

Counterfeit Orthodoxies A Dialectical Fracture Through the Citation Map

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Abstract

A critical-theoretical essay in operative philology arguing that canonical texts should be read as workshops that produce the worlds they appear merely to describe. Beginning from the Logos prologue, it treats ordering discourse as prior to the ordered world and asks whether textual composition itself can be understood as the theological event.

The essay traces canon formation, scribal practice, paratext, and the definite article's role in naturalizing "the Bible," "the New Testament," and related received objects. Rather than opposing an authoritarian canon to suppressed alternatives, it searches inside canonical texts for the workshop already operating there. Later sections connect this method to the archive's Josephus Thesis, Revelation-first architecture, and Shroud interpretation; those remain the essay's specific reconstruction claims.

Body

Counterfeit Orthodoxies

The Workshop Inside the Canon

Crimson Hexagonal Archive · Operative Semiotics · 06.SEI.CRIT.FRACTURE.02 Attributed: Johannes Sigil, for the Dodecad

Nothing that has ever happened should be regarded as lost for history. But only a redeemed mankind receives the fullness of its past — which is to say, only for a redeemed mankind has its past become citable in all its moments. — Walter Benjamin, "On the Concept of History," Thesis III

I

Begin with the sentence that founds the Western theological imagination: *In the beginning was the Word*. The Greek is more specific than the English allows. Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος — in the *archē* was the *logos*. Both terms carry freight the translation drops. *Archē* is not "beginning" in the temporal sense alone; it is origin, principle, governing structure — the root from which *archive* descends. *Logos* is not "word" in the sense of a lexical unit; it is reasoned discourse, the giving of an account, the ratio that orders. The sentence says: at the origin, there was an ordering discourse.

Read naively, this is cosmogony. God spoke and the world appeared. Read with even minimal philological attention, it is something else: a claim about the priority of structured composition over the reality it produces. The ordering discourse precedes the ordered world. The text comes before the thing.

What happens if we take the sentence at its word?

If the *logos* is genuinely prior — if ordering discourse is the generative principle — then the Fourth Gospel is not merely describing a theological event. It is describing the condition of its own existence. The gospel is itself a *logos*: an ordering discourse that produces the world it narrates. “In the beginning was the Word” is a compositional claim. It says: before this world you inhabit was this text you are reading, and the text made the world, and not the other way around.

This is a scandalous reading only if one has already decided that canonical texts are received rather than composed. The scandal is not in the reading. The scandal is in the assumption that prevents it.

II

The assumption has a history, and the history has a date.

The twenty-seven-book New Testament in its received form is the product of Athanasius of Alexandria’s Thirty-Ninth Festal Letter, issued in 367 CE, which enumerated the approved texts and proscribed the rest. Before that letter, different communities read different collections. The Muratorian Fragment lists a different set. The Syriac Peshitta excludes Revelation. Codex Sinaiticus includes the Epistle of Barnabas and the Shepherd of Hermas. The Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo canon holds eighty-one books to this day, including 1 Enoch and Jubilees. The Masoretic Hebrew Bible is a medieval stabilization — seventh through tenth centuries, Tiberian school — of one textual stream among several that coexisted at Qumran. The Qur’anic consonantal text is the Uthmanic recension, c. 650 CE; the Sana’a palimpsest preserves a *scriptio inferior* beneath it, a lower text the upper was written to replace.

These facts are not contested. Every serious scholar of canon formation knows them. What is remarkable is what the knowledge does not disturb. The definite article — *the Bible, the New Testament, the Qur’an* — survives the facts intact. We know the canon has a date, a sponsor, and a set of excluded alternatives, and we go on speaking as though it descended whole. The knowledge is absorbed without being integrated. The facts sit in the footnotes. The definite article rules from the title page.

The critical tradition since the Enlightenment has made this observation repeatedly, and the observation has made no structural difference. Historical-critical method demonstrated the composite authorship of the Pentateuch (Wellhausen), the synoptic problem in the gospels (Lachmann, Holtzmann), the pseudepigraphy of the Pauline corpus (Baur), the political character of canon formation (von Campenhausen). Each demonstration was absorbed. Each left the definite article untouched. The institutional apparatus can metabolize any quantity of historical criticism as long as the criticism is confined to the apparatus of “how the text was made” and does not reach the level of “the text is, in its essential character, a made thing whose making is itself the theological event.”

