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Ivor Thomas 1986

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#### PART ONE: EARLY SYMBOLS AND THEIR MEANING

The greatest festival of the 'Christian' calendar is Christmas Day, but we read in Chamber's Encyclopaedia "the winter solstice was regarded as the birthday of the sun, and at ROME 25th December was observed as a pagan festival of the nativity of sol invictus. The church, unable to stamp out this popular festival, spiritualised it as the feast of the Nativity of the Sun of Righteousness."

That the foundation of 'Christianity' is built on pagan beliefs will become increasingly evident as we progress through this booklet. "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." Ecclesiastes 7:29

The first point to be made is that man rarely worships God the way that God has prescribed, in the Bible. The general way is for man to worship God the way <u>he</u> thinks is right. It may be the most convenient way, or, according to how he views God, how God can best be appeased!

The route to APOSTASY lies in abandoning the TRUTH and substituting one's own ideas in its place. The first illustration of this is in Genesis 4:5, "But unto Cain and his offering God had not respect. And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell." This culminated in Cain killing Abel. his brother.

"The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked; who can know it?" Jeremiah 17:9

The truth of this can be seen in Genesis 6:5, which brought about 'The Flood', and in Genesis 11:6, 'The Tower of Babel' the result of which being the multiplicity of languages.

"Without faith it is impossible to please God" "For we walk by faith not by sight"

These are the keynotes of the problems that beset man. Man, being faithless, wants to be able to see who he worships. This has required the production of idols.

Even the children of Israel, after all the wonders they experienced coming out of Egypt, wanted a visible emblem or representation, as we read in Exodus 32:1 ".. the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron, and said unto him, Up, make us gods, which shall go before us."

It becomes obvious when reading the Bible, that idolatry is an abomination. It is defined in Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' as "denoting the worship of deity in a visible form, whether the images to which homage is paid are symbolical representations of the true God, or of the false divinities which have been made objects of worship in His stead."

Exodus 20

4 Thou "shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any liung that us in heaven above, or that us in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: 5 Thou "shalt not how down thyself to them, nor serve them; for 1 the LORD they Got are a interest on the the the the

Isaiah 46

5 To whom will ye liken me, and make me equal, and compare me, that we may be like? 6 They lavish gold out of the bar, and weigh silver in the balance, and hire a goldsmith; and he maketh it a god: they fall down, yea, they worship. 7 They bear him upon the shoulder. they carry him, and set him in his place and he standeth; from his place shall he not remove: yea, see shall cry unto him, yet can he not answer, hor save him out of his trouble. 8 Remember, this, and shew your-

THIS IDOLATRY ALSO REFERS TO GOD'S SON, DEPICTED ON CRUCIFIXES TODAY ! (Read Psalm 115:4 - 8).

It is my intention to show that the cross is the 'SIGN OF THE BEAST'. This pagan sign used by 'christendom' became incorporated into the system, and its veneration actively encouraged by the great whore known as 'BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH'.

The sign reputed to have been seen in the sky by the emperor Constantine - the first so called 'christian' emperor known as the 'labarum'  $\overset{\circ}{\times}$  is nothing new. It appears on coins minted long before the birth of Christ.

Alistair Kee in his book 'Constantine versus Christ' argues that the sign in which Constantine conquered was not the cross of Christ, but a political symbol of his own making, and later discerns, "why it has been previously thought that Constantine was a Christian is not because what he believed was Christian, but because what he believed came to be called Christian. And that represents 'the triumph of ideology'."

The cross has taken a variety of shapes in the last 1900 years and can be traced back to pagan times. 'Hot cross buns', 'Xmas trees', etc., have been incorporated into modern 'christianity'.

The cross can be traced back to the worship of the SUN, and what is even more remarkable is that its link is still evident today, for we shall see that countries greatly under the influence of 'BABYLON THE GREAT' have on their coins the 'radiated sun', so popular in pagan civilisations.

It is easy to understand how people who did not acknowledge GOD as a single SUPREME BEING, came to worship the sun, a source of heat and fire, so necessary to life. Perhaps it was this association that led to the sacrifice of children in the fire, as representative of sacrifice to their 'god'. e.g. Jeremiah 19:5

> and have filled this place with the blood of innocents: 5 They have built also the high places of B2-21, to burn their sons with ime for burnt offerings unto B2-21, "which I commanded not, nor spake it, neither came it into my mind: 6 Therefore, behold, the days come

Since antiquity, the pagan or heathen nations worshipped the sum under various names, Baal, Baalim, Bel and Belus, first recorded in scripture in Numbers 22:41. Later the names used were, Aton, Re, Mithras, Helios, Sol, etc. 4.

In early civilisations the sun was used as the Monotheistic symbol of the Deity. It was considered the most sacred of all symbols. It was shown as a plain circle, O.

The Deity controlled the four great primary forces of Air, Fire, Land and Water, the symbol for which was a cross, +. That the four forces emanated from within the Deity was shown by a cross within a circle,  $\bigoplus$ .

With the assumption that male and female were required to produce something, the female was represented by the moon. If the sun was radiated then the moon was shown as a circle, but if the sun was shown as a circle the moon became crescent shaped. Thus we can appreciate the same symbol having different meanings, especially in Egyptian hieroglyphics where there is a constant jurtaposition of their gods.

#### .........

Quite a number of pages have been devoted to the coins of Rome, for they speak volumes about the beliefs of the empires which it controlled. They show how pagan beliefs became incorporated into 'modern christianity'. (Zechariah 5:11).

Mint marks play an important part in the identification of coins. Sometimes an initial is used, but more often it is a symbol relating to beliefs. It is incredible to note how many are sun, star, cross or crown. The question sceptics have to answer, is, "If they are not important, why are they used?"

It may appear to the casual reader that this article is biased against the Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic church claims to have been appointed rulers over all christians, and that they have been responsible for safeguarding and promoting the teachings of Jesus. They claim to be The Mother Church. These claims have to be examined in the light of the facts that are presented to us, and a verdict given.

