

# Saints & Sinners Graspable Gold



1<sup>st</sup> July 2023

Before sliding further down the slippery slope of Roman currency debasement it's worthwhile wondering why the coins emblazoned with the word **Caesar** look positively **Carthaginian**.

Caesar was very "un-Roman". Caesar started striking golden coins "more often".



Caesar was so "un-Roman" even his coins looked positively Carthaginian.

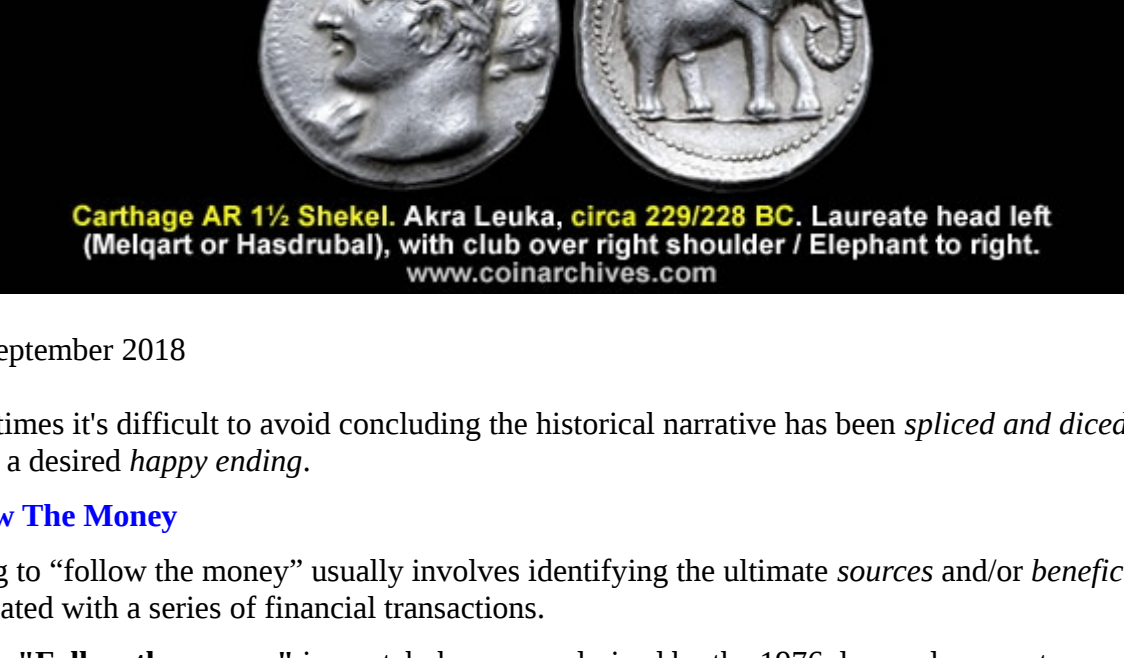


In Gaul his military mint produced coins that looked distinctly Carthaginian. In Italy his military mint produced coins that looked absolutely, positively Carthaginian.

Malaga Bay - The Great Splice  
<https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2018/09/28/the-great-splice/>

It's also worthwhile wondering whether **mainstream magic** can really:

- **Date** coins that are **undated**
- **Identify** coins embossed with "**Caesar**" as unequivocally meaning **Gaius Julius Caesar**.
- **Recognise** coins embossed with **portraits** that unequivocally depict **Gaius Julius Caesar**.
- **Determine** unequivocally where a coin was minted when it displays **no** mint mark.



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

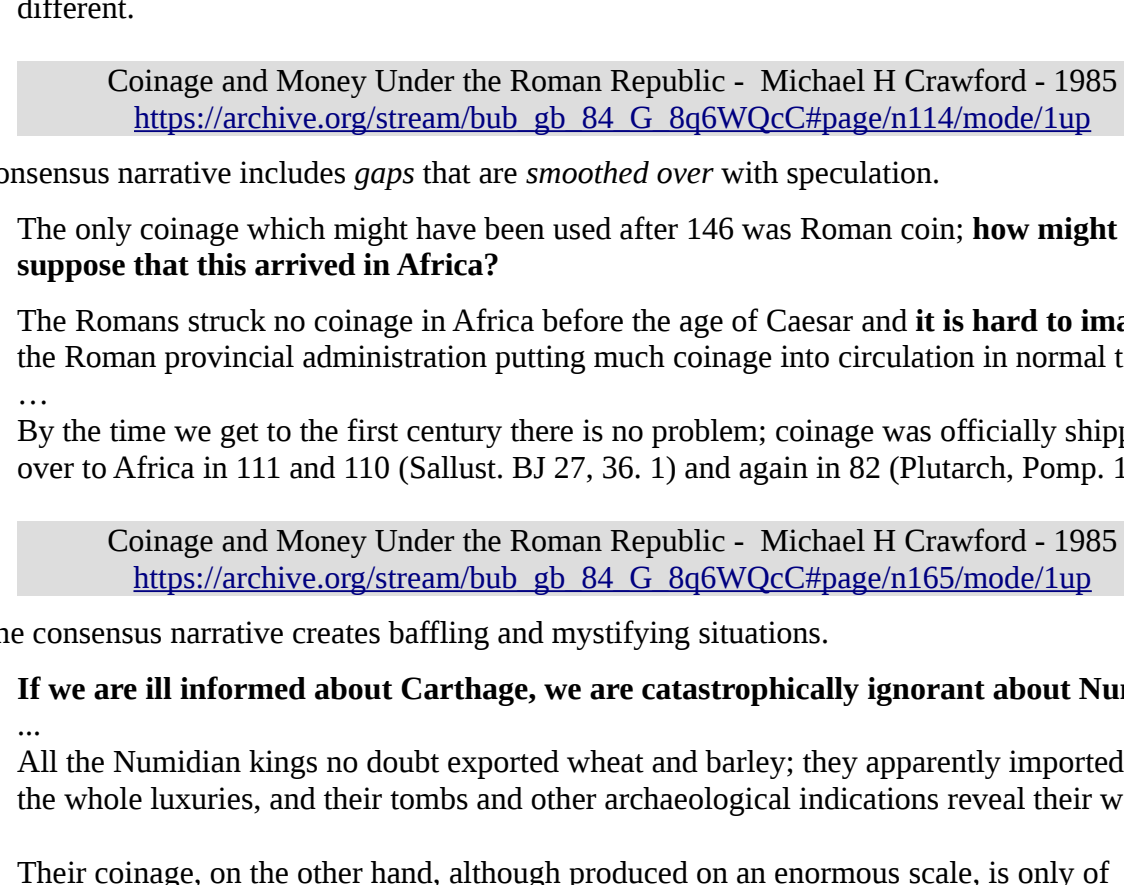
History of Monetary Systems - Alexander del Mar - 1896  
<https://archive.org/details/historyofmonetar000alex/page/34/mode/1up>  
 Julius Caesar image sources that echo the first to stamp message  
 Roman Coin Portrait Data - Deutsche Bundesbank - 2012  
 Art Institute Chicago - Reference Number 1923.1246  
 Citéo - Economies-Museum - Paris - Banque de France



**Ancus Marcius** was the **legendary** fourth king of Rome, who traditionally reigned 24 years.

Wikipedia - Ancus Marcius  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancus\\_Marcus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancus_Marcus)  
 L. Marcus Philippus 57 BC AR Denarius Rome mint Ancus Marcius Sydenham 919  
<https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/sear5/s0382.html>

The original Malaga Bay posting [reformatted with a replaced aureus image] is reproduced below.



