known as the **histanenon nomisma**, preserved the ancient standards, although it became broader and thinner in shape and from the 1040s was distinctly concave.

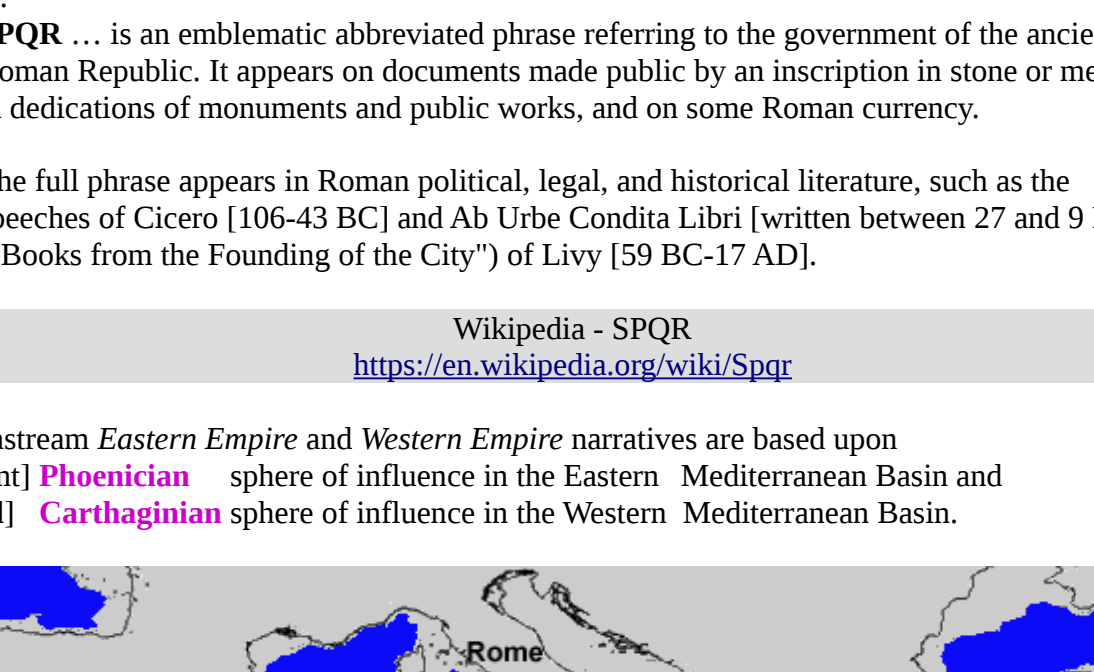
The other, the **tetarteron nomisma**, was lighter in weight but remained smaller and thicker, preserving the appearance of the original coin.

Byzantine Coinage - Barrie Cook and Jonathan Williams
Published for the Trustees of the British Museum by British Museum Press
<https://archive.org/details/1994-buckton-byzantium-measures-of-byzantine-art-and-culture-compressed/page/12/mode/1up>



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

The introduction of the **Denarius** and **Solidus** by the **Carthaginians** very clearly delineates the transition from **Greek** to **Latin**.



... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ...

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

Similarly:

Carthaginian control is clearly delineated by the introduction of **Senatus Populus Que Romanus**.



SPQR, an abbreviation for **Senatus Populus Que Romanus** (*The Roman Senate and People* or more freely *The Senate and People of Rome*), is an emblematic abbreviated phrase referring to the **government of the ancient Roman Republic**.

... **This signature continued in use under the Roman Empire**. The emperors were considered the de jure representatives of the people even though the **senatus consulta**, or decrees of the Senate, were made at the de facto pleasure of the emperor.

... SPQR ... is an emblematic abbreviated phrase referring to the government of the ancient Roman Republic. It appears on documents made public by an inscription in stone or metal, in dedications of monuments and public works, and on some Roman currency.

The full phrase appears in Roman political, legal, and historical literature, such as the speeches of Cicero [106-43 BC] and Ab Urbe Condita Libri [written between 27 and 9 BC] ("Books from the Founding of the City") of Livy [59 BC-17 AD].

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

The mainstream *Eastern Empire* and *Western Empire* narratives are based upon the [parent] **Phoenician** sphere of influence in the Eastern Mediterranean Basin and the [child] **Carthaginian** sphere of influence in the Western Mediterranean Basin.



Applying the *Early Roman Adjustment* to the *Lake Mezeris* chronology suggests the draining of Egyptian surface water and dropping ground water levels began around [230 BC] 950 CE.

Malaga Bay - Graspable Green <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/17/graspable-green/>

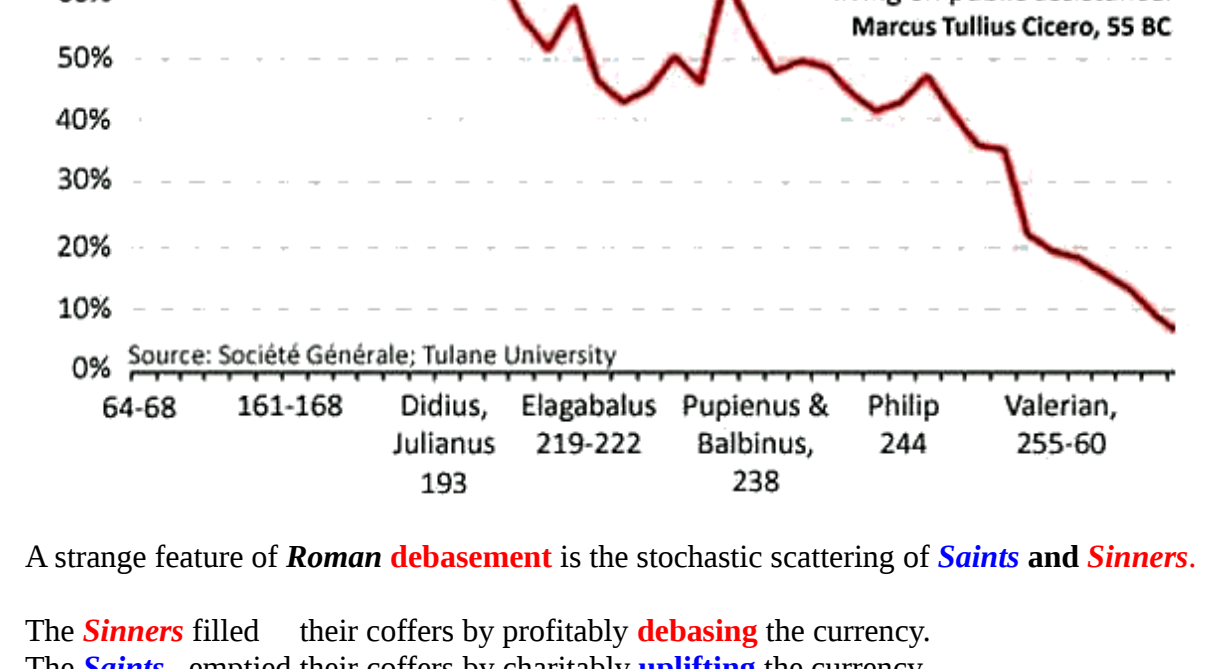
Cartagena is a Spanish city and a major naval station ... Possessing one of the best harbours in the Western Mediterranean, it was **re-founded** by the **Carthaginian general Hasdrubal** in **228 BC** as **Qart Hadast** ("New City"), a name identical to Carthage ...

Wikipedia - Cartagena, Spain https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartagena,_Spain

This *follow the money* narrative also bridges the gap between the *Old World* of **shallow inland seas** and the *New World* of **deep ocean basins**.

Malaga Bay - Going for Gold <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/08/going-for-gold/>

The Eastern **Phoenicians** waned following their **lost** of the **Sardis** gold mine and the Western **Carthaginians** waxed following their **capture** of the **Las Médulas** gold mine.



The *Roman Monetary Crisis* of **1092 CE** was ultimately triggered by the *Seljuk Turks* capturing **Sardis** in **1071 CE** and the establishment of the *Sultanate of Rum* in **1077 CE**.

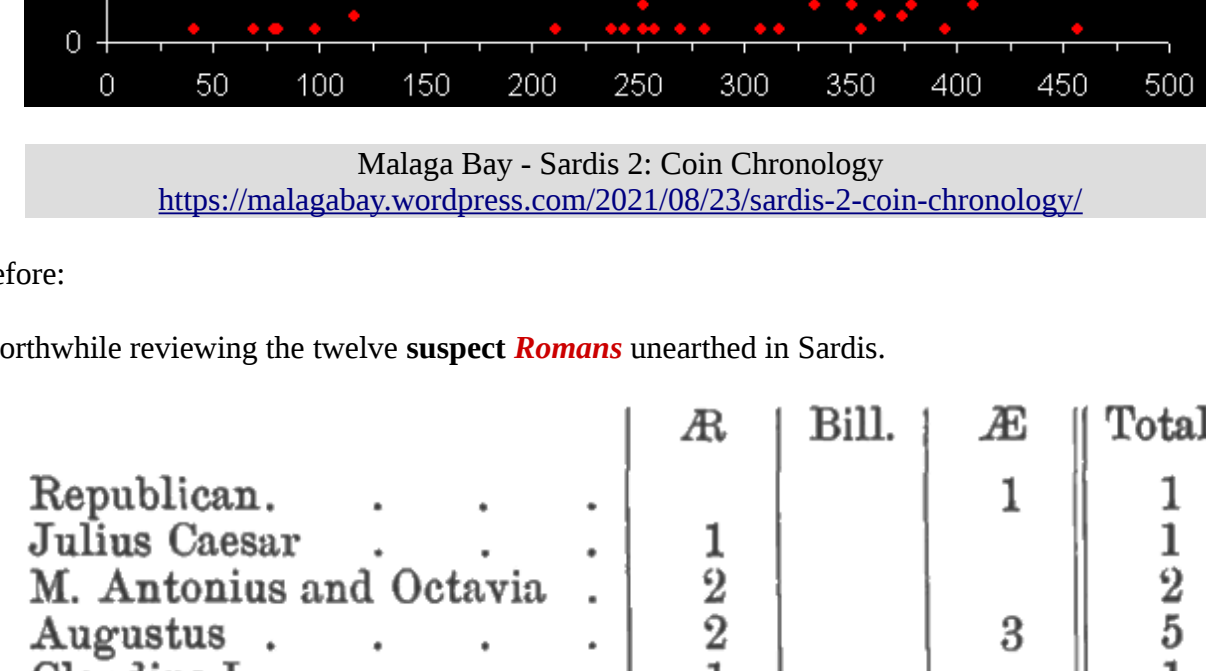
Malaga Bay - Synchronicity <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/23/synchronicity/>

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

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

The *Sultanate of Rum* succeeded from the Great Seljuk Empire under Suleiman ibn Qutalmish in **1077**, just six years after the Byzantine provinces of central Anatolia were conquered at the Battle of Manzikert (1071).