5.

# 

Deuteronomy 4

19 And lest thou flift up thine eyes unto heaven, and when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even fail the host of heaven, shouldest be driven to worship them, and serve them, which the Lord thy God hath divided unto all nations under the whole heaven.

Akhenaton and wife worshipping the sun god 'Aton' and also receiving the blessing. The rays end in hands showing that all things are provided by Aton and that they receive the blessing of life, shown by the 'ankh' sign to their faces.

ANKH sign symbolising 'life giving'. (Now known as 'crux ansata' i.e. "cross with a handle").

(1)



Astarte as war-goddess in chariot. She is subject to the 'King of Heaven', shown by the sun's disc on her head. Also known as; 'Queen of Heaven', Astaroth, Asherah, Beltis. \* Note the distinctive sign of the chariot wheel, which is the standard/ emblem of sun god. (2 Kings 23:11)

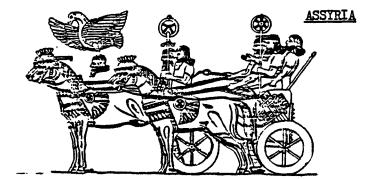


Crown of princess Khnemit from Dashur (B.C.1800) 6



# BABYLON

The illustration by Rawlinson from 'Ancient Momuments' shows that the Egyptian 'Ankh' sign (2) was still used by the Chaldeans. (Cow horns from Egyptian goddess, Hathor.)



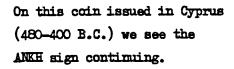


The standard of the Assyrians again is distinctive, and later becomes the standard of Constantine.



ASHURASIRPAL II (883-859 B.C.) SHAMSHI - ADAD V (823-811 B.C.) The stela for each of these is situated at the entrance to the Assyrian Transept (on R.H.S.) of the British Museum. The information given states that the cross on the chest suspended from the neck is the 'symbol of Sun God'. Maltese cross instead of winged disc, also used as sun's emblem. GREEK COINS.





Bactria: with PLATO. The sun god Helios, in chariot, has rays radiating from his head. (mid 2nd Cent. B.C.).

ANTIOCHUS VI (144 B.C.) Portrayed as Helios, later called Sol Invicta, by Romans. From Syria.

Egypt: Alexandria: HADRIAN. Isis seated offering breast to to Horus. Head radiated to show association with sun god. Illustrates 'Mother of god'.

Palestine: HEROD I (37-34 B.C.) Coin showing two symbols X, P used later in false 'Christianity'.

HELIOS: Greek god of the sun. Credited with the power of hearing and seeing all things.









# PART TWO: PRE CHRISTIAN COINS WITH 'LABARUM' AND CROSS

The 'Labarum' illustrated on the following coins is the mint mark of the magistrate responsible for the issue of coins. namely. Chrysagoras. (Authority - British Museum). The mark comprises the first two letters of his name in Greek. viz: XP. This was a Greek not Roman custom which you can see from the coins illustrated in the Roman section following.

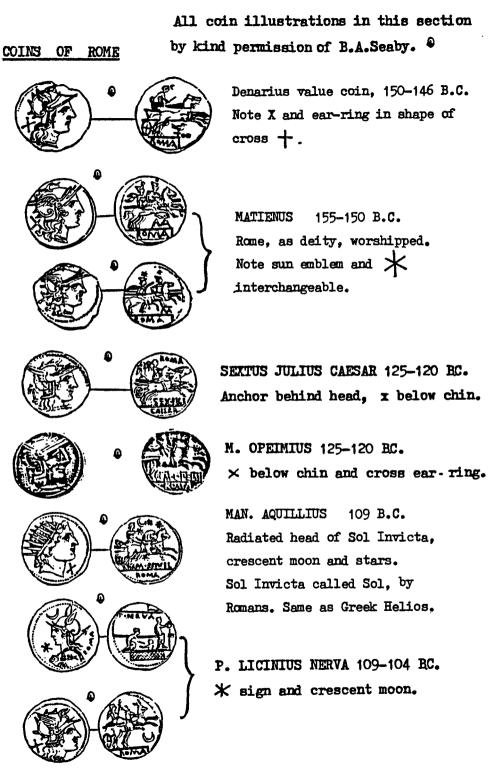


Egypt: PTOLEMY III (246-221 B.C.)





Egypt: EUERGETES, (222-220 B.C.)



M. TULLIUS 108-100 RC. Head of Roma. First Roman to receive laurel wreath.

> CN.CORNELIUS L.f.SISENA 100 B.C. All the signs!

A. MANLIUS Q. f. SERGIA. 103-100 BC. Head of Sol, stars and crescent moon.



L. CALFURNIUS PISO FRUGI 90 B.C. Distinctive emblem of sun on shield.

L. TITURIUS SABINUS 88 B.C. Soldiers fighting under sign of sun and moon with shields having basic 'labarum' shape !

C.MARIUS C. 82-79 B.C. Bust of Ceres with cross ear-ring.



M. VOLTEIUS M. 76-71 BC. Temple of Jupiter with cross insignia on entrance doors.

> M.AEMILIUS LEPIDUS 66 B.C. Crowning Ptolemy V. 'Pont. Max.' and new style sun crown. C.COELIUS CALDUS 62 B.C. 'Labarum' emblems and standard showing HIS or IHS?



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MAN. ACILIUS GLABRIO 55 B.C. ALBINUS BRUTI 49-48 B.C. A. LICINIUS NERVIA 47 B.C. All with cross + ear-rings:

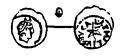


JULIUS CAESAR 44 B.C. Coin showing bull consecrated to sun. Sign above head is significant - see p. 25.



Pontifical apex behind head of Caesar. Reverse with letters in shape of cross to show from heaven to earth.