28<sup>th</sup> September 2018

Sometimes it's difficult to avoid concluding the historical narrative has been **spliced and diced** to create a desired **happy ending**.

## Follow The Money

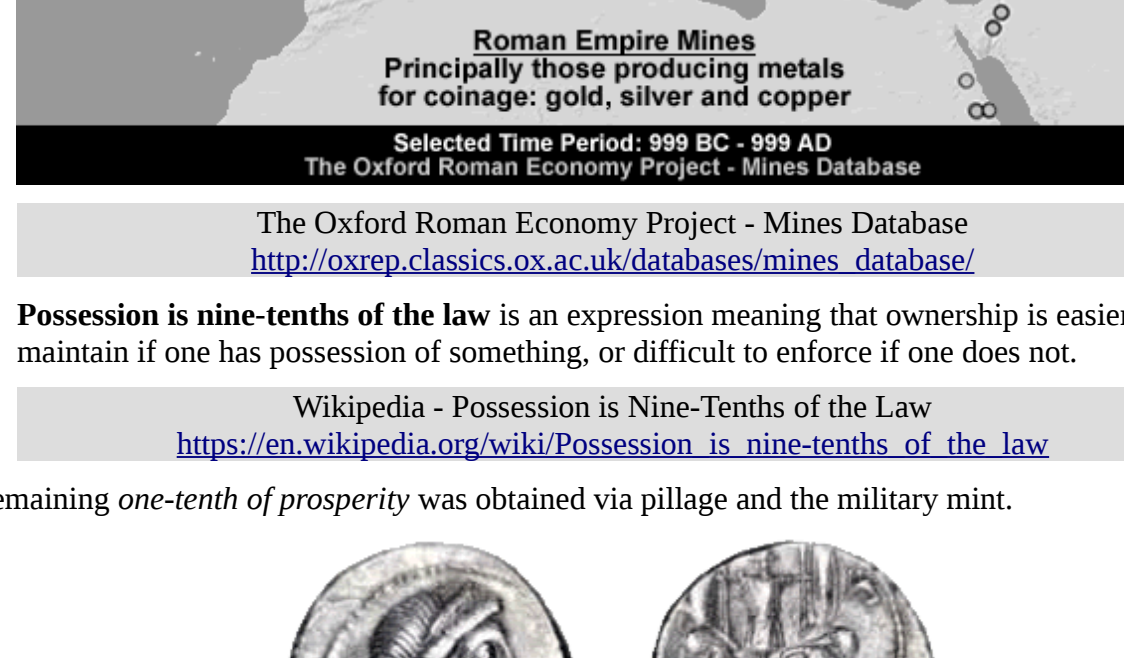
Trying to "follow the money" usually involves identifying the ultimate **sources** and/or **beneficiaries** associated with a series of financial transactions.

**"Follow the money"** is a catchphrase popularized by the 1976 drama-documentary motion picture All The President's Men, which suggests a **money trail** or corruption scheme within high (often political) office.

Wikipedia - Follow The Money  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Follow\\_the\\_money](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Follow_the_money)

Trying to "follow the money" in ancient times is a far more generic and haphazard exercise that presents plenty of problems:

- Identify and interpret any **iconography** on the coin.
- Identify and translate any **text** on the coin.
- Identify the **entity** that issued the coin.
- Identify the **mint** that created the coin.
- Determine the **denomination** of the undenominated coin.
- **Date** the undated coin.
- Attempt to determine whether the coin is genuine or counterfeit.



The mainstream approach to resolving these problems is primarily based upon making **educated guesses** that conform to the consensus opinions promulgated [by the archaeological and historical experts] for the **context** in which a particular coin was found.

These consensus opinions create so many preposterous storylines that are simply accepted as normal ["not remarkable"] by many commentators.

It seems, however, that only two issues were actually produced by the Romans in Spain between 218 and the governorship of C. Annianus in the early first century, but tiny issues of victorials or its associated denominations.

...  
 The problem is not simply, however, that the **Roman administration of Spain generated in effect no Roman coinage in Spain for over a century**.

**That in itself is not remarkable.**

The problem is that after the end of the Second Punic War Roman silver coinage appears for all practical purposes not to have travelled or circulated in Spain until the end of the second century, although the behaviour of Roman bronze coinage was, as we shall see, quite different.

Coinage and Money Under the Roman Republic - Michael H Crawford - 1985  
[https://archive.org/stream/bub\\_gb\\_84\\_G\\_8q6WQcC#page/n114/mode/1up](https://archive.org/stream/bub_gb_84_G_8q6WQcC#page/n114/mode/1up)

The consensus narrative includes **gaps** that are **smoothed over** with speculation.

The only coinage which might have been used after 146 was Roman coin; **how might one suppose that this arrived in Africa?**

The Romans struck no coinage in Africa before the age of Caesar and it is **hard to imagine** the Roman provincial administration putting much coinage into circulation in normal times. ...

By the time we get to the first century there is no problem; coinage was officially shipped over to Africa in 111 and 110 (Sallust. BJ 27, 36, 1) and again in 82 (Plutarch, Pomp. 11); ...

Coinage and Money Under the Roman Republic - Michael H Crawford - 1985  
[https://archive.org/stream/bub\\_gb\\_84\\_G\\_8q6WQcC#page/n165/mode/1up](https://archive.org/stream/bub_gb_84_G_8q6WQcC#page/n165/mode/1up)

And the consensus narrative creates baffling and mystifying situations.

**If we are ill informed about Carthage, we are catastrophically ignorant about Numidia.**

...  
 All the Numidian kings no doubt exported wheat and barley; they apparently imported on the whole luxuries, and their tombs and other archaeological indications reveal their wealth.