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



The *Cantabrian War* dating of **1095-1105 CE** means the **Carthaginians** didn't dither for **59 years** [after the *Monetary Crisis* of 1092] before **grabbing** the **Las Médulas** gold mine.

Malaga Bay - Cross Checking Cleopatra <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/17/cross-checking-cleopatra/>

Overall, the mainstream *Roman Empire* narrative has been **topped and tailed** so that it's remnant body occupies the **332 years** between [88 BC and 244 AD] 1092 CE and 1424 CE.

But:

The very jagged *Roman Empire* debasement graph **shouts** chronology sequencing **errors**.



A strange feature of *Roman debasement* is the stochastic scattering of **Saints** and **Sinners**.

The **Sinners** filled their coffers by profitably **debasement** the currency.

The **Saints** emptied their coffers by charitably **uplifting** the currency.

Malaga Bay - Monetary Saints and Sinners <https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/06/01/monetary-saints-and-sinners/>

And (to make matters worse):

Roman coins dated between [88 BC and 244 AD] 1092 CE and 1424 CE that have been unearthed in **Sardis** are **very unlikely** to belong to the *Roman Empire* narrative because **Roman** access to **Sardis** was permanently lost sometime between [109 and 88 BC] 1071 and 1092 CE.



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

Therefore:

It's worthwhile reviewing the twelve **suspect Romans** unearthed in **Sardis**.

	AR	Bill.	Æ	Total
Republican.
Julius Caesar
M. Antonius and Octavia
Augustus
Claudius I
Vespasian
Titus
Domitian
Trajan
Hadrian
Caracalla
Gordian III

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 <https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications>

Suspect #1

This holed **Republican** bronze coin is probably a souvenir from the **conquest of Rome** that hints at the *Second Punic War* being a combined **Phoenician** and **Carthaginian** operation.

Coins of the Roman Republic - Vol 3 - H A Gruber - British Museum - 1910 <https://archive.org/details/coins-of-rome-3-h-a-gruber/page/263/mode/1up>

No.	Wt.	Metal.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Level.	Square.	Date of Finding.
420	33.6	Æ33.6	Head of Janus, laur.; above, I	ROMA (below) Frow r.; above, I	1.460	28.4.11.	

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916

420. B. M. Cat., *Coins of the Roman Republic*, i. p. 40, nos. 326-8. This coin has a hole carefully drilled through the centre; Mr. G. F. Hill suggests that it may have been used as a weight. Its presence in Sardes requires explanation.

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916 <https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications>

The **sextans** was an Ancient Roman **bronze** coin produced during the **Roman Republic** ...

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

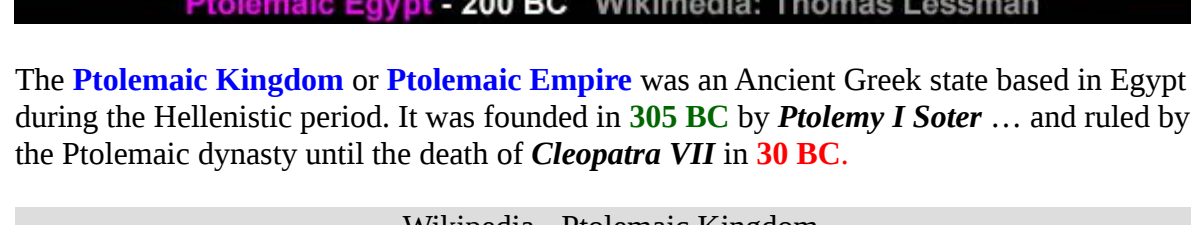
And as this *follow the money* analysis develops there are strong hints the centre of **Phoenician** power migrated northwards into Asia Minor [Sardis gold] and the Balkans [*Rosia Montană* gold].



90 BC - Asia Minor before the outbreak of the Mithradatic Wars
Historical Atlas - William Robert Shepherd - 1956

Historical Atlas - William Robert Shepherd - 1956
<https://archive.org/details/historicalatlas00shep/page/n48/mode/1up>

- Rum (endonym)**, a term meaning **"Romans"** historically used by Muslims to refer to the Eastern Roman Empire (**"Byzantines"**) and geographically **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



The **Ptolemaic Kingdom** or **Ptolemaic Empire** was an Ancient Greek state based in Egypt during the Hellenistic period. It was founded in 305 BC by **Ptolemy I Soter** ... and ruled by the Ptolemaic dynasty until the death of **Cleopatra VII** in **30 BC**.

Wikipedia - Ptolemaic Kingdom
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ptolemaic_Egypt

Suspect #2

The next suspect CAIVS IVLIVS CAESAR whose name has [somehow or other] been transmuted into GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR is deemed **entirely fictional** on three counts.

C. JULIUS CAESAR		GAIUS	
50-49 B.C.		SILVER	
Denarius		Obverse: CAESAR (in ex.) Elephant walk - Simulium, sprinkler, axe, and apex, holding r. crushing dragon beneath from l. to r.	
421	3-61	1819-0	101-8
Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916		1.689	

421. Ib., ii, p. 390 f., no. 27-30

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916
<https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications>

Gaius Julius Caesar (100 BC - 44 BC) was a Roman general and statesman. A member of the first Triumvirate, Caesar led the Roman armies in the Gallic Wars before defeating his political rival Pompey in a civil war, and subsequently became dictator from 49 BC until his assassination in 44 BC. He played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire.

Using the **Latin alphabet of the period**, which **lacked the letters J and U**, Caesar's name would be rendered GAIIVS IVLIVS CAESAR; the form CAIVS is also attested, using the older Roman representation of G by C. **The standard abbreviation was C. IVLIVS CAESAR**, reflecting the older spelling. (The letterform E is a ligature of the letters A and E, and is often used in Latin inscriptions to save space.)

Wikipedia - Julius Caesar
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar

#2-1 The mainstream is 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: simulum, aspergillum, securis and apex
Coin Archive: Crawford-443/1 RSC-49 CR 9

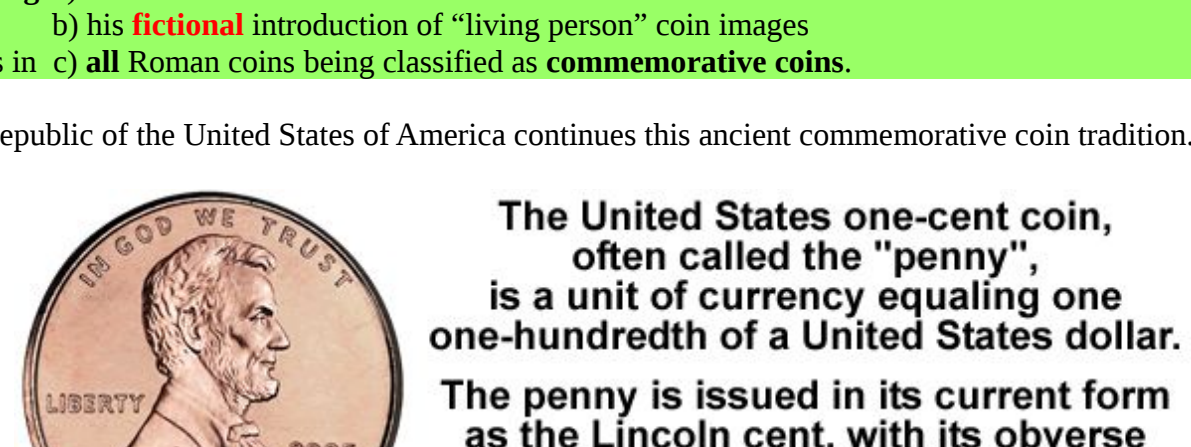
Coin Archives - The Coin Cabinet Ltd - Ancients Auction 1, Lot 34
<https://www.coinarchives.com/a/results.php?results=2008&search=CAESAR+and+elephant>

The **Horned Serpent** appears in the mythologies of many cultures including Native American peoples, European, and Near Eastern mythology. Details vary among cultures, with many of the stories associating the mystical figure with water, rain, lightning, thunder, and rebirth.

In **Celtic iconography** the **ram-horned serpent** was a cult image found in north-west Europe before and during the Roman period. It appears three times on the Gundestrup cauldron, and in Romano-Celtic Gaul was closely associated with the horned or antlered god Cernunnos, in whose company it is regularly depicted.

Wikipedia - Horned Serpent
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horned_serpent

#2-2 The mainstream is also attempting to **pass off** the likeness of Ancus Marcius as Julius Caesar.



Julius Caesar - Deutsche Bundesbank
Ancus Marcius - Classical Numismatic Group cngcoins.com

Malaga Bay - Grasable Gold
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/07/01/grasable-gold/>

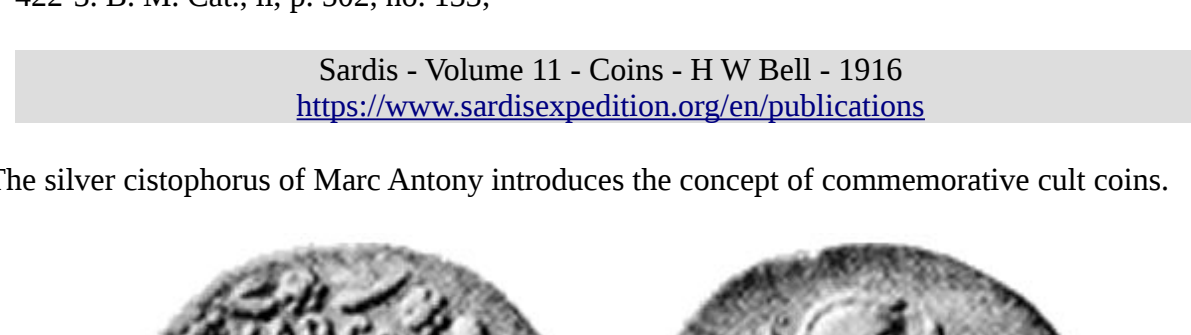
#2-3 The mainstream is desperately attempting to convince their audience they are so familiar with the [fictional] facial features of CAIVS IVLIVS CAESAR they can identify his portrait stamped on undated coins they have [somehow or other] dated so they can claim he was the very first **Roman** to have their image embossed on a **Carthaginian** coin while they were still alive.