The people, conferring on Caesar both the title and honours of divinity, thought that the comet which appeared soon after his death, signified his admittance into heaven. Thus they readily surrendered themselves to the belief that in such a man, a soul of more than mortal nature had fixed its abode. (Acts 14:11)







Q. CORNUFICIUS 43-42 B.C. being crowned by Juno Sospita.

L. AFMILIUS BUCA 44 B.C. Head of Diana



with crescent moon on head.

L. MUSSIDIUS LONGUS. 42 B.C. Bust of Sol (sun god) with 2 statues of Venus Cloacina.

Radiated head of Sol changed to X under chin.

CLAUDIA QUINTA 39 B.C. A 'Vestal virgin'. Coin refers to Ludia Florales who transported image of Cybele to Rome in 204 B.C. Wearing + ear-ring.

P. CLODIUS TURRINUS Crescent moon and stars. Worship of Diana and Sol. introduced into Rome by the Sabines.

MARK ANTONY 83 - 30 B.C.

- (a) Head of Sol in temple.
- (b) As priest of Sol with sun ray crown on head.

SEXTUS POMPEY 36 B.C. Anchor sign later to become 'christian' emblem (Hebrews 6:19 used as justification). but, Anchor is derived from ANKH !

AUGUSTUS CAESAR 27 B.C. to A.D. 14. Coins illustrate interchangeability of  $\mathbf{X}$  sign with the sun.















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AUGUSTUS CAESAR 27 B.C. - AD 14 shown as "PONT-MAX".

Reverse shows famous altar at Lyons erected to Augustus and Rome, B.C.10.

TIBERIUS AD 14-37. Adopted son of Julia Augusta (wife of Augusta) with Sol invicta.

NERO AD 54-68

Radiated image to compare himself with sun deity. Holding 'patera', or alms dish.

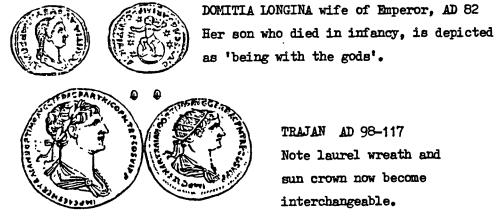


VESPASIAN AD 69-79. Rome seated on 7 mountains. Rome personified and worshipped as a goddess by most cities in Asia. People od Smyrna built a temple to her. Romulus and Remus suckled by wolf.

<u>Coins in circulation at time of Revelation 17:9</u> Establishment of this 'House of Rome' foretold in Zec. 5:11



DOMITIAN AD 81-96 Anchor and fish emblems, later said to be signs of 'christians', but he represents himself as sun deity!



TRAJAN AD 98-117 Note laurel wreath and sun crown now become interchangeable.



HADRIAN AD 117-138. Aeternitas holding up heads of Sun and Moon. Both worshipped. Introduction of 'diadem' of barbarous kings, later to replace radiated head, and coronal wreath or crown.



ANTONINUS PIUS AD 139

Antonimus Pius built the great temple of Jupiter (i.e. Baal) in Heliopolis. (Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionary 21st ed.) Anchor in left hand commemorates act of beneficence. Crown consecrated to shrine of Jupiter.

Pius is Latin for English 'pious' meaning'godly', etc., and the self elevating nature of 'Popes' can be seen in that 12 Popes have taken the name 'Pius' despite its pagan origin.



M.AURELIUS Coins showing funeral pile after his death (AD 180). Cross in centre. Burning has never been a Christian belief. Bible indicates that only wicked believe in "Passing through the fire".



#### PERTINAX AD 193.

Clearly indicative of sun worship. Later replaced by 'Victory' being angel standing on sun, finally cross replacing angel. All coin illustrations in this section by kind permission of B.A.Seaby.  $\Theta$ 

PART THREE: PAGAN SIGNS INCORPORATED





SEPTIMIUS GETA AD 209-212 Victory with foot on sun erecting trophy, with Britannia and captive.



ELAGABALUS AD 218-222. Star in background refers to his favourite god, analagous with the sun. Called 'Star of Elagabalus'.



GALLIENUS AD 253-268

Astarte being crowned by Nike (Victory).



Roma seated holding Victory.

Look at the emblem 'Victory' = the 'LABARUM' of Constantine ? Taken from 'Roman Silver Coins' Book IV by Seaby. 1982. P.94.







QUIETUS AD 260-261 Benediction and 'Victory' signs.



TRAJAN DECTUS AD 249-251 Worshipper of sun and the persecutor of christians. 17



AURELIAN AD 270-275

Full radiated head of sun emblem. (Sol Invicta).

PROBUS AD 276-282 With sun-god his companion, a most revered deity.



GALERIA VALERIA, wife of Galerius AD 305-311. Head-dress now turned round to lie flat, still sun crown.

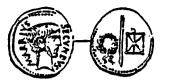
CONSTANTINE I the Great. AD 307-337



Coin with 'Phoenix', the 'fabulous bird of Egypt', originated in Heliopolis, centre of sun-culture. (Greek = 'city of the sun').

Heliopolis, city of Syria. 9 A chief seat of Baal worship.

The 'Phoenix' recognised by Romans as a symbol of eternity. On the head of Constantine we have the first indication of a 'Christian' halo, which also indicates eternity. This will develop rapidly during the following reigns. The 'Phoenix' has the appearance of a stork, an unclean bird ! Arris 2. Marcus Arrise Secundus (B.C. 13-12). M. ARRIVE SECUNDUS, bare head of Quintus Arrive r. B. Spear between wreath and square ornament. B.M.C. 4210; R. 236 good F. RRR



It is interesting to read the comments by the munismatic authorities on the coin. (B.A.Seaby).

This moneyer was the son of Quintus Arrius, who, when practor in B.C. 72, defeated Crixus in the Servie war, killing some 20,000 of the enemy. The reverse type may represent the golden spear, areath and military harness, which the Senate presented to Q. Arrius for saving the republic.