Their coinage, on the other hand, although produced on an enormous scale, is only of bronze, which does not suggest that the 'state' aspect of the monarchy was very developed ...

...  
**Three hoards are known from Africa**; a vast quantity of the coinage, along with hundreds of pieces of Carthage, found its way to a **small area of Dalmatia**, for reasons which are largely **mysterious** (p.222).

Coinage and Money Under the Roman Republic - Michael H Crawford - 1985  
[https://archive.org/stream/bub\\_gb\\_84\\_G\\_8q6WQcC#page/n165/mode/1up](https://archive.org/stream/bub_gb_84_G_8q6WQcC#page/n165/mode/1up)

The latest dated material in the hoards under discussion is perhaps of the middle of the second century, they are perhaps to be regarded as having been undisturbed since about 100; but it is **inconceivable that at either date the earliest material was in circulation anywhere**.

It remains to me **wholly baffling** why this relatively small area sucked in bronze predominantly from Rome and North Africa from the middle of the third century onwards and then on the whole simply kept it in its original form for up to a century and a half, though some isolated coins travelled further north and east (App. 49).

Coinage and Money Under the Roman Republic - Michael H Crawford - 1985  
[https://archive.org/stream/bub\\_gb\\_84\\_G\\_8q6WQcC#page/n248/mode/1up](https://archive.org/stream/bub_gb_84_G_8q6WQcC#page/n248/mode/1up)

## Follow The Mining

An alternate way to "follow the money" in ancient times is via metal mining.

In the case of metal mining:

Possession is **nine-tenths of prosperity** and Italy possessed very little [natural] prosperity.



Possession is **nine-tenths of the law** is an expression meaning that ownership is not to maintain if one has possession of something, or difficult to enforce if one does not.

Wikipedia - Possession is Nine-Tenths of the Law  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Possession\\_is\\_nine-tenths\\_of\\_the\\_law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Possession_is_nine-tenths_of_the_law)

The remaining **one-tenth of prosperity** was obtained via pillage and the military mint.



By your standards, victorious in ten campaigns, and by your triumphs I swear, whoever be the foe whom you triumph over — if you bid me bury my sword in my brother's breast or my father's throat or the body of my teeming wife, I will perform it all, even if my hand be reluctant.

**If you bid me plunder the gods and fire their temples, the furnace of the military mint shall melt down the statues of the deities**; if you bid me pitch the camp by the waters of Etruscan Tiber, I shall make bold to invade the fields of Italy and there mark out the lines; whatever walls you wish to level, these arms shall pierce the ram and scatter the stones asunder, even if the city you doom to utter destruction be Rome."

To this speech all the **coHORTs together signified their assent**, raising their hands on high and promising their aid in any war to which Caesar summoned them.

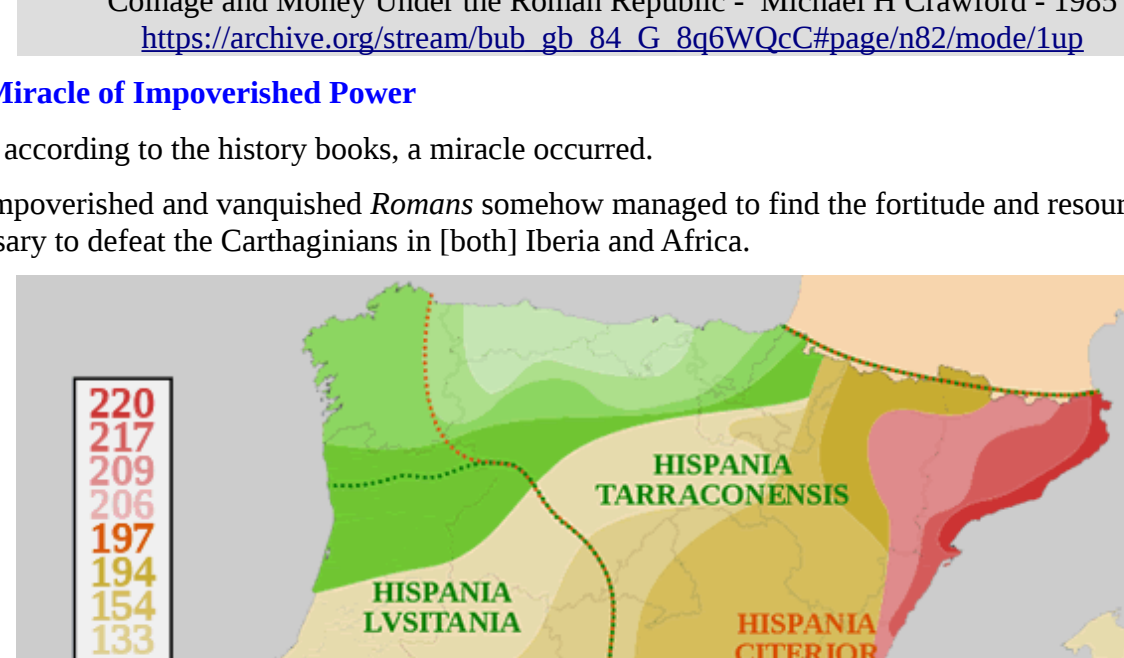
Lucan - The Civil War - Book I  
 Translation: James D Duff - Trinity College - Cambridge - 1928  
<https://archive.org/stream/lucancivilwarboo00lucanof#page/27/mode/1up>

**Marcus Annaeus Lucanus** (39-65 AD), better known in English as Lucan, was a Roman poet, **born in Corduba** (modern-day Córdoba), in hispânia Baetica.