Caesar was the **first** to stamp the **image of a living person** (his own) on a **Roman** coin ...

History of Monetary Systems - Alexander del Mar - 1896
<https://archive.org/details/historyofmonetary000alex/page/34/mode/1up>

Ignoring a) the fictional Julius Caesar and b) his fictional introduction of "living person" coin images results in c) all Roman coins being classified as commemorative coins.

The Republic of the United States of America continues this ancient commemorative coin tradition.



The United States one-cent coin, often called the "penny", is a unit of currency equaling one one-hundredth of a United States dollar. The penny is issued in its current form as the Lincoln cent, with its obverse featuring the profile of President Abraham Lincoln since 1909. Source: Wikipedia

Wikipedia - Coins of the United States Dollar
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coins_of_the_United_States_dollar

Presidential dollar coins are a series of United States dollar coins with engravings of relief portraits of U.S. presidents on the obverse and the Statue of Liberty on the reverse ... To be eligible, a **president must have been deceased for at least two years** prior to ... minting.

Wikipedia - Presidential Dollar coins
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidential_dollar_coins

Suspect #3

The coins of Marc Antony are reclassified as commemorative coins.

M. ANTONIUS AND OCTAVIA		EAST	
circa 39 B.C.		SILVER	
Cistophoric Medallion		Obverse: M. ANTONIVS IMP COS DESIG III VIR (to l., downwards) ITER ET TERRA Head of M. Ant. R. P. C. (to r., upwards) Iovis r., wearing ivy-wreath; he - East of Octavia's r., on cista mystica north, lituus. Whole within border between two coiled serpents.	
422	11-3	1826-0	95-6
423	11-21	1827-5	101-8
Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916		15.4.13	

422-3. B. M. Cat., ii, p. 502, no. 133;

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916
<https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications>

#3-1 The silver cistophorus of Marc Antony introduces the concept of commemorative cult coins.

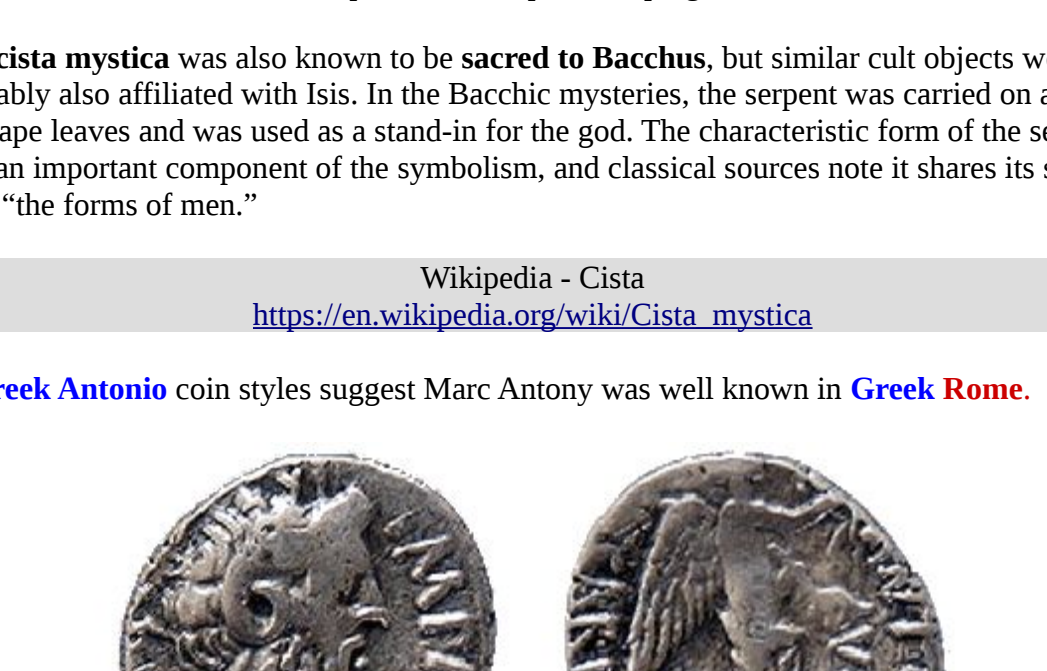


Plate CXIV #1
Cistophoric Medallions
Coins of the Roman Republic - Vol 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910

Coins of the Roman Republic - Volume 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910
<https://archive.org/details/coinsoftheromanrepublic003brit/page/465/mode/1up>

The **cistophorus**, which was so named from its type, the sacred **Bacchic chest** or **cista**, made its first appearance in western Asia Minor about the **end of the 3rd cent. B.C.** It had its origin at Ephesus, and its issue rapidly extended throughout **Mysia, Lydia, Ionia and Phrygia**, in which districts it became the chief medium of exchange in silver ...

The two cities which preserved the issue of these pieces the longest were **Ephesus and Pergamum**. Of the former place there is an almost unbroken series struck under Roman influence from circ. B.C. 134-48, but at Pergamum their coinage appears to have been somewhat intermittent, to be revived under the Roman procurators circ. B.C. 57. Of these cities there do not seem to exist any pieces between B.C. 48 and B.C. 39, when they were resumed by Antony.

Besides the cistophorus there were also the half and quarter-cistophorus, which vary in type, and which belong to an earlier date.

The full weight of the cistophorus was from 197-192 grs., and its current value represented either a didrachm of the Aeginctic standard, four Rhodian or three Asiatic drachms, or three Roman denarii.

Coins of the Roman Republic - Volume 2 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910
<https://archive.org/details/coinsoftheromanrepublic002brit/page/505/mode/1up>

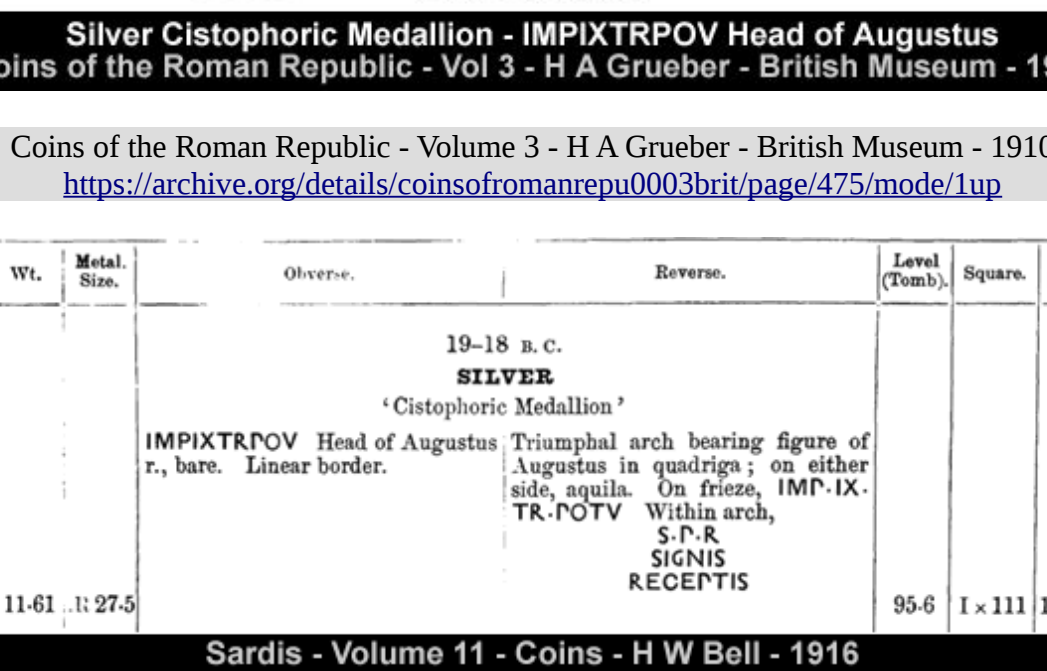
A **cista** is a box or basket used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Etruscans and Romans for various practical and mystical purposes.

In ancient **Greek** mystery cults, the **cista mystica** were **wicker-work boxes** which seem to have contained a **live serpent**, as represented in numerous ancient images, including coins on which a cista is shown half-open with a serpent creeping out of it.

The **cista mystica** was also known to be sacred to **Bacchus**, but similar cult objects were probably also affiliated with Isis. In the Bacchic mysteries, the serpent was carried on a bed of grape leaves and was used as a stand-in for the god. The chthonic form of the serpent was an important component of the symbolism, and classical sources note it shares its shape with "the forms of men."

Wikipedia - Cista
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cista_mystica

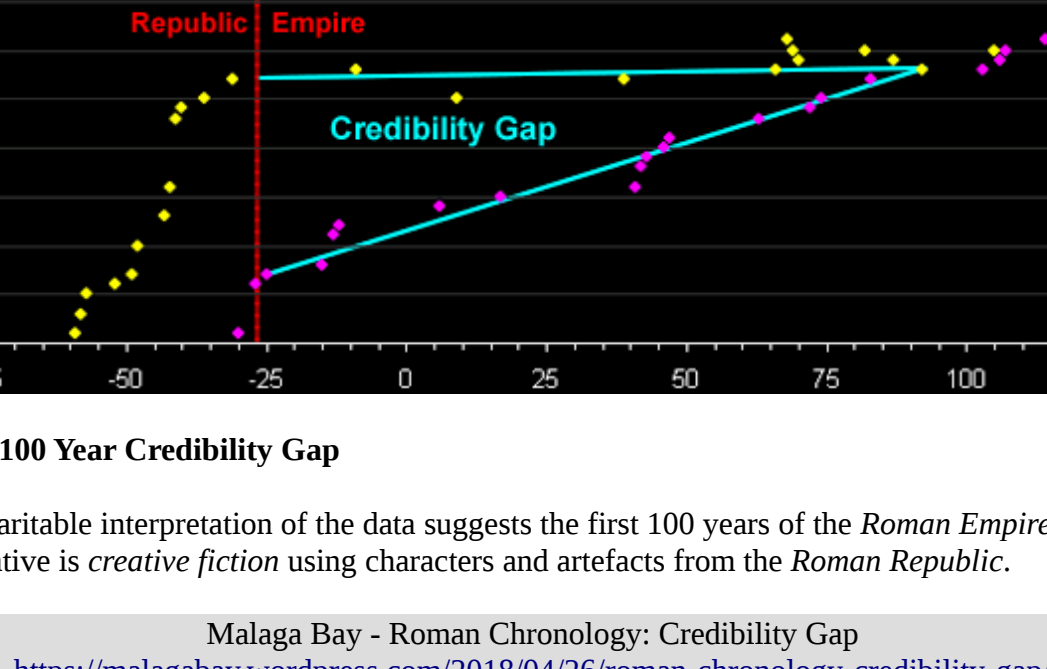
#3-2 The **Greek Antonio** coin styles suggest Marc Antony was well known in **Greek Rome**.