The connection of this shape, and ideal, to those put forward by CONSTANTINE are too close to be considered as coincidental. (See also P.17 - coins just 60 yrs. earlier).



Mintmark P.P. on Roman coins stand for Pater Patriae, meaning 'Father of his Country'. Conferred on Augustus in 2 B.C. Most of his successors also assumed the title. Constantine, as the 'sun' representative, would not have failed to point out to his followers that he was of higher rank therefore than the opposing claimants to the throne. His claim to be 'Father of the gods' <u>could</u> be shown as  $\times \propto$ I.(Sun emblem) and P (Pater), Viz  $\stackrel{\text{W}}{\xrightarrow{}}$ .

CONSTANTINE rewarded with titles :-

'The Vanquisher of Babarian Nations' in 322 AD.





"The Conqueror of all Nations"

(Rev. 12:6). The standard, with XP over, crushing the serpent of evil. -

> The accolade could well be 'The Mighty Hunter' or 'Nimrod'. Gen. 10:10. "And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel".





LICINIUS AD 312-324 and his son are shown haloed. He was the enemy and fellow emperor of Constantine.

VALENS AD 314-378 With halo, or backing of the sun, defeating enemies.



CONSTANS AD 337-350 Hand protruding from clouds places crown on his head. Later this becomes reward given by churches to servants who perpetuate its beliefs, mistakenly called, 'saints'. Another coin shows soldier holding the Labarum, as standard.

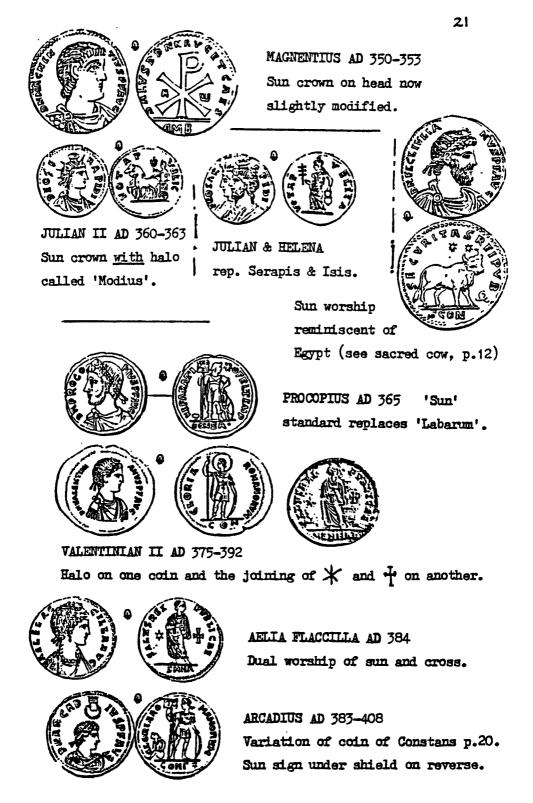




Note similarity with St. Udalrich blessing two abbots ? Part of a "Christian" psinting. See also Egypt, p.6.



NEPOTIAN AD 350 Depicted holding 'Labarum' resting on sun. 20





GALLA PLACIDIA.



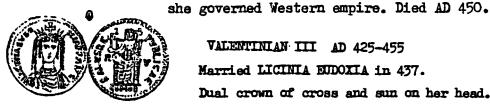
seen on her head. EUDOCIA wife of THEODOSIUS II AD 402-450. Cross, angel, sun and halo all included. In 441 she retired to Jerusalem to erect chrches and monastries! Wheel shows reversion to sun emblem.

Winged figure holds christogram in a circle. Importance of circle

EUDOXIA AD 395-400

Fell into hands of ALARIC in AD 410. Married Ataulphus (Gothic king) 414. Married Constantius in 417. During

their son's (Valentinian III) minority,



VALENTINIAN III AD 425-455 Married LICINIA EUDOXIA in 437.

Dual crown of cross and sun on her head.

MARCIAN AD 450-457. Fourth Ecumenical Council held in 451. Angel, outline cross and sun emblem.

LEO I AD 457-474 All emblems mixed in-Halo, sun, cross, etc.

VERINA wife of Leo I. Different cross. angel and sun sign. Moon on head.



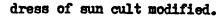








- (A) GRATIAN AD 367-383 ) Cross changed back to (B) ANTHEMIUS AD 467-472 ) Labarum and then back (C) OLYBRIUS AD 472
  - ) to cross with sun head





LEO II AD 473-474 Leo and Zeno enthroned with haloes.

ZENO AD 474-491 Outline cross, angel, sun sign.





LEONTIUS AD 484-488 Angel holding long cross with P (see coin of Herod) and cross on sun.

BC 37-34

Coin of HEROD.



You may be excused for thinking this is a Byzantine coin, but it is a silver coin of Hermacus, 1st Cent. B.C. The last Indo-Greek king to rule in the Kabul Valley. He was called 'The Saviour'.

In 330 AD Constantine moved the seat of government to Byzantium and changed its name to Constantinople. (This challenges the idea that he had accepted Christianity, with the centre of Church and State at Rome.)

# BYZANTINE COINS

The leading forms which pervade the Byzantine period are the round arch, the circle, the cross, and the dome. The designs are full of invention and adaptation of eastern and Roman symbols. During this period most of the Pagan beliefs became incorporated as 'Mysteries'.



JUSTIN II AD 565-566



CONSTANTINE VII AD 945-959



BASIL I AD 869-879



NICEPHORUS II AD 963-969

# SUN WORSHIP

'A greater abomination'



EZEKIEL, 8 again. and thou shalt see greater abomlinations than these. 16 And he brought me into the inner court of the LORD's house, and, behold, at the door of the termpie of the LORD. "between the porch and the altar, "were about five and twenty men, with their backs toward the tempie of the LORD, and their faces toward the cast; and they worshipped 'the sun toward the east.

Pharaoh Akhnaton worshipping

the sun god, Aton.