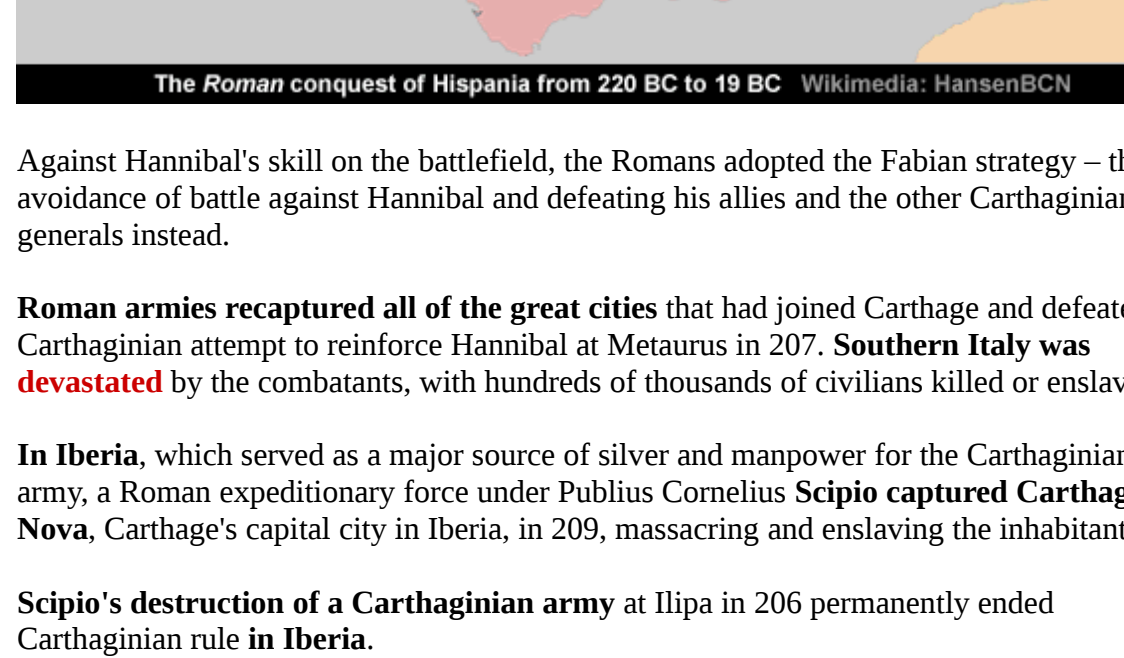
**Surviving work**: Pharsalia or De Bello Civili (On the Civil War)...  
 ...  
**Lost works**: Catachthonion, Iliacon from the Trojan cycle, Epigrammata, Adlocutio ad Pollam, Silvae, Saturnalia, Medea, Salticae Fabulae, laudes Neronis, a praefatio of Nero, Orpheus, Oratio oratio in Octavianum Sagittae, Epistulae ex Campania, De Incendio Urbis...

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

Theoretically, pillage, plunder and the military mint can fund the conquest of natural prosperity.



The ancient **jewels in the crown** were the gold mines in Spain, Transylvania and Wales.



In Roman metallurgy, new methods for extracting **gold** on a large scale were developed by introducing hydraulic mining methods, especially in Hispania from 25 BC onwards and in Dacia from 106 AD onwards.

One of their largest mines was at **Las Medulas** in León, where seven long aqueducts enabled them to sluice most of a large alluvial deposit.

The mines at **Rosia Montană** in Transylvania were also very large, and until very recently, still mined by open-pit methods. They also exploited smaller deposits in Britain, such as placer and hard-rock deposits at **Dolaucothi**.

Wikipedia - Gold  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold#History>

And the most **prized territorial possession** was Iberia.



Early Mining in the Lower Segura Valley, SE Spain - Queen's University Belfast  
<https://www.qub.ac.uk/sites/EarlyMiningIntheLowerSeguraValleySESpain/>  
 The Oxford Roman Economy Project - Mines Database  
[http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/mines\\_database/](http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/mines_database/)

Unsurprisingly, Iberia and **war of conquest** appear together in the history books.

## The Power of The Prosperous

The "greatest war in history" was initiated by Hannibal Barca from his prosperous Iberian base.



The Second Punic War (Spring 218 to 201 BC), also referred to as The Hannibalic War and by the Romans the War Against Hannibal, was the second of three wars between Carthage and the Roman Republic and its allied Italic socii, with the participation of Greek poleis and Numidian and Iberian forces on both sides.

It was one of the **deadliest human conflicts of ancient times**.

Fought across the entire Western Mediterranean region for 17 years and regarded by ancient historians as the **greatest war in history**, waged with **unparalleled resources**, skill and hatred, it saw hundreds of thousands killed, some of the most lethal battles in military history, the destruction of cities, and massacres and enslavements of civilian populations and prisoners of war by both sides.



The war began with the Carthaginian general Hannibal's conquest and destruction of the pro-Roman Iberian city of Saguntum in 219 BC, prompting a Roman declaration of war on Carthage in the spring of 218.

Hannibal surprised the Romans by marching his army overland from Iberia to cross the Alps and invade Roman Italy, followed by his reinforcement by Gallic allies and crushing victories over Roman armies at Trebia in 218 and on the shores of Lake Trasimene in 217.

Moving to southern Italy in 216, Hannibal at Cannae annihilated the largest army the Romans had ever assembled, killing or capturing more than 67,000 Roman soldiers.

After the death or imprisonment of 130,000 Roman troops in two years, 40% of Rome's Italian allies defected to Carthage, giving her control over most of southern Italy.

Macedon and Syracuse joined the Carthaginian side after Cannae and the conflict spread to Greece and Sicily.

Wikipedia - Second Punic War  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second\\_Punic\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Punic_War)

Hannibal Barca inflicted "devastating defeats" on the Romans and triggered the "**complete collapse**" of their monetary system.



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 dispersal 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.

Coinage and Money Under the Roman Republic - Michael H Crawford - 1985  
[https://archive.org/stream/bub\\_gb\\_84\\_G\\_8q6WQcC#page/n82/mode/1up](https://archive.org/stream/bub_gb_84_G_8q6WQcC#page/n82/mode/1up)

## The Miracle of Impoverished Power

Then, according to the history books, a miracle occurred.

The impoverished and vanquished Romans somehow managed to find the fortitude and resources necessary to defeat the Carthaginians in [both] Iberia and Africa.



Against Hannibal's skill on the battlefield, the Romans adopted the Fabian strategy — the avoidance of battle against Hannibal and defeating his allies and the other Carthaginian generals instead.

**Roman armies recaptured all of the great cities** that had joined Carthage and defeated a Carthaginian attempt to reinforce Hannibal at Metaurus in 207. **Southern Italy was devastated** by the combatants, with hundreds of thousands of civilians killed or enslaved.

In Iberia, which served as a major source of silver and manpower for the Carthaginian army, a Roman expeditionary force under Publius Cornelius Scipio captured **Carthago Nova**, Carthage's capital city in Iberia, in 209, massacring and enslaving the inhabitants.

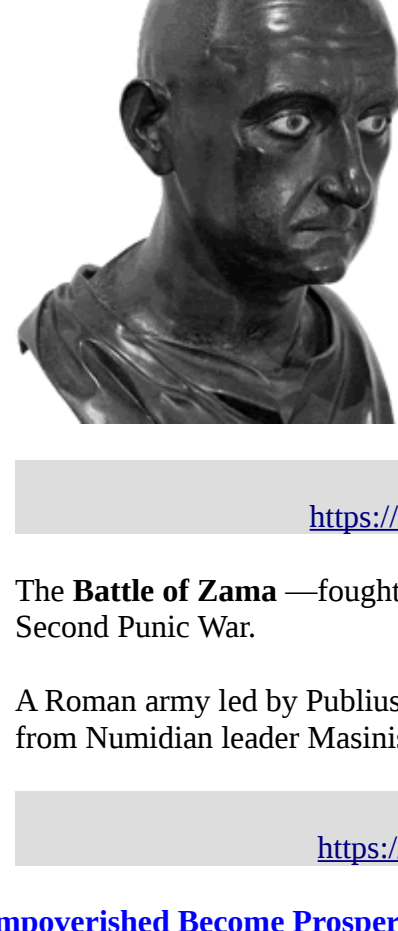
**Scipio's destruction of a Carthaginian army** at Ilipa in 206 permanently ended Carthaginian rule in Iberia.