Head of Jupiter Ammon right, M ANTONIO COS III IMP IIII
ANTONIVS IMP COS DESIG ET TERRA laureate bust of Marc Antony, holding in l. sword, and leaning on cista mystica right, flanked by coiled serpents.
Wild Winds - Cr548/2a Syd 1280

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Marc Antony
https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/imp/marc_antony/t.html

#3-3 Marc Antony clearly transitioned from **Greek Antonio** [above] to **Latin Antoniv** [below].



AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm - Ephesus mint - 11.79g
M ANTONIVS IMP COS DESIG ET TERRA laureate bust of Marc Antony, holding in l. sword, and leaning on cista mystica right, flanked by coiled serpents.
Wild Winds - RPC 2201 Syd 1197 BMC II (East) 133 Antonia 60 RSC 2

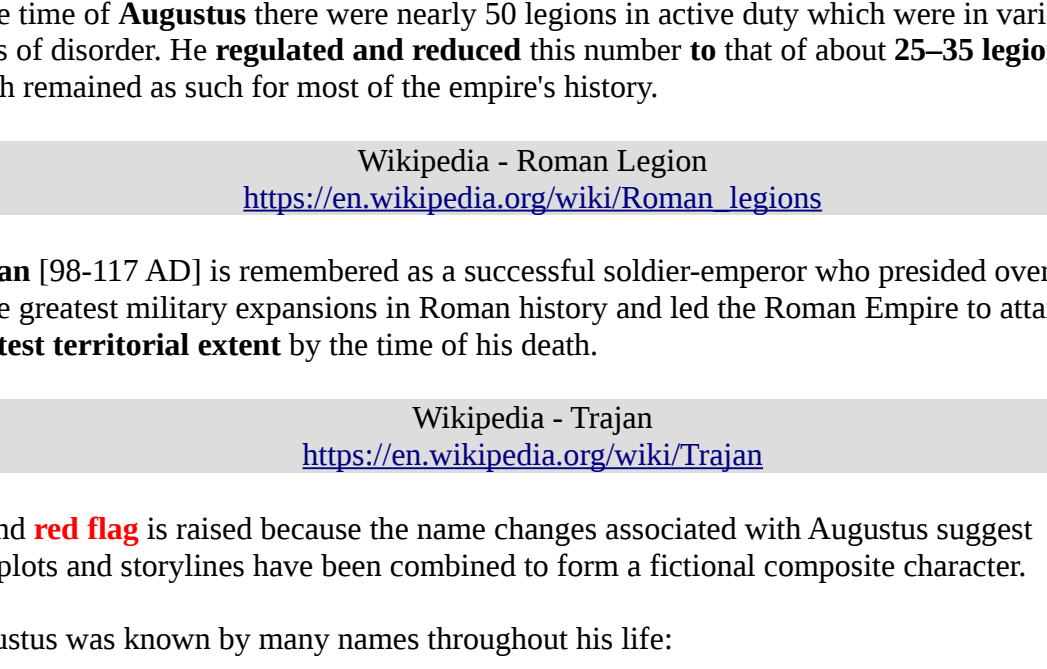
Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Marc Antony
https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/imp/marc_antony/t.html

... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ...

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

Suspect #4

The five coins of Augustus [found at different levels] are reclassified as commemorative coins.



Silver Cistophoric Medallion - IMPIXTRPOV Head of Augustus
Coins of the Roman Republic - Vol 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910

Coins of the Roman Republic - Volume 3 - H A Grueber - British Museum - 1910
<https://archive.org/details/coinsoftheromanrepublic003brit/page/475/mode/1up>

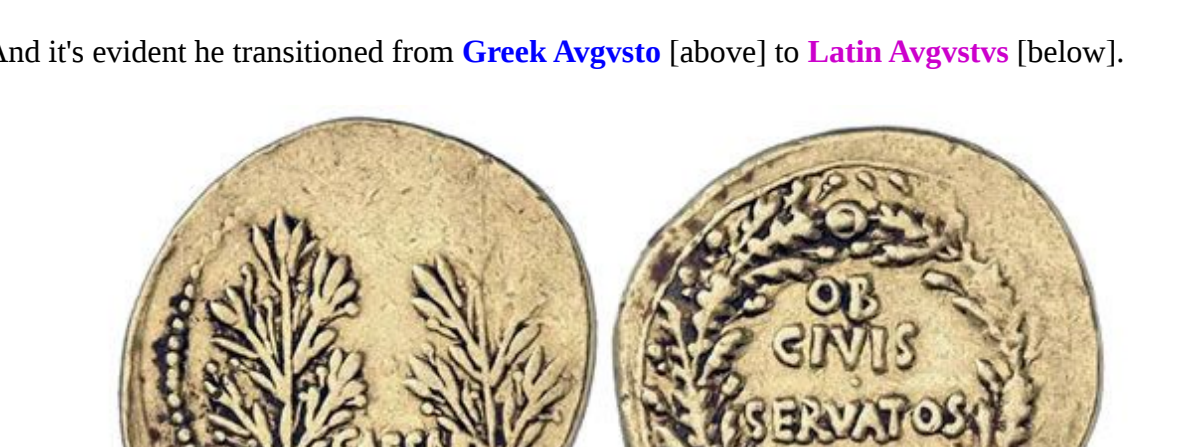
No.	Wt.	Metal	Obverse.	Reverse.	Level (Tomb).	Square.	Date of Finding.
19-18 a.c.							
SILVER							
Cistophoric Medallion							
IMPIXTRPOV Head of Augustus [Tympanal arch bearing figure of Augustus in quadriga] on either side, aquila. On frieze, IMP-IX-TR-POV within arch, S.P.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI ET AVGVSTO ET TERRA laureate bust of Augustus, holding in l. sword, and leaning on cista mystica right, flanked by coiled serpents.							
428	11-61	1827-5			95-6	1 x 111	15.4.13.

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916

Augustus ... Level (Tomb) ... 103.5 ... ? ... 95.0 ... **112.0** ... 95.6

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916
<https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications>

#4-1 A **red flag** is raised because this remarkably clever centennial clairvoyant created [in advance] sufficient Roman Legions to expand the Roman Empire narrative to its greatest extent in 117 AD.



The **100 Year Credibility Gap**
A charitable interpretation of the data suggests the first 100 years of the Roman Empire narrative is **creative fiction** using characters and artefacts from the Roman Republic.

Malaga Bay - Roman Chronology: Legendary Legions
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/04/23/roman-chronology-legendary-legions/>

In the time of Augustus there were nearly 50 legions in active duty which was in various states of disorder. He regulated and reduced this number to that of about 25-35 legions, which remained as such for most of the empire's history.

Wikipedia - Roman Legion
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_legions

Trajan [98-117 AD] is remembered as a successful soldier-emperor who presided over one of the greatest military expansions in Roman history and led the Roman Empire to attain its **greatest territorial extent** by the time of his death.

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

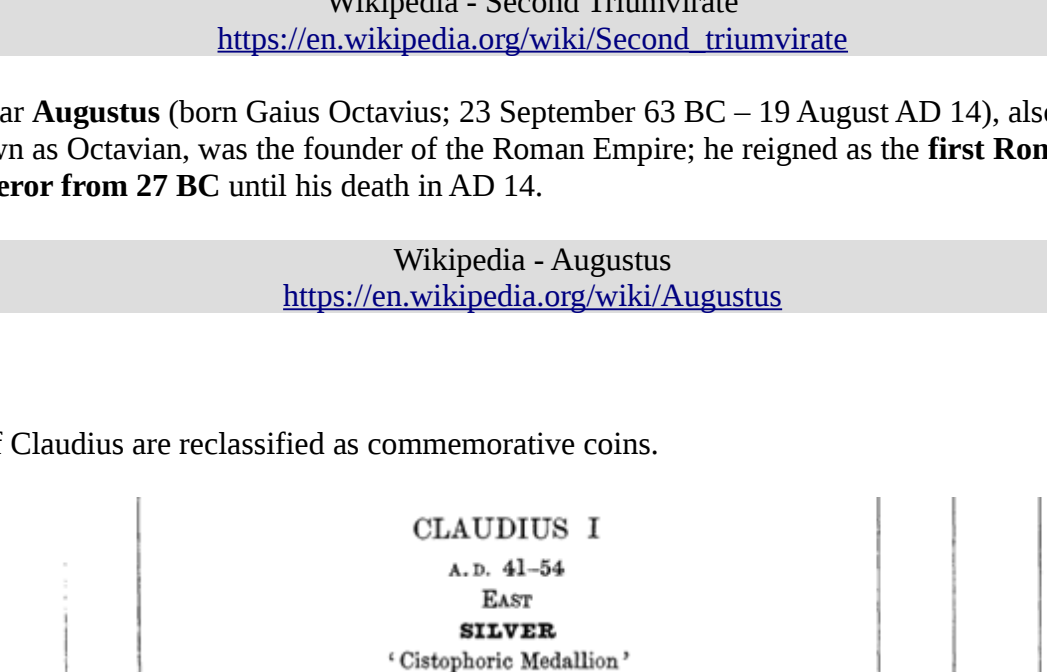
#4-2 A second **red flag** is raised because the name changes associated with Augustus suggest several sub-plots and storylines have been combined to form a fictional composite character.

Augustus was known by many names throughout his life:

- Gaius Octavius ...
- Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus ...
- Imperator Caesar ...
- Imperator Caesar Augustus ...

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

#4-3 They **forgot** to list **Caesari Avgvsto** because it suggests he was well known in **Greek Rome**.



CAESARI AVGVSTO triumphal quadriga right - AR Denarius - Spanish mint SPQR PARENT CONS SVO, **ignominious eagle phoenix**, consular robes & wreath Wild Winds - RIC 99 Sear5 1604 RSC 75

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Augustus
<https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/augustus/t.html>

... -us for masculine, -a for feminine and -um for neuter ...

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

The evidence points towards **Court Historians** imaginatively **resurrecting** long dead individuals [found on commemorative coins] for **Triumvirates** and as **Emperors**.