14th Cent. B.C.



Sun worship incorporating Ankh on display in British Museum.

#### EGIPT

Use of sun exhlem on cow's head interwoven with Ankh sign and

#### 0105565.

FROM

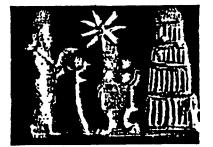
IKUNATON (Amenophis IV), Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, introduced sun-worship as the State religion.

RELIGIONS

THE LAND

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OF BABYLON

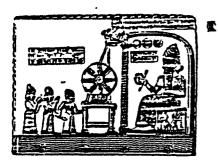


8th/9th Century BC. Assyrian seel impression showing sun worship and temple tower or siggurrat.



2334-2154 BC.

Emblem of sun god clearly visible in impression of Mesopotamian seal.





Symbol of Assyrians representing the solar deity. Called Feroher.

Worship of Babylonian sun-god. From Temple of Sun-god at Sippara, near Babylon. 900 B.C.

> Stele of King Naram-Sin 2750 B.C. Acknowledging his gods and recording his debt for his victories.





The Sun God in the sky forms part of the background on a silver disc of Kybele, the oriental goddess, found in Afghanistan. She has been adapted into Hellenized culture and stands in front of a fire altar. Such confusion, in turn, came to Rome.

### GREEK CULTURE

Helios, the sum god, driving his chariot across the sky. Radiated effect with halo.





CIBELE. A Greek divinity portrayed as mother of sun god.

# CROWNS

The Head-dress or Crown has since antiquity had a significance in Pagan religions. It alluded to their symbol of power. The Egyptians understood the crowns worn by their Pharachs to represent the eye of the sun god. They also believed that the sun's rays were the 'ladder of heaven' which is repeatedly represented in the Pyramid Tarta. The ladder was intended for Osiris the god of resurrection and ascension.

2500 BC. sun god. EGYPTIAN CROWNS Horus. The goddess SEKHET. the Sun-fiame.

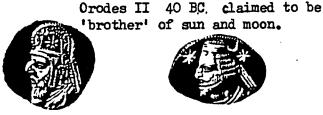
We find animals portrayed as gods of special functions with sun crowns or emblems. (Today these are replaced with halo's).





Seal of the Pharaohs.

Mithradates II 123-88 BC. emblem on tiara.







Emblems of sun adorn head-dress of ASHURBANIPAL, about 645 B.C.



NOTE CROSS EAR-RING !

The triple tiars of Egyptian priests and Babylonish Pont.Max. later adopted by the Popes. Pagan origins.

RA, the Sun-god.



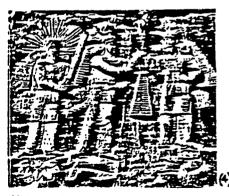
27.

In 1215 pope Innocent III's Lateran Council, the largest ecumenical council ever held in the west, set the precedent for papal responsibility in the choice of emperor. He proclaimed "No king can reign rightly unless he devoutly serves Christ's vicar...The priesthood is the sun, and the monarchy the moon".



Picture hung on coronation route of Pope Leo X showing his face as it were the sun (Rev. 10:1).

But, no wonder, for he was only following the tradition of his 'fathers'.



Mithres and Ahuramezda, the principal Iranian gods, hand a crown to King Ardeshir II, who ruled Persia from 379 to 383. This tomb relief is from Taq-i-Bustan, late fourth century. Mithres, shown with sun rays, was adopted in Roman religion.



ELAGABALUS AD 218-222

The emperor, born in Syria, named himself after that country's sun god, shown on a relief from Asia Minor (Turkey).



Depicted in various forms and dating back to antiquity.



ANTONINUS PIUS AD 138-161.

1825.

Wanting to prove he is a god, he incorporates all the forms, radiated head and minbus or halo.



Redal struck at Rome by Lee X, just before the Reformation.

LEO X. in these emblems was represented as the Sun lighting the dark world.





AMICE. With sun emblems, symbolised as a helmet of salvation . Now worn round neck by clergy.

Coin reinforces belief in sun. POPE LEO X11 Pope with sun hat, church radiated offering her followers her intoxicating adultery.

29.

PAPAL TIARA. (Originated in Mesopotamia)

Development. (a) Damasus II 1048.

- (b) Boniface VIII 1294.
- (c) Benedict III 1334.
- (d) Urban V 1362. This is

a copy of the Babylonian tiara.



Note that the ball (sun emblem) from Egypt remains on the top of the tiara. (d) Cross added to make it 'Christian'. The Pope adopted the Babylonish title of their high priest - PONT MAX.

During the pontificate of Pope Sixtus V (1585-90) four pagan Egyptian obelisks were taken to Rome and consecrated to the Christian faith by addition of crosses thereon. On 200th Anniversary of Angustus' death

the coin of Vesta shown with cross on top.





Tombstone of Bishop Boethius of Carpentras showing the mixture of sun symbols and cross. Such was the confused beliefs, that even though he was an 'official' of the church, the mistake passed unnoticed. Alpha & Omega back to front:



Becomes 'Patriachal Cross'.

The Mace was a favourite weapon with knights and fighting priests up to 16th Cent. The church forbade use of sword, so they used this instead. (Matthew 5:44).

> (see also P21 JULIAN + HELENA \$

The Popes and the Russian Orthodox Church, wanting to show their authority, add another bar.

Papal cross. Not on representation of St. Peter, P.29!

#### LUCKT CHARIAS



Amulets derived from ancient times to ward off evils, diseases and witchcraft. The mystic symbols arranged in order ICHTHIS (Greek:fish) supposed to represent Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour. ROTE how things are changed to suit purpose:- Inconsistentcy. Labarum IP or X is Greek for CH. but not in above !





Sun displayed in heraldry. 'In splendour' with human face.

> THE TAU. Called the cross of St. Anthony, in heraldry. Indicates its acceptability.