**He invaded Carthaginian Africa in 204**, inflicting two severe defeats on Carthage and her allies at the Utica and the Great Plains that compelled the Carthaginian senate to recall Hannibal's army from Italy.

The final engagement between Scipio and Hannibal took place at Zama in Africa in 202 and resulted in Hannibal's defeat and the imposition of harsh peace conditions on Carthage (Carthaginian peace), which ceased to be a great power and became a Roman client state until its final destruction by the Romans in 146 BC during the Third Punic War.

The Second Punic War overthrew the established balance of power of the ancient world and **Rome rose to become the dominant power in the Mediterranean Basin for the next 600 years**.

Wikipedia - Second Punic War  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second\\_Punic\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Punic_War)



### Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus 236-183 BC

A Roman general and later consul who is often regarded as one of the greatest generals and military strategists of all time.

His main achievements were during the Second Punic War where he is best known for defeating Hannibal at the final battle of the Battle of Zama in 202 BCE, one of the feats that earned him the agnomen Africanus.

Text source: Wikipedia  
Image: Wikimedia; Miguel Hermoso Cuesta  
Naples National Archaeological Museum

Wikipedia - Scipio Africanus  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scipio\\_Africanus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scipio_Africanus)

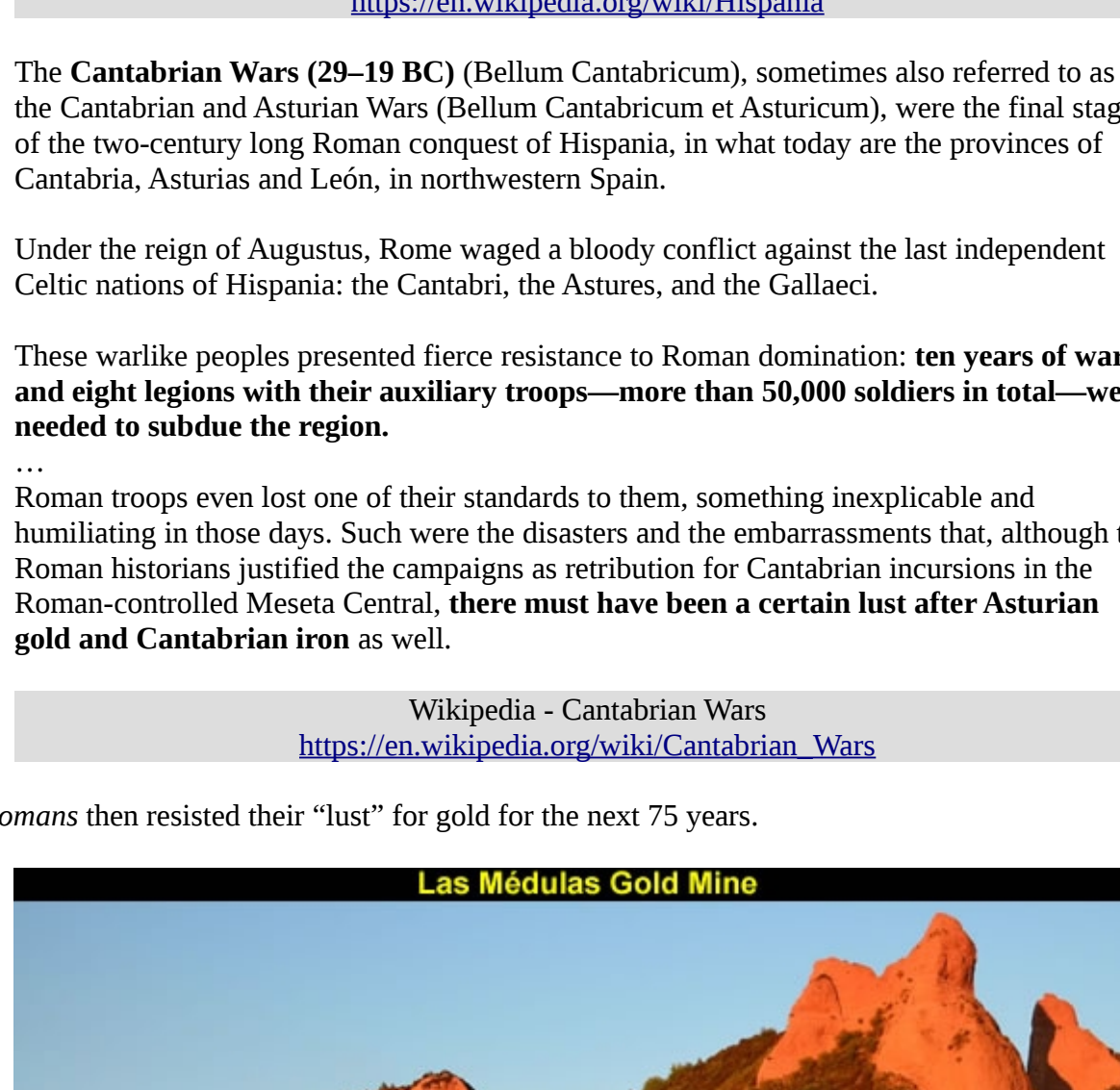
The **Battle of Zama** —fought in 202 BC near Zama (Tunisia)— marked the end of the Second Punic War.

A Roman army led by Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus (Scipio), with crucial support from Numidian leader Masinissa, defeated the Carthaginian army led by Hannibal.

Wikipedia - Battle of Zama  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Zama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Zama)

### The Impoverished Become Prosperous

But the conquering Romans needed another 200 years to complete their conquest of Iberia.



Roman armies invaded the Iberian peninsula in 218 BC... It was not until 19 BC that the Roman emperor Augustus (r. 27 BC-AD 14) was able to complete the conquest.

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

The **Cantabrian Wars (29-19 BC)** (Bellum Cantabricum), sometimes also referred to as the Cantabrian and Asturian Wars (Bellum Cantabricum et Asturicum), were the final stage of the two-century long Roman conquest of Hispania, in what today are the provinces of Cantabria, Asturias and León, in northwestern Spain.