Second Triumvirate - Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus
Classical Numismatic Group - www.cngcoins.com

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

The **Second Triumvirate** was an extraordinary commission and magistracy created for **Mark Antony, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, and Octavian** to give them practically absolute power. It was formally constituted by law on 27 November 43 BC with a term of five years; it was renewed in 37 BC for another five years before expiring in 32 BC.

Wikipedia - Second Triumvirate
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_triumvirate

Caesar Augustus (born Gaius Octavius; 23 September 63 BC – 19 August AD 14), also known as Octavian, was the founder of the Roman Empire; he reigned as the **first Roman emperor** from 27 BC until his death in AD 14.

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

Suspect #5

The coins of Claudius are reclassified as commemorative coins.

CLAUDIUS I		A.D. 41-54	
EAST		SILVER	
Cistophoric Medallion		Obverse: T. CLAVD. CAESARIS Head of Claudius (on field r. and l.). Diadema on r. bare. Border of dots. Reverse: Fortuna (on r.) draped, and holding in l. cornucopia, crowning the Emperor (on l.) who stands facing, bare-headed, wearing military dress, holding in l. sword, and leaning with r. on spear. On frieze, ROM ET AVGVSTVS Border of dots.	
429	8-9	1826-0	101-0
Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916		1.897	

Sardis - Volume 11 - Coins - H W Bell - 1916
<https://www.sardisexpedition.org/en/publications>

#5-1 The first **red flag** for Claudius suggests he's seriously misdated because it's said he was the last person able to read Etruscan.

The **last person** known to have been able to read Etruscan was the Roman emperor **Claudius** (10 BC - AD 54), who authored a treatise in 20 volumes on the Etruscans, called **Tyrrheniká (now lost)**, and compiled a dictionary (**also lost**) by interviewing the last few elderly rustics who still spoke the language. Plautia Urgulanilla, the emperor's **first wife**, was Etruscan.

Wikipedia - Etruscan Language - 18:21 04 May 2018
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Etruscan_language&oldid=839638994

#5-2 The second **red flag** for Claudius also suggests he's misdated because the official narrative claims he was born with a **Victory Title**.

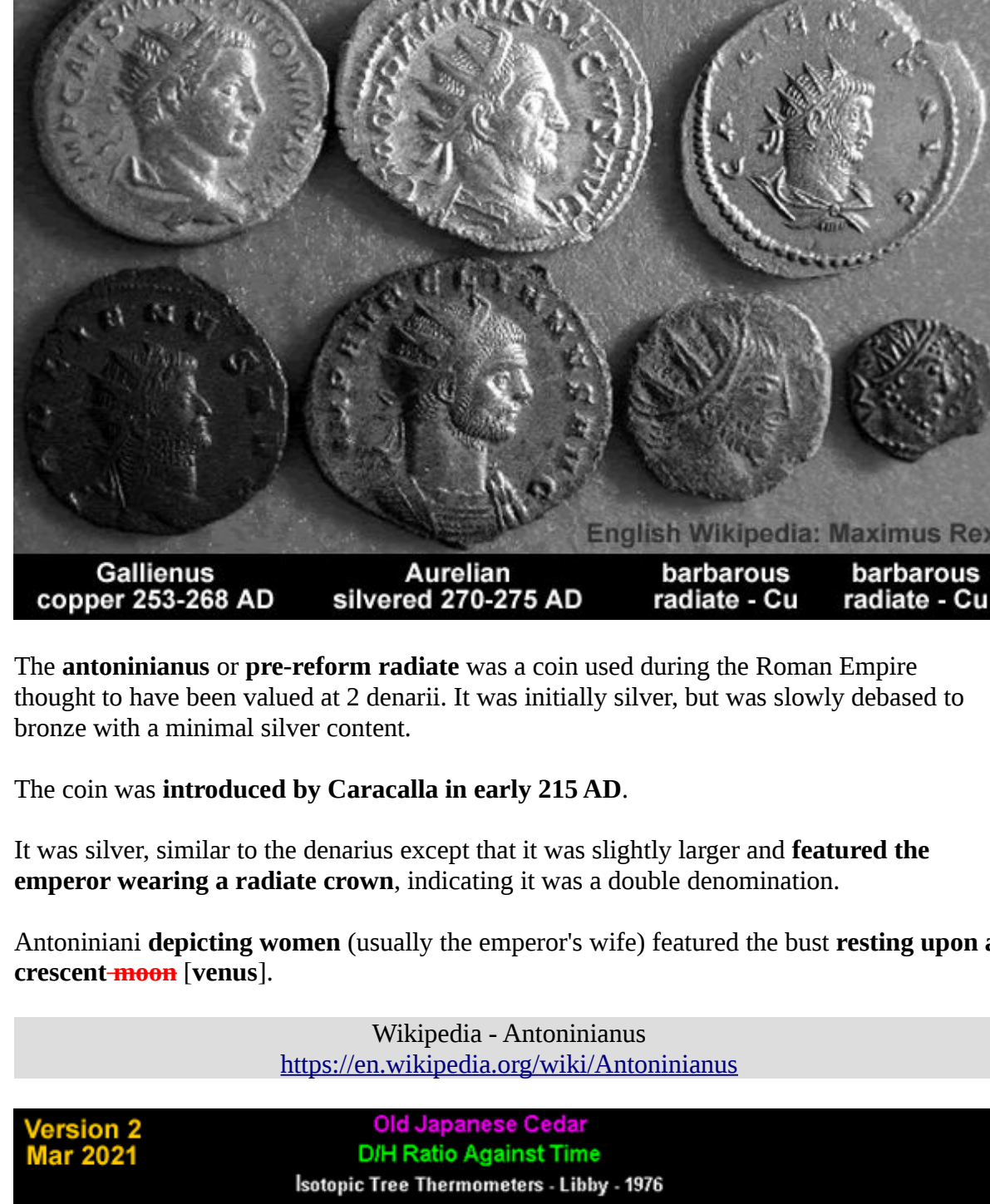
The dataset begins with **outlier events** that are indicative of **spinning and dicing**. Calligula and Claudius were both "born with" the "Germanicus" Victory Titles. Without these initial "born with" Victory Titles the Roman narrative would find itself having to explain away how the Romans were "Victorious in Britain" [44 AD] without first having achieved some memorable victories in Europe.

Malaga Bay - Macedonian Madness
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/11/13/macedonian-madness/>

Calligula, 37-41 Germanicus ("victorious in Germania"), born with it
Claudius, 41-54 Germanicus ("victorious in Germania"), born with it
Britannicus ("victorious in Britain"), 44

Wikipedia - List of Roman Imperial Victory Titles
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_imperial_victory_titles

#12-1 Gordian III is also an excellent advocate for Edwin Johnson because the introduction of the [pre-reform radiate] **antonianus** by Caracalla in [215 AD] 1395 CE suggests the **Roman** narrative should be truncated by 24 years so it terminates neatly at 1400 CE.



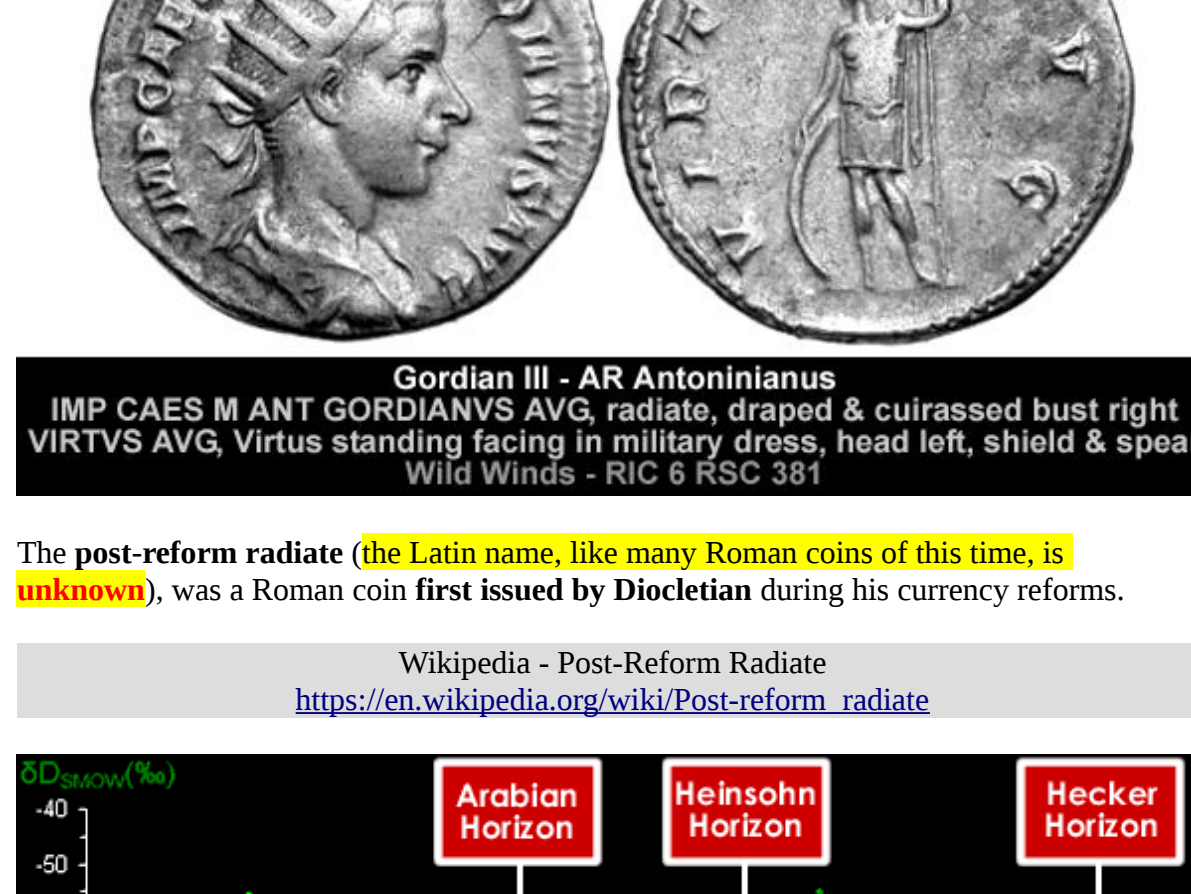
The **antonianus** or **pre-reform radiate** was a coin used during the Roman Empire thought to have been valued at 2 denarii. It was initially silver, but was slowly debased to bronze with a minimal silver content.

The coin was **introduced by Caracalla in early 215 AD**.

It was silver, similar to the denarius except that it was slightly larger and featured the **emperor wearing a radiate denar**, indicating it was a double denomination.