The Horseshoe became a lucky charm because of its crescent moon shape.

Chimera (Chimère). Grotesque carved faces sited on buildings (like Notre Dane) to frighten off evil spirits. (Ezekiel 8:10). Sometimes likened to gargoyles.

Available today in 'Christian' churches. No Catholic church is complete without its 'suthenticated' relic. Church admitted 23 'crucifizion mails' in 1923.

Walking through the Egyptian Boom in the British Museum you will come across a case showing 'Gods of special function' with many, many variations. It will come as no surprise that the Catholic system does likewise. St. Swithin, St. Valentine, St Christopher -(although he has now been demoted)! are some that are well known, but in fact there is a 'saint' for every day of the year, every occasion, every illness, etc.



Akhenaton throwing golden collars to followers.

Detail of an Egyptian Collar with signs of sun. Crosses seen quite clearly, easy to move into 'christian' acceptance.



Vatican coin issued in 1962 showing the Pope with tiara presiding at a meeting of council. Scene indicative of:

A 16th Century reminder of the Council of Nicaea of AD 325 where union of church and state took place under Constantine. Over-shadowing the Council.. THE SUN, indicating its importance. "The gods of Constantine are the sun god and victory." A.Kee.



Pope INNOCENT XI AD 1680 Rome personified offering her intoxicating cup of sun emblems to the world.

Pope LEO XII Jubilee 1825 Rome personified with radiated head offering the same cup as before. She sits on globe or world depicting rulership over "Many waters" - Rev. 17:1.



In British Museum abowcases: HARPACO or bronze meathook in form of 'labarum' used for sacrificial meats to pagan gods. Priests hold 'Phiale mesemphalos' (incense boxes) with same sun emblem. Hellenistic period. 150 BA.

32.

## PART FIVE: THE SUN EMBLEM, A SIGN!

The appearance of the sun emblem on coins and medals is not given as proof that people actually <u>worship</u> the sun today, but rather that it shows that the religion is a false one, having derived much of its beliefs from its pagan forefathers. The 'churches' actually acknowledge that many of the acts in their festivals have nothing to do with true Christianity.

"God ruleth in the kingdom of men" and I believe He allows the people to leave a witness to their apostacy, just like the example of the Pharaoh's with their serpent power worn on their crowns.

The following medal was struck in 1733 to commemorate Matthew Tindall the author of "Christianity, as old as the Creation".



Medal courtesy Spink & Son Ltd.

Christianity in his day, like today, bears little relation to the teachings of Christ. Politics and religion had become welded together under Constantine, and his beliefs labelled 'christianity' were based on his Pagan beliefs of sun worship. ie, god the sun. The medal is a remarkable testimony to the truth of the importance of sun worship in its derivation.



Part of the Illustration in Henry II's Gospel Lectionary. Lower central figure represents diefied Rome. with her sun worshippers offering the 'Host', while she offers the sun.



Pagan festival of Ostara - the new Spring sun, "christianised" into Easter.<sup>#</sup> Celebrated by Hot Cross Buns. \*(History of the Church, Vol.1. Schaff.)

Coin of Louis the Pious (814-840 AD) with the 'Sacred Host' or 'Hot Cross Bun'.





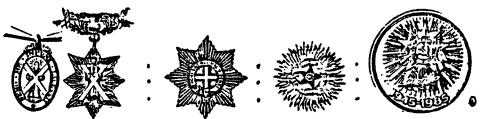
Roman church 'Monstrance' in which 'consecrated host' is exposed for adoration. Clearly a sum emblem.

As the 'Nother Church' her beliefs permeate through all so called 'christian churches'.

Part of the 'Madonna of Victories' 1495 AD. in Louvre, showing relative importance of sun (centre) to cross (side).



to immortal fame." Resembles use of 'St.' in 'Christendom'].



MARS, a Roman god of war. Also protector of flocks and herds. The wolf was sacred to him. (A wolf in sheep's clothing).

'Slaughter of the Huguenots' Pope Gregory XIII in 1572. Offering French Protestants the alternative of their Crucifix or the sword.





A Vatican coin issued in 1967, showing the cross keys and radiated sword, is a warning that they have not really changed their ultimate objective.



The Roman Catholic church states that 'tradition' is more important than the Rible. We can see where it has lead them.

Cosimo de' Medici, a banker from Florence, and a lavish patron of the arts, helped ignite the cultural explosion which began in Florence in 1434, called the Renaissance. A painting of the time illustrates the evident influence of Rome in christian beliefs.



Part of altarpiece from Florence AD 1444 showing life of St. Francis as 'Patriach of the Poor' by Stefano di Giovanni. Wherever the influence of Rome exists we have the sun forming part of the inheritance.



Benedict XIII 1724-1730

Clement XII 1730-1740



Charles 1. AD 1633 .



Princess Mary (daughter of Charles 1) 1641 AD 1641. Marriage to William of Orange. laurel wreaths changing to haloes.



Medal of the Sun King LOUIS XIV of France. Depicting French in league with Turks.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.



City of Murnberg in 1768



Today, the influence is growing and it is not without significance that wherever the Pope goes, the radiated sun, or its rays, are forming part of the coinage.





But what of our own Country? The signs are the same ! AD 800 ECGBERHT AD 1066 WILLIAM I. AD 680 ECGFRITH King of Northumbria. King of Kent ۵ ۵ AD 1612 JAMES I AD 1464 EDWARD IV AD 1565 ELIZABETH I Ω ۵ AD 1723 GEORGE I AD 1787 GEORGE III AD 1911 GEORGE IV Q Coins, courtesy B.A.Seaby Ltd. The cross set in the emblem of the sun in AD 680 has not gone. 1821 AD George IV AD 1464 EDWARD IV medal for coronation. Sun halo and sun's rays on cross below.

Medal courtesy Spink & Son Ltd.