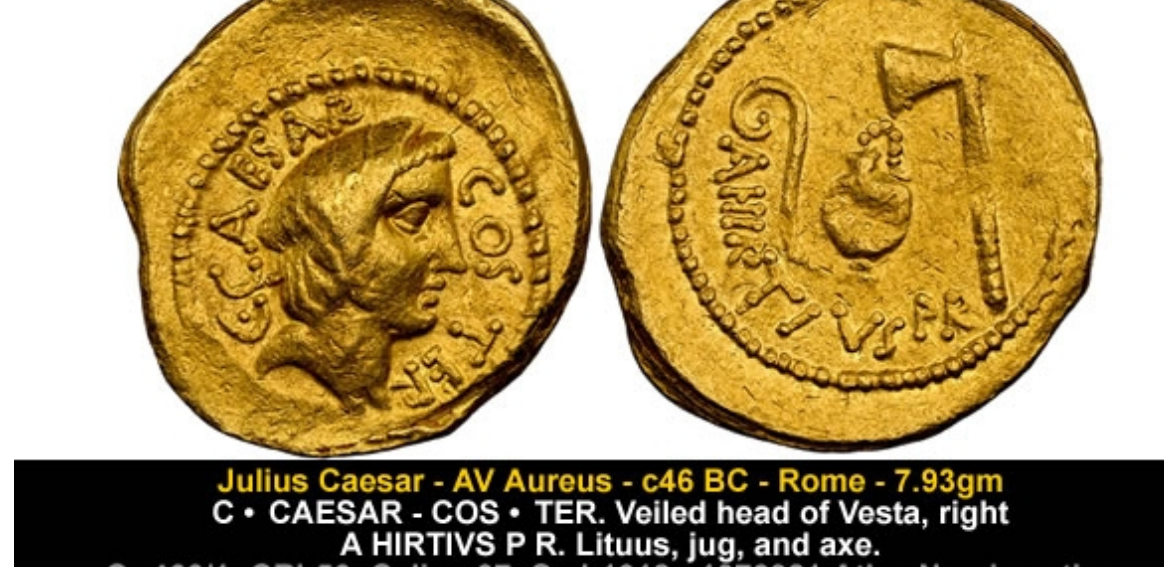
Under the reign of Augustus, Rome waged a bloody conflict against the last independent Celtic nations of Hispania: the Cantabri, the Astures, and the Gallaeci.

These warlike peoples presented fierce resistance to Roman domination: ten years of war and eight legions with their auxiliary troops—more than 50,000 soldiers in total—were needed to subdue the region.

Roman troops even lost one of their standards to them, something inexplicable and humiliating in those days. Such were the disasters and the embarrassments that, although the Roman historians justified the campaigns as retribution for Cantabrian incursions in the Roman-controlled Meseta Central, there must have been a certain lust after Asturian gold and Cantabrian iron as well.

Wikipedia - Cantabrian Wars  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantabrian\\_Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantabrian_Wars)

The Romans then resisted their "lust" for gold for the next 75 years.



Las Médulas is a historic gold-mining site near the town of Ponferrada in the comarca of El Bierzo (province of León, Castile and León, Spain). It was the most important gold mine, as well as the largest open-pit gold mine, in the entire Roman Empire.

The area Hispania Tarraconensis was conquered in 25 BC by the emperor Augustus.

Prior to the Roman conquest the indigenous inhabitants obtained gold from alluvial deposits.

Large-scale production did not begin until the second half of the 1st century AD.

Wikipedia - Las Médulas  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Las\\_Médulas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Las_Médulas)

In Roman metallurgy, new methods for extracting gold on a large scale were developed by introducing hydraulic mining methods, especially in Hispania from 25 BC onwards and in Dacia from 106 AD onwards.

Wikipedia - Gold  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold#History>

Apparently, the Romans inherited the ancient world because they were meek and modest.

... gold was seen as a mark of un-Roman luxury.

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

### The Problem With Caesar

The problem with this miraculous tale of Roman rags to Roman riches is Caesar.

Caesar was very "un-Roman".

Caesar started striking golden coins "more often".



Julius Caesar - AV Aureus - c46 BC - Rome - 7.93gm  
C - CAESAR - COS - TER - Veiled head of Vesta, right  
A HIRTIVS P R LIIVS, IUG, and AXE.  
Cr-466/1; CRI-56; Calico-37; Syd-1018 - 1073981 Atlas Numismatics

1073981 - Roman Imperialist - Julius Caesar - Struck c.46 BC - Atlas Numismatics  
<https://atlasnumismatics.com/1073981/>

The aureus was a gold coin of ancient Rome originally valued at 25 pure silver denarii.

... Before the time of Julius Caesar the aureus was struck infrequently, probably because gold was seen as a mark of un-Roman luxury.

Caesar struck the coin more often, and standardized the weight at 1/40 of a Roman pound (about 8 grams).

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

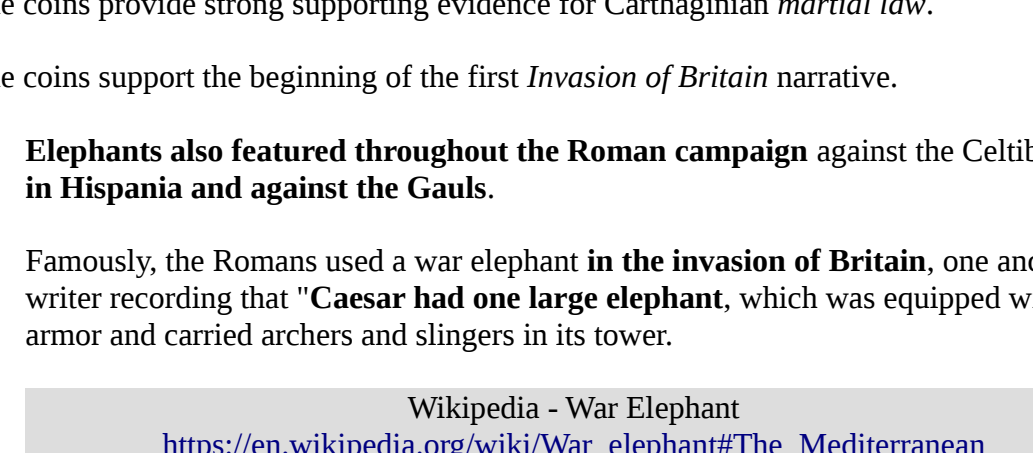
Latin: aurum  
English: Gold (metal/color), gold money, riches

Latin-Dictionary.net  
<http://www.latin-dictionary.net/search/english/gold>

The city of Rome itself is known in modern Arabic as Rūmā...