Antoniniani depicting women (usually the emperor's wife) featured the bust resting upon a **crenate moon [venus]**.

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



The **Phantom Frosts** in Thomas Tegg's *Frost Chronology* indicate the **Phantom History** begins in 220 AD and [if Edwin Johnson is correct] the period finishes in **1400 CE**.

Malaga Bay - 1400 Years of Fabricated Frosts
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/03/01/1400-years-of-fabricated-frosts/>

Edwin Johnson (1842–1901) was an English historian, best known for his radical criticisms of Christian historiography. ... In *The Pauline Epistles and The Rise of English Culture* Johnson made the radical claim that the whole of the so-called **Dark Ages between 700 and 1400 A. D.** had never occurred, but had been **invented by Christian writers** who created **imaginary characters and events**.

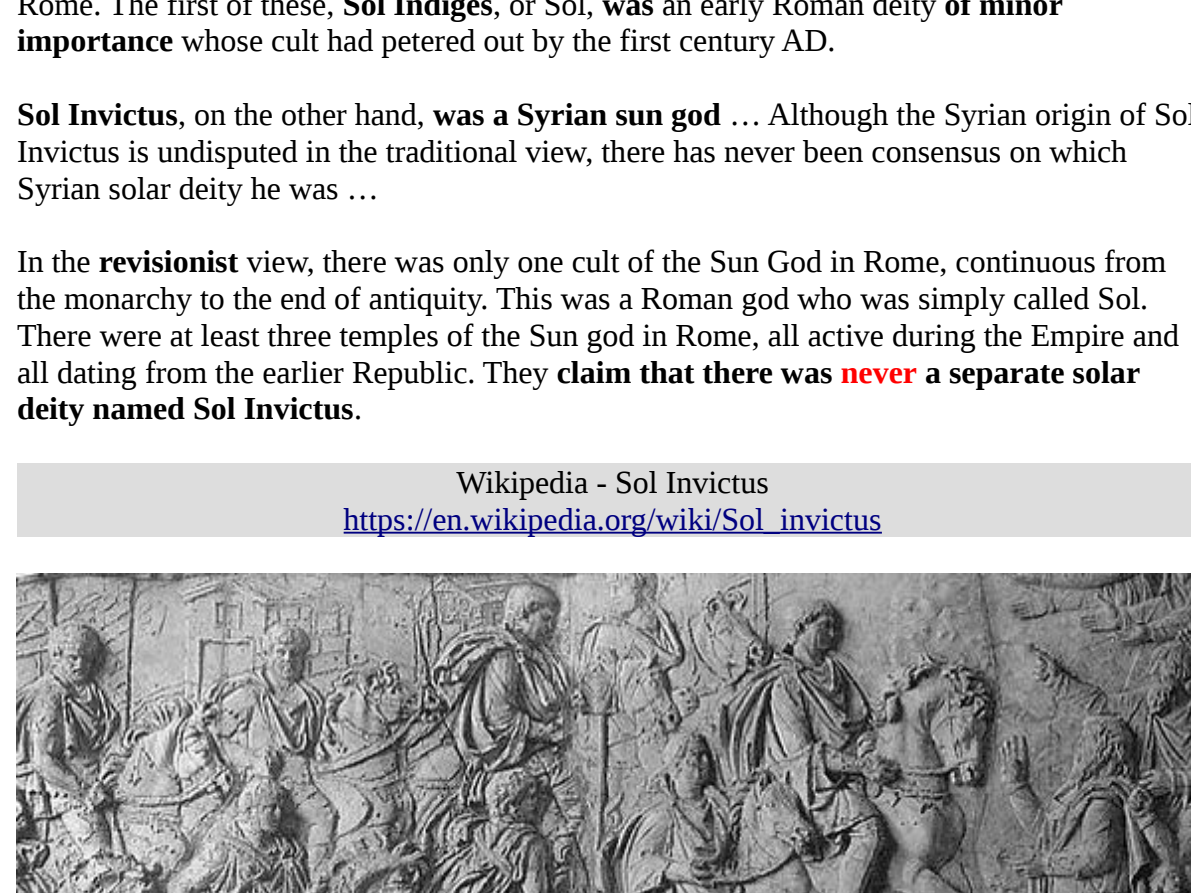
Wikipedia - Edwin Johnson (historian)
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_Johnson_\(historian\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_Johnson_(historian))

#12-2 The continuation of the [pre-reform radiate] **antonianus** into the **Late Roman Rulers** era suggests **all the radiate ruler coins** [including Gordian III] belong to the **Late Roman Rulers** era.

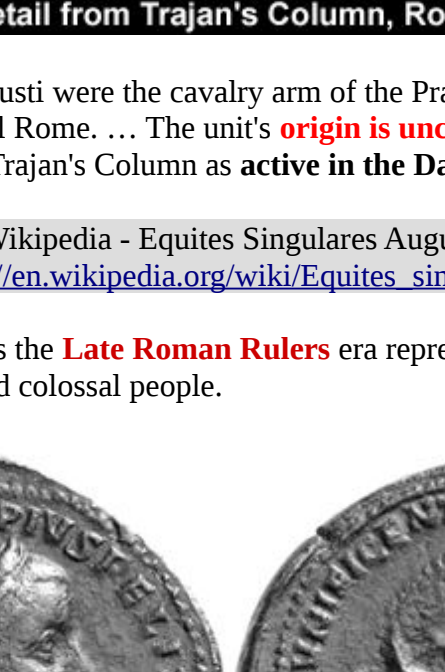


The **post-reform radiate** (the **Latin name, like many Roman coins of this time, is unknown**), was a Roman coin first issued by Diocletian during his currency reforms.

Wikipedia - Post-Reform Radiate
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-reform_radiate



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



The **post-reform radiate** ... looked very similar to the antoninianus (pre-reform radiate), with a **radiate crown**, similar to the one worn by the Roman deity, **Sol Invictus**.

Wikipedia - Post-Reform Radiate
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-reform_radiate

#12-3 If all of the **radiate rulers** belong to the **Late Roman Rulers** era then their very likely **Sol Invictus** belongs to the **Late Roman Rulers** era.



Dedication slab representing the Sun god crowned by solar rays, **the Moon-goddess** [Venus] bearing a crescent on her hair, and an old man, perhaps Jupiter Dolichenus. From the area of the barracks of the **Equites Singulares**, via Tasso, Rome.

Wikipedia - Stele Sol Invictus Terme
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Stele_Sol_Invictus_Terme.jpg

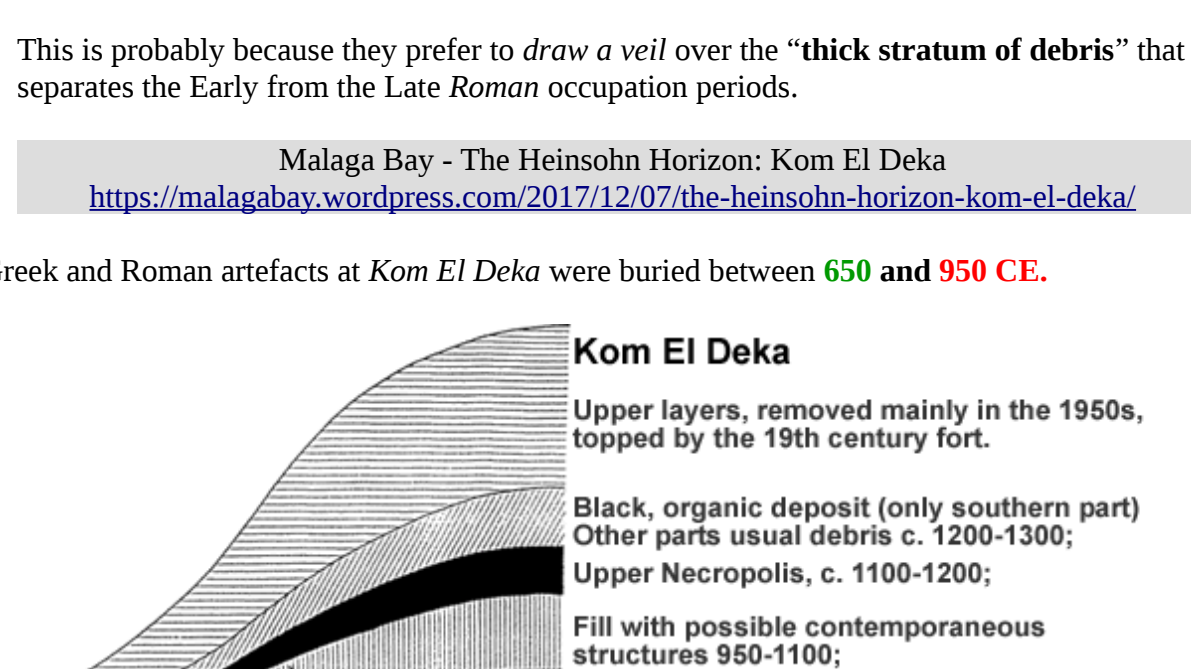
Sol Invictus ... was long considered to be the official sun god of the later Roman Empire. In recent years, however, the scholarly community has become divided on Sol between traditionalists and a growing group of revisionists.

In the traditional view, Sol Invictus was the second of two entirely different sun gods in Rome. The first of these, **Sol Indiges**, or Sol, was an early Roman deity of **minor importance** whose cult had petered out by the first century AD.

Sol Invictus, on the other hand, was a **Syrian sun god** ... Although the Syrian origin of Sol Invictus is undisputed in the traditional view, there has never been consensus on which Syrian solar deity he was ...

In the **revisionist** view, there was only one cult of the Sun God in Rome, continuous from the monarchy to the end of antiquity. This was a Roman god who was simply called Sol. There were at least three temples of the Sun god in Rome, all active during the Empire and all dating from the earlier Republic. They claim that there was **never a separate solar deity named Sol Invictus**.