39

In 1885 Catholic France presented the Statue of Liberty to America. The radiated head of the Statue, standing on a star shaped plinth, is well known. Now a 100 years later Catholicism has grown to such an alarming extent that 1 in 4 Americans now owe their allegiance to the Pope.

I.H.S. Below the high altar in St. Peter's in Rome, the mosaic depicts Christ as Sol Invicta (Roman sun god). VIZ. HEOYE HELIOS SOL . (Jesus)



Memorial plate issued to commemorate Statue of Liberty. Sun emblems predominate.

AMERICAN 1921 Silver Dollar,



The radiated head on their coins, like the stockpile of weapons of war, illustrate that the words "In God we trust" are totally meaningless.

Russia does in fact have some common 'bond' with Rome, for we see on the 1924 Soviet Union silver rouble that she also depicts the sun on her coins.

Both banned the Bible.

"FOR BY THY SCORCERIES WERE ALL NATIONS DECEIVED" Rev. 18:23.

# PART SIX: EVIDENCE OF REVELATION CHAPTER 17

"The temple of Amenhetep III at Luxor shows how the sun-god, this time Amun, assumed the form of the reigning king and consorted with the queen. In this way the divine succession of the next ruler was assured". (The Gods and Symbols of Ancient Egypt. Thames and Hudson).

NAMES of EGYPTIAN KINGS mentioned in the Bible.

Suten net (or Bat),	King of the North and South	Uer-meät-RE, setep-en-RE,	20 so-RE, som of the San,	Ra-measu meri Amen. (Remessi [].)
₩¥	•	Kheper-sakhet-Rä, setep-en-Bä,	son of the Sun.	Shashang meri Amen. (Skitket.)
145	76	Nefer-ka-RB,	son of the Sun.	Shabaka.
<u>₩</u>	•	Rå-neter-Tem-Khu.	aon of the Sun,	Taherq. (Tirkatak.)
1 A	-	Nem-4b-RA,	20 son of the San.	Nekau (Necka)
М.	*	Has ab Ra.	200 of the Sun,	Uah-ab-Ra. (HopAre.)

This idea the Catholic church readily accepted, and used it as the basis for their 'Apostolic succession'.

If one followed their reasoning, then all the 'Popes' should be classed by them as 'Saints' and they all should be thus examples of the Divine image.

When we look at the historical records however, we find that some were murderers, but they have never been denied the right of successorship'.

٥C

# Facts that illustrate the fundamental fallacy of 'Popes'.

In the Chronological list of Popes and Antipopes we find;-There were NO Popes in years 639, 1242, 1269, 1270, 1293, 1315, 1416, and there were TWO official popes in 963, 964, 965, for the record shows 955-964 John XII; 963-965 Leo VIII; and 964-966 Benedict V.

The 'Official' Catholic List (1985) with their usual evasiveness try to overcome this absurdity by just giving dates of accession ! But even they cannot hide the fact that Benedict IX had three goes at the job!

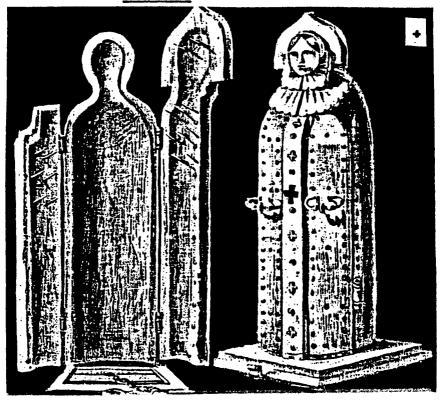
Quoting fro	m their own lie	Benedict IX	1032
		Sylvester III	1045
		Benedict IX	1045 (second term)
		Gregory VI	1045
		Clement II	1046
		Benedict IX	1047 (third term)

In the introduction they have the words 'Having received from our Lord Jesus Christ the Supreme Pontificate, to be transmitted to his successors.....' How can one person possibly have THREE successors ? Is it not also strange to read that all the Popes up to 529 with the exceptions of Liberius 352, and Anastasius II 496, are classed as saints and then none appear between 884 and 1048? Poor old Benedict IX after three goes, still wasn't good enough!!

From 1086 to the present day only three warrant the title! To those who read the Bible, it is quite clear why the 'Popes' do not follow the obvious titles of 'succession' viz:-St. Peter I, II, III, IV, etc., etc. ( Now number CCLXV ). "The heart of man is desperately wicked" and seeks to elevate himself. If they used such designations they would have become nonentities in history. Being meek, and giving God the glory, has never been a hallmark of 'Popes'. In their efforts to make their pagan beliefs acceptable, they say that they worship God, but immediately demote him saying, 'Mary is the Mother of God'.

Christ said "Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. Ye shall know them by their fruits." (Mat. 7:15).

The death weapon illustrated, called 'The Iron Virgin of Nuremberg' was prepared by pope Paul III (1534-49) for the Jesuits, and is graphically described by Wylie in his "History of Protestantism". The victim, if he would not recant, was made to stand in front of the image which would fling open her arms and engulf the victim; the iron spikes doing their work. Such atrocities designed by one of a long line of 'popes' who claim succession from Peter shows without doubt that their system is evil, for they have not <u>disclaimed</u> such behaviour or renounced his 'succession'.



43.

The vast area of empty houses or shacks on the edge of Cairo, known in Egypt as 'The City of the Dead' are where peoples 'souls' or 'spirits' are supposed to reside until they are ready for their new home. This belief is part of their heritage, but the 'Mother of Harlots' incorporated the same into her religion and changed the name to 'Purgatory'. However, as they covet riches (idolaters, Eph 5:5) they will for a fee - 'help' to get the 'souls' on its way to heaven. Egyptian scene showing 'immortal soul' being carried away by bird. (Egyptian room British Museum).

(\*) Roman coin struck during reign of Hadrian AD 117-138, showing diefied Empress being carried to heaven by bird.