Wikipedia - Rum (endonym)  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R%C3%B9m>

Caesar was so "un-Roman" even his coins looked positively Carthaginian.



Silver Coin of Julius Caesar  
[www.rare-coins.us](http://www.rare-coins.us)

Carthage - circa 228/226 BC.  
[www.coinarchives.com](http://www.coinarchives.com)

Coin Archives  
<https://www.coinarchives.com/a/results.php?search=Carthage+elephant>  
<https://www.coinarchives.com/a/results.php?search=Caesar+elephant>

In Gaul his military mint produced coins that looked distinctly Carthaginian.



169 Julius Caesar, 49-48 B.C. AR Denarius.  
Mint traveling with Caesar in Gaul.  
Rv. Elephant walking right, trampling serpent.  
Rv. Priestly implements - 3.74 grams.

Ancient and Modern Coins of the World - Dec 2009 - Coin Galleries - New York

Ancient and Modern Coins of the World - Coin Galleries, New York - Dec 2009  
<https://archive.org/stream/ancientmoderncoi2009stac/4c6#page/19/mode/1up>

In Italy his military mint produced coins that looked absolutely, positively Carthaginian.



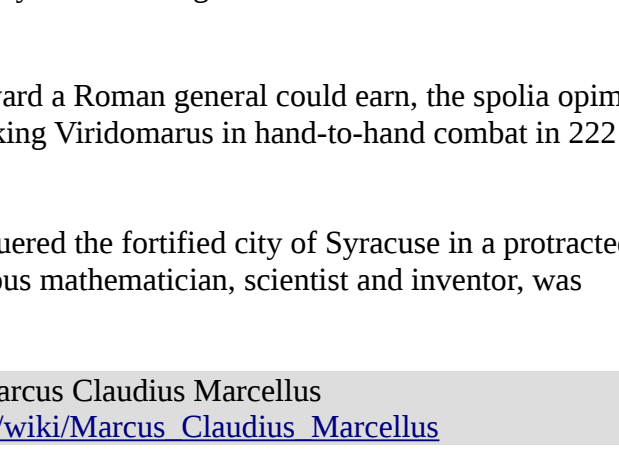
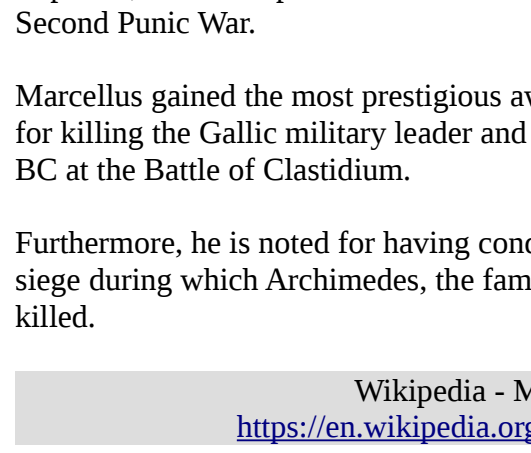
Military mint traveling with Caesar in northern Italy - 49 BC  
Coin Archives.com Image: Heritage Auctions - HA.com

Coin Archives  
<https://www.coinarchives.com/a/lotviewer.php?LotID=1354947&AUCID=2738&Lot=30267&Val=d3e565e82dae319d295225eb1c18f92>



Roman Republic during the 1st century BC  
Wikimedia: Historical, Ifly6

On 10 January 49 BC, commanding the Legio XIII Gemina, Caesar crossed the Rubicon River, the boundary between the province of Cisalpine Gaul to the north and Italy proper to the south.



Caesar's march on Rome was a triumphal procession

The Senate, not knowing that MARCELLUS possessed only a single legion, feared the worst and supported Pompey. Pompey declared that Rome could not be defended; he escaped to Capua with those politicians who supported him, the aristocratic Optimates and the regnant consuls.

Wikipedia - Caesar's Civil War  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius\\_Caesar#The\\_Civil\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar#The_Civil_War)

Which leaves the independent observer to decide whether the CAESAR so boldly emblazoned on these coins refers to:

- a) The Gaius Julius Caesar that appears in the history books
- or
- b) A Carthaginian military dictatorship aka Carthaginian martial law.

Personally, I favour the follow the money Carthaginian martial law:

- 1) The coins provide strong supporting evidence for Carthaginian martial law.
- 2) The coins support the beginning of the first Invasion of Britain narrative.

Elephants also featured throughout the Roman campaign against the Celtiberians in Hispania and against the Gauls.

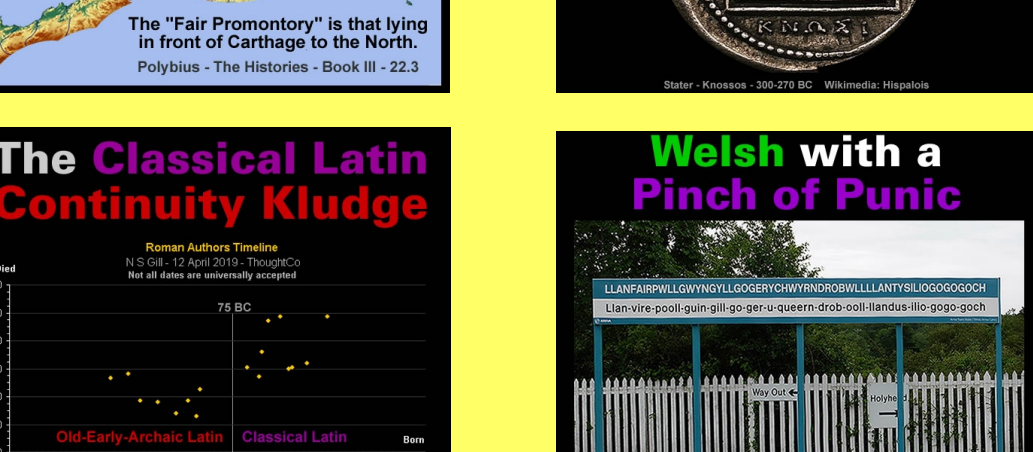
Famously, the Romans used a war elephant in the invasion of Britain, one ancient writer recording that "Caesar had one large elephant, which was equipped with armor and carried archers and slingers in its tower.

Wikipedia - War Elephant  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War\\_elephant#The\\_Mediterranean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_elephant#The_Mediterranean)

- 3) The ancient red and white banded masonry in Britain looks positively Carthaginian.