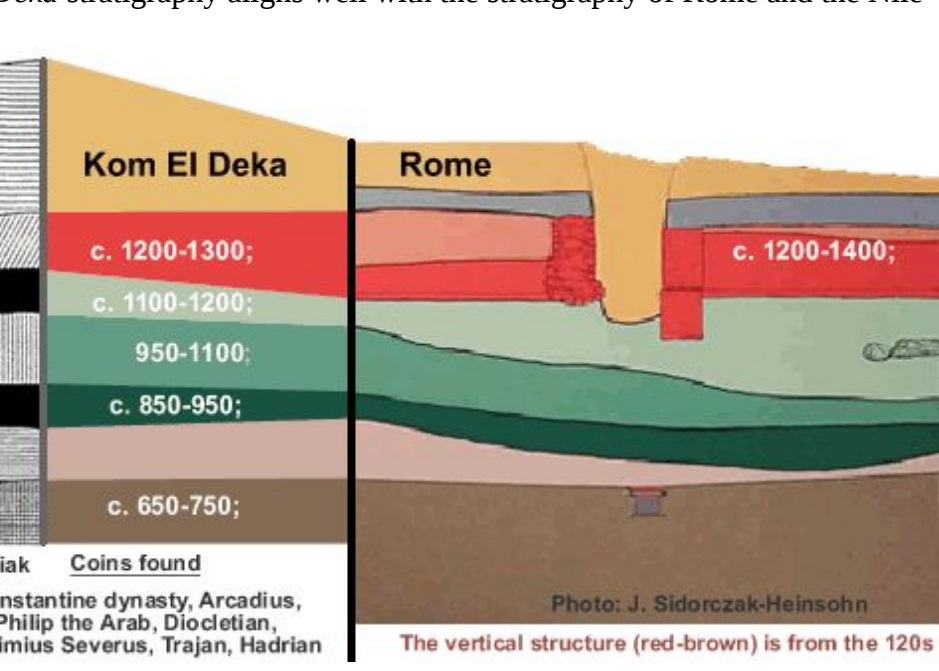
Wikipedia - Sol Invictus
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sol_invictus



The **equites singulares** Augusti were the cavalry arm of the Praetorian Guard during the Principate period of imperial Rome. ... The unit's **origin is uncertain** ... The unit is documented on Trajan's Column as **active in the Dacian Wars** ...

Wikipedia - Equites Singulares Augusti
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equites_singulares

#12-3 Finally, the evidence suggests the **Late Roman Rulers** era represents the **final curtain** for colossal masonry, colossal coins and colossal people.

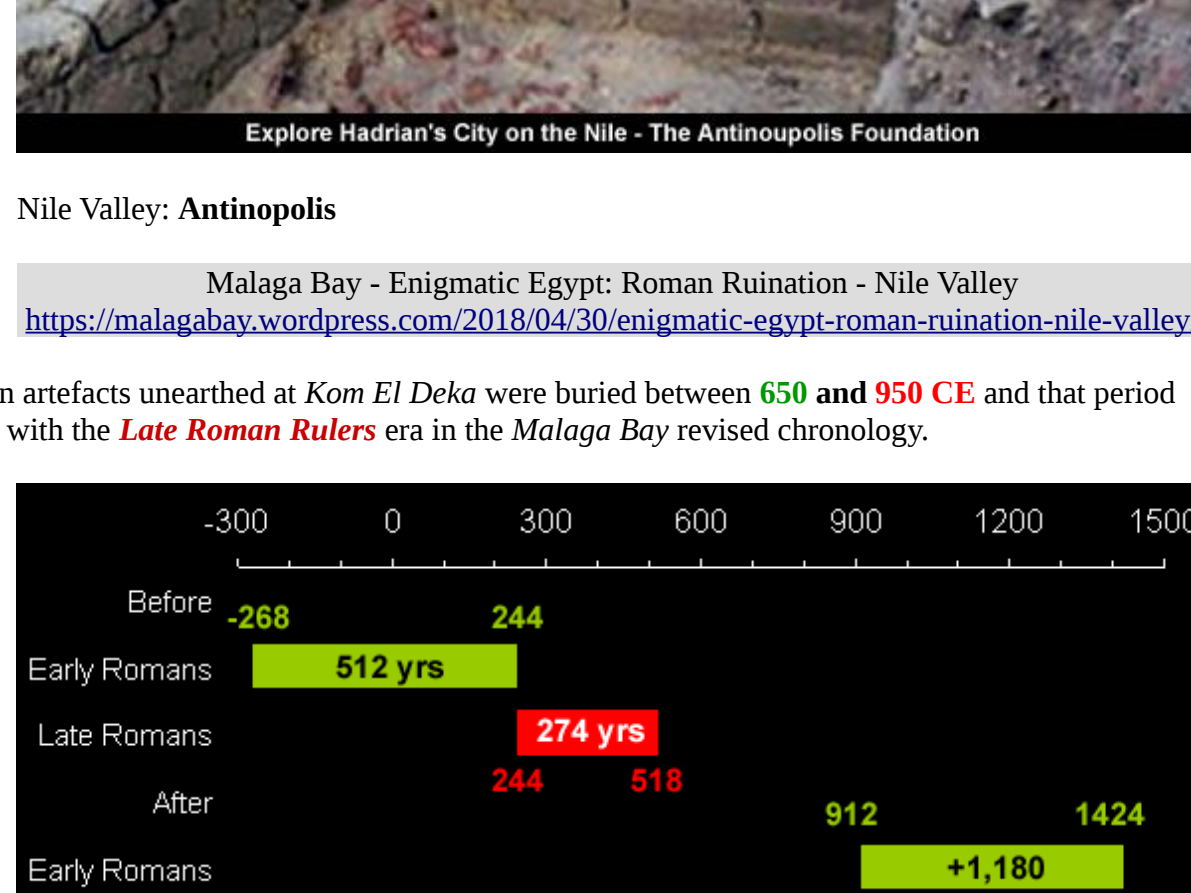


Gordian III - AR Medallion - 47.82 g
 IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX AVG, laureate, draped & cuirassed bust right
 MVNIFICENTIA GORDIANI AVG, bird's eye view of the Colosseum, between meta sudans and statue of Fortuna on the left, and temple of Juno on the right, elephant and bull in the arena.
 Wild Winds - Cohen 165 Mazzini III, 166 (this coin) Gneschi II 23

Wild Winds - Roman Imperial Coinage of Gordian III
https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/ric/gordian_III/1.html

The fourth of **Gordian III**, with the legend on the obverse, IMP GORDIANVS . PIVS . FELIX . AVG. : on the reverse the view of the Colosseum, as if looking down upon it, with the masts for the awning, and a wild-beast hunt going on at a high level, certainly not at the bottom (as has been said). On the left, standing behind the Meta Sudans, is a **colossal figure about fifty feet high**.

The Flavian Amphitheatre - John Henry Parker - 1876
<https://archive.org/details/flavianamphitheatre00park/page/n42/mode/1up>

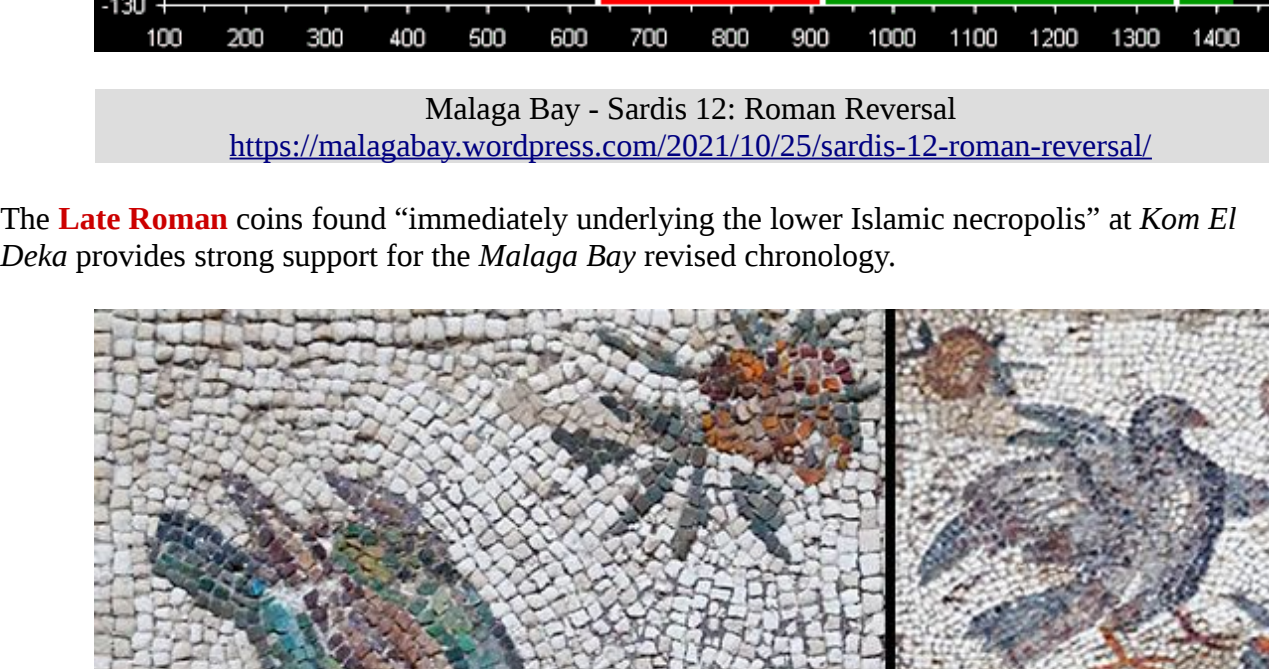


The remaining body parts of the **Colossus of Constantine** are an enduring reminder that students are taught to ignore truly colossal levels of **Cognitive** encandure.