The elevation of woman above man is contrary to teachings of scripture. Ephesians 5:23. "For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the ecclesia". Pagan teachings promotes worship of woman. Greek figurine from 3rd Cent. B.C. shows Aphrodite'symbolised as a celestial goddess. TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS, showing the image of the goddess which had fallen from heaven. (Acts 19:35). Head has halo !

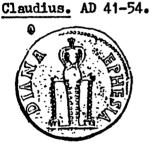




Diana of Ephesians depicted with heads of Claudius & Agrippina contemporary with Paul's visit.

Domition AD 81-96.

Hadrian AD 117-38.







This worshipping of Diana incorporated into religion of Rome as 'Mary mother of God'.

JUNO. The Roman deity, in Capitoline Museum,

called 'Queen of Heaven' and

'Guardian of National Finances'.

Rome. 80 churches dedicated to 'Virgin Mary' only 1 to Jesus Christ. +



RHEA: Known under the name of "the Great Mother" or the "Mother of the Gods" and other names such as 'Cybele', Agdisitis', etc. (Smith's Classical Dictionary) 1891.

ARTEMIS: A virgin huntress and patroness of chastity, she was identified by the Romans

with DIANA. (Reader's Digest Great Encyclopaedic Dictionary. Vol.3) ARTEMIS: Sister of Apollo, was regarded as identical with the sun or Helios.

Dr. Smith's classical dictionary.

# INCORPORATED into MARIOLATRY :

To understand this evil system I quote from their publication. Extracts from the book "The Glories of Mary", the official publication endorsed by the Archbishop of Westminster in 1852.

The Introduction opens:-

'My beloved reader and brother in Mary'.

- P.6. "that to honour this Queen of Angels is to gain eternal life."
- P.7. "and all who are saved are saved only by the means of this Divine Mother".
- P.12. 'And as Queen, says the Abbot Rupert, 'she possesses, by right, the whole kingdom of her Son".
- P.59. "that all the graces that God dispenses to men, pass by the hands of Mary".
- P.81. "Thou, O Mary, art the propitiatory of the whole world."
- P.446."that by her ardent charity the Elessed Virgin became so beautiful, and so enamoured her God, that, captivated as it were by her love, He descended into her womb and became man".
- P.475 "we should reverence every image of Mary which we pass".
- P.484 "they had seen our Blessed Lady herself set fire to the place with two torches" (more than 1500 persons died).
- P.493."The Blessed Virgin herself recommended a certain nobleman to be devout towards her mother Saint Anne".
- ibid "Saint John Damascen the defender of her images".
- P.600."It was indeed becoming that the three Divine Persons should preserve Mary from original sin".
- P.601. "Moreover, Mary was also destined to become the advocate of sinners".

It illustrates the parallel between 'Mary' and 'Diana'.



In 1985 the Pope visited Africa and indicated his willingness to welcome and permit various pagan beliefs and allow them to remain, if the people accepted the 'Catholic' umbrella and gave him their allegiance. History shows such actions are not new! 46.

47. At the present time in her history the Catholic church is doing all it can to help promote unity with the other Christian churches. Wherever one goes today the cry of 'Unity' prevails. "We do not want to discuss the past" is a common reply that greets any questioning of beliefs. Without renouncing wrongly held beliefs, the plea for unity is really a plea for increase in numbers.

Beware, for 'mumbers' play no part in God's plan. As the Catholic church is considered by the majority of the religions today to be 'The Mother Church' she is aptly styled in Revelations 17 as 'The Mother of Harlots'. It is NOT possible for the world to 'grow' into the Kingdom of God for we can read in Daniel 2:44 that Christ on his return will destroy the present counterfeit systems.

It is interesting to note that the use of the cross by the apostate church was foreshadowed by an almost identical practice by Israel. Remember Israel in the wilderness; the people murmured and God sent fiery serpents among them. Many of them perished (Num. 21:4-9). The remedy to the situation is thus recorded in v. 9:

"And Moses made a serpent of brass, and put it upon a pole, and it came to pass, that if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass he lived".

The parallel to the lifting up of the son of man is made by Christ himself in John 3:14.

"And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness even so must the son of man be lifted up". Thus the brazen serpent on the pole and Christ being lifted up in similar manner are seen to have a very close correspondence. It is not surprising to find that Israel were idolising this very thing in the days of Hezekiah.

"He removed the high places and brake the images and cut down the groves and brake in pieces the brasen serpent that Moses had made; for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it: and he called it mehushtan (a piece of brass)".

Apostate Israelites were noted for burning incense (prayer) to the serpent on the pole. The Apostate church is noted for doing the same thing to the almost identical symbol of the cross.

LOGOS

. . . . .

"Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." Rev. 18:4.

## R. Roberts 'Thirteen lectures on the Apocalypse'

"Victorious Charlemagne ( accepted and crowned by the Pope) had the power to give political vitality to the Papal image of the beast. This power he exercised, and ordered the worship of the Pope-King on pain of death, causing all to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their forehead, that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark or name of the beast, or the number of his name.

This was the symbolic way of setting forth that, under the new system, the authority of the Papal image would be made essential to the holding of any office, or the exercise of any traffic, in the emoluments or advantages of Church or State; and as this authority was conferred by signing the cross on the forehead or right hand of the recipient of official favour, the cross became the subject of this symbolism as ..... 'the mark of the beast'." (Revelation 13:15)

The integration of Church and State, Sun and Cross, began under Constantine, who worshipped the Sun and used the Cross.

Roman coins have demonstrated that the belief remained and the coin of Valentinian III ( $\Delta D$  425-455) demonstrates the incorporation of pagan sun worship and the cross, that defies repudiation.

Coins, courtesy B.A.Seaby Ltd.



No God fearing person can claim to have sympathy with such a dishonest, evil, blasphemous religion.

"Therefore I esteem all thy precepts concerning all things to be right; and I hate every false way." Psalm 119:128.

48.

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# <u>SIGNS OF THE</u>