Rutupiae or Portus Ritupiae  
Geograph.org.uk - John Mavin



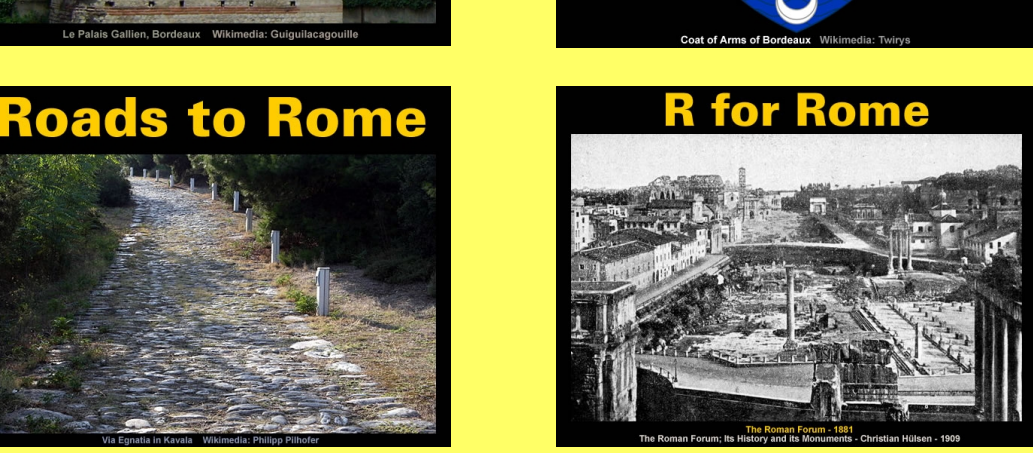
Burgh Castle  
Geograph.org.uk - Ashley Dace



Colchester  
Geograph.org.uk - David Hawgood



Acueducto de los Milagros - Mérida, Extremadura, Spain  
Flickr: Teclat.org



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

But, as always:

Readers are encouraged to review the evidence and draw their own conclusions.



Update 1 Oct 2018

In Sicily the military mint also produced coins that look very Carthaginian.



MARCELLINVS  
ancientrome.ru - coinarchives.com

Ancientrome.ru  
<http://ancientrome.ru/ac/coin.htm?id=1188>

Wikipedia has associated this MARCELLINVS coin with Marcus Claudius Marcellus and provides the following caption: "212-210 BC coin of Marcellus, celebrating his conquest of Sicily."

Marcus Claudius Marcellus (c. 268 – 208 BC), five times elected as consul of the Roman Republic, was an important Roman military leader during the Gallic War of 225 BC and the Second Punic War.

Marcellus gained the most prestigious award a Roman general could earn, the spolia opima, for killing the Gallic military leader and king Viridomarus in hand-to-hand combat in 222 BC at the Battle of Clastidium.

Furthermore, he is noted for having conquered the fortified city of Syracuse in a protracted siege during which Archimedes, the famous mathematician, scientist and inventor, was killed.

Wikipedia - Marcus Claudius Marcellus  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus\\_Claudius\\_Marcellus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus_Claudius_Marcellus)

There are several other BC references to a "Marcus Claudius Marcellus" in the history books.

- Marcus Claudius Marcellus (consul 331 BC), briefly dictator in 327 BC
- Marcus Claudius Marcellus (consul 196 BC), active in the Second Punic War, and later became consul and censor
- Marcus Claudius Marcellus (consul 166 BC), thrice consul before and during the Third Punic War, and who died in a shipwreck off Africa
- Marcus Claudius Marcellus (aedile 91 BC), curule aedile in 91 BC, possibly praetor; father of the consul of 51 BC and a Gaius Claudius Marcellus, consul of 49 BC
- Marcus Claudius Marcellus (consul 51 BC), political opponent of Julius Caesar, assassinated circa 47 BC by one of his own attendants

Wikipedia - Marcus Claudius Marcellus (disambiguation)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus\\_Claudius\\_Marcellus\\_%28disambiguation%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus_Claudius_Marcellus_%28disambiguation%29)

- Marcus Claudius Marcellus Aeserninus was quaestor in Hispania in 48 BC, under Quintus Cassius Longinus

Wikipedia - Marcus Claudius Marcellus Aeserninus  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus\\_Claudius\\_Marcellus\\_Aeserninus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus_Claudius_Marcellus_Aeserninus)

There also appear to be AD echoes of Marcellus in the history books.

- Marcellus (brother of Justin II) (fl. late 6th century), Byzantine aristocrat and general
- Marcellus (comes excubitorum) (fl. 6th century), commander of the Excubitors
- Marcellus (general under Justinian I) (fl. 530s), Byzantine general
- Marcellus (usurper) (died 366), Roman general
- Marcellus of Tangier (c. mid 3rd century – 298), martyr

Wikipedia - Marcellus (name)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcellus\\_%28name%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcellus_%28name%29)

Some may even contain a grain of truth.

Saint Marcellus of Tangier or Saint Marcellus the Centurion (c. mid 3rd century – 298 AD) is venerated as a Martyr Saint by the Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church.

... Marcellus was said to have been a centurion stationed at Tingis (modern-day Tangiers) who refused to participate in the general birthday celebrations of the Emperor Maximian, which would have entailed sacrifice to the Roman gods.

Wikipedia - Marcellus of Tangier  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcellus\\_of\\_Tangier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcellus_of_Tangier)



Saint Marcellus and Cassian of Tangier  
Russian orthodox church, Rabat, Morocco  
Wikimedia: Massalim

## Further Reading



The African Ditch and the Fair Promontory  
The "Fair Promontory" is that lying in front of Carthage to the North.  
Paviani - The Helicon - Book 8 - C.2.3



Harold Sterling Gladwin  
The Minoan Maze



The Classical Latin Continuity Kludge  
Roman Letters Timeline  
Old Early Archaic Latin - Classical Latin



Welsh with a Pinch of Punic  
Llunellweddau  
2022-05-05 10:00:00



Latin Languages Carthage Connection



Crashing Carthage



E for Elephant  
The largest land animal in the elephant, and it is the nearest to such in intelligence. It understands the language of its country and utters cries, murmurs, notes that have been long, sustained for minutes that far, and it knows the stars also respect for the stars and reverence for the sun and moon.



The Miocene Mysteries



Latin Languages Purged Punic



Latin Languages Italic Iberians  
The 10/11/12 AD  
The 10/11/12 AD  
The 10/11/12 AD



Bordeaux Brickwork



Bordeaux Bilge  
God of Area of Bordeaux



Roads to Rome



R for Rome



Catacombs of Rome  
ROMA SVAETERANNA



The Destruction of Ancient Rome  
Rodolfo Lanciani - 1901



Sardis Follow The Griffin  
From Herodotus, 101-60 - The British Museum



Norman Cobblers  
The Cobbling