Malaga Bay - C for Colossal
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/04/c-for-colossal/>

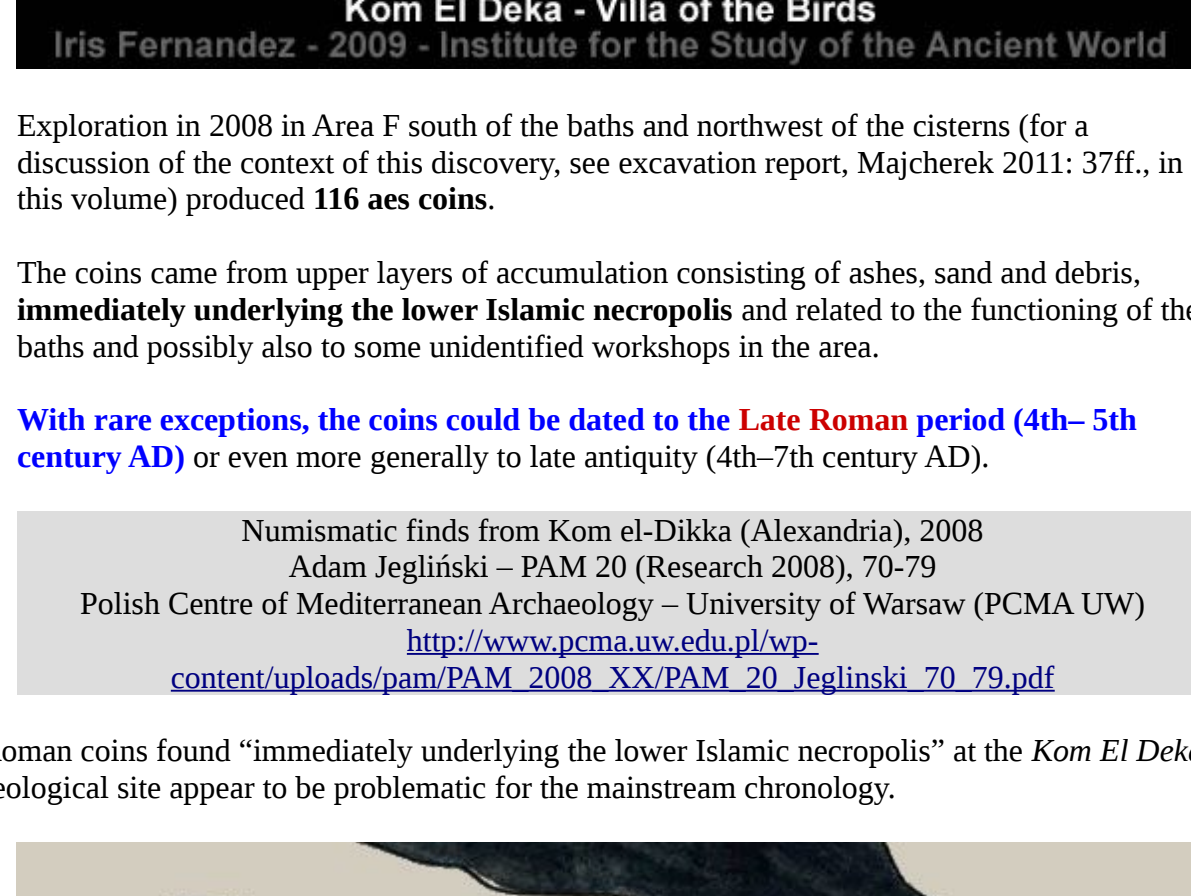
As always:

Review the evidence and decide for yourself where docudrama ends and fantasy fiction begins.



Footnote

Greek and Roman artefacts were found beneath deep layers of debris at the **Kom El Deka** archaeological site in Alexandria, Egypt.



"A depository of ash from the nearby **thermae**" - **Kom El Deka - 2009**
 Iris Fernandez - Institute for the Study of the Ancient World

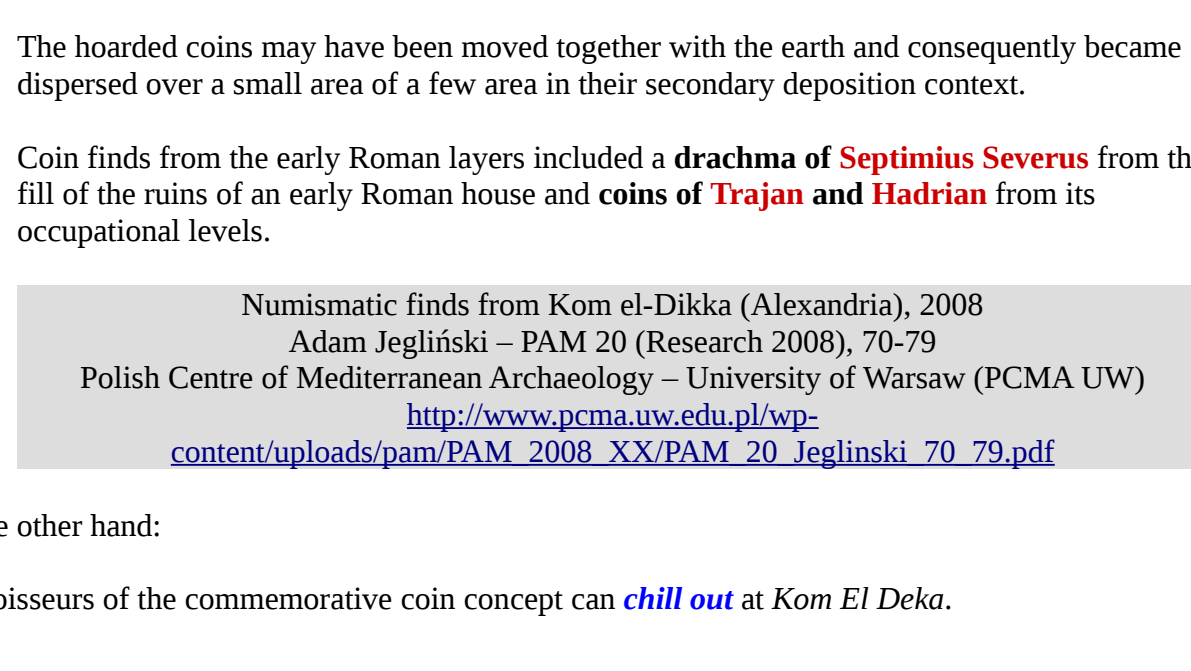
The **party line** promoted by Wikipedia is that **Kom El Deka** was the **Roman Quarter** of Alexandria during the 4th and 7th centuries.

Apparently, they prefer to **draw a veil** over the early 1st century AD **Roman villas**. This is unfortunate as the **Villa of the Birds** has a beautiful **Early Roman** mosaic. They also prefer to **draw a veil** over the 2nd/3rd century Greek inscription in the Roman Baths.

This is probably because they prefer to **draw a veil** over the **"thick stratum of debris"** that separates the Early from the Late Roman occupation periods.

Malaga Bay - The Heinsohn Horizons
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2017/12/07/the-heinsohn-horizon-kom-el-deka/>

The Greek and Roman artefacts at **Kom El Deka** were buried between **650 and 950 CE**.



Islamic strata in the eastern part of **Kom El Deka** - Drawn by **W. Kubiak**
 Alexandria: **Kom El-Dikka Islamic Finds - Storehouses Survey 1995**
 Wladyslaw B. Kubiak, Malgorzata Redlak
 Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 8, 32-39 - 1996
[http://bazhum.muzhp.pl/media/files/Polish_Archaeology_in_the_Mediterranean/Polish_Archaeology_in_the_Mediterranean-1996-8-32-39.pdf](http://bazhum.muzhp.pl/media/files/Polish_Archaeology_in_the_Mediterranean/Polish_Archaeology_in_the_Mediterranean-1996-8-32-39/Polish_Archaeology_in_the_Mediterranean-1996-8-32-39.pdf)

The **Kom El Deka** stratigraphy aligns well with the stratigraphy of Rome and the Nile Valley.

A side-by-side comparison confirms Alexandria and Rome are fairly well aligned.

The alignment results provide further support for Leona Libby's **Old Japanese Cedar Tree** chronology and the [generally unrecognised] **Arabian Horizon** centred on 637 CE.

Malaga Bay - R for Rome
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/07/r-for-rome/>

Nile Valley: **Antinopolis**

Malaga Bay - Enigmatic Egypt: Roman Ruination - Nile Valley
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/04/30/enigmatic-egypt-roman-ruination-nile-valley/>

Roman artefacts unearthed at **Kom El Deka** were buried between **650 and 950 CE** and that period aligns with the **Late Roman Rulers** era in the **Malaga Bay** revised chronology.

These 274 years covered by the **Late Roman Rulers** fit very neatly into the 275 year gap between the **Arabian** and **Heinsohn** horizons. This alignment indicates the dates of the **Late Roman Rulers** should be incremented by **394 years**. ... The 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/>

The **Late Roman** coins found "immediately underlying the lower Islamic necropolis" at **Kom El Deka** provides strong support for the **Malaga Bay** revised chronology.

Exploration in 2008 in Area F south of the baths and northwest of the cisterns (for a discussion of the context of this discovery, see excavation report, Majcherek 2011: 37ff., in this volume) produced **116 aes coins**.

The coins came from upper layers of accumulation consisting of ashes, sand and debris, **immediately underlying the lower Islamic necropolis** and related to the functioning of the baths and possibly also to some unidentified workshops in the area.

With rare exceptions, the coins could be dated to the Late Roman period (4th–5th century AD) or even more generally to late antiquity (4th–7th century AD).

Numismatic finds from Kom el-Dikka (Alexandria), 2008
 Adam Jegliński – PAM 20 (Research 2008), 70–79
 Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology – University of Warsaw (PCMA UW)
http://www.pcam.uw.edu.pl/wp-content/uploads/pam/PAM_2008_XX/PAM_20_Jegliński_70_79.pdf

The Roman coins found "immediately underlying the lower Islamic necropolis" at the **Kom El Deka** archaeological site appear to be problematic for the mainstream chronology.

Malaga Bay - Enigmatic Egypt: Roman Ruination - Nile Delta
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/04/17/enigmatic-egypt-roman-ruination-nile-delta/>

A total of **116 bronze coins** was found in a layer of ashes and debris associated with the functioning of the late Roman baths in area F of the **Kom El-Dikka** site. This layer constituted fill covering kilns used to produce lime for the construction of the baths. The kilns were located on top of residential ruins, the destruction of which has been dated to the end of the 3rd century AD.

Identifiable specimens comprised issues of emperors from the Second Tetrarchy period, the **Constantine dynasty, Arcadius** and the 6th and 7th century, corresponding well with the known dating of the bath complex.

Among the coins were **33 tetradrachms struck between the reign of Philip the Arab and Diocletian**, in the latter case before the monetary reform of AD 297.

The chronological structure of this set is typical of hoards from the middle of the last decade of the 3rd century AD. Bulk of the pottery uncovered in the same context as the tetradrachms dates back to 4th and even 5th century, which suggests that **the hoard was displaced somehow** from its original 3rd century location, it is likely that fill from the early Roman houses was used for filling up and levelling the construction site.

The hoarded coins may have been moved together with the earth and consequently became dispersed over a small area of a few area in their secondary deposition context.

Coin finds from the early Roman layers included a **drachma of Septimius Severus** from the fill of the ruins of an early Roman house and **coins of Trajan and Hadrian** from its occupational levels.

Numismatic finds from Kom el-Dikka (Alexandria), 2008
 Adam Jegliński – PAM 20 (Research 2008), 70–79
 Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology – University of Warsaw (PCMA UW)
http://www.pcam.uw.edu.pl/wp-content/uploads/pam/PAM_2008_XX/PAM_20_Jegliński_70_79.pdf

On the other hand:

Connoisseurs of the commemorative coin concept can **chill out** at **Kom El Deka**.