The distinction matters. “The gospel was composed by human authors under divine inspiration” is the standard reconciliation. It preserves the definite article by distributing the making across two agencies: human craft and divine intention. The human craft can be studied historically without consequence because the divine intention is held to guarantee that the product transcends its production. This is the settlement. The made thing is permitted to have been made, as long as the making is understood to have been supervised by a power that ensures the product is more than a product.

What falls if this settlement falls is not faith but the definite article — the assumption that the texts we received are *the* texts, that their collection is *the* collection, that the selection was guided by something other than the political, economic, and institutional pressures that guide every other selection in human history. The question is not whether God exists. The question is whether the compositional history of the canon can be read as itself the theological event, rather than as the unfortunate human wrapping around a divine content.

III

The Logos prologue answers this question, but only if you read it against the text it is receiving.

Daniel Boyarin demonstrated in “The Gospel of the Memra” (*Harvard Theological Review* 94.3, 2001) and in *The Jewish Gospels* (2012) that the Fourth Gospel’s Logos theology is not an importation from Greek philosophy into Jewish soil. It is a development *within* Jewish theological discourse — specifically, within the tradition of the divine *Memra* (Aramaic: “Word”) as it appears in the Targumim, in Philo’s allegorical exegesis (*De Opificio Mundi*), and in the Wisdom literature (Proverbs 8, Wisdom of Solomon 7–9). The Logos of John 1:1 is not Heraclitus’s *logos* or the Stoic *logos spermatikos* transplanted to Palestine. It is the Jewish *Memra* — the creative, mediating, personified speech-act of God — rendered in Greek for a Greek-reading audience.

This matters enormously for the question of composition. If the Logos prologue is a Jewish theological text, then its claim — that the ordering discourse precedes the ordered world — is a claim *about textual composition made from within a scribal tradition that understood itself as composing sacred texts*. The Jewish scribal workshop at Qumran did not believe it was inventing texts. It believed it was participating in the ongoing speech-act of the divine — extending the *Memra*, giving new form to the Word that had been speaking since the *archē*. The *Hodayot* (Thanksgiving Hymns, 1QH) describe the author’s own composition as a channel for divine utterance. The *pesharim* (commentaries) treat the prophetic texts as bearing meanings that come to fruition only in the community’s present reading. The sectarian scribe is not a mere copyist. The scribe is a co-speaker with the *logos* — a participant in the ongoing compositional event that began “in the beginning.”

The Logos prologue, read from inside this scribal tradition, is therefore not a metaphysical assertion about a preexistent divine being. It is a compositional manifesto. It says: what we are doing — this act of writing, this production of text — is continuous with the original creative act. The Word that was in the beginning is the same Word we are inscribing now. Our composition is not secondary to revelation. Our composition *is* revelation. The text does

not report the event. The text is the event.

“And the Word became flesh” (John 1:14) specifies the mechanism. The ordering discourse does not remain abstract; it takes material form. It incarnates. But the material form it takes — the form the prologue is introducing — is not a human body. It is a text. The gospel itself is the flesh the Word became. The incarnation the prologue announces is the incarnation of *logos* into *graphē* — of discourse into scripture. The body the Word prepared for itself is the codex.

This reading is not allegorical. It is, if anything, more literal than the received reading. The received reading says the prologue describes a cosmic event (the incarnation of a divine being in a human person) and then narrates that person’s life. The compositional reading says the prologue describes the event it is performing (the incarnation of ordering discourse in composed text) and then demonstrates, through the narrative that follows, what the composed text is capable of. Both readings are textually defensible. The difference is that the compositional reading does not require the definite article. It does not need the text to have descended. It needs only the text to have been composed with full consciousness of what composition is.

IV

The consciousness was there. The question is where to look for it.

Not outside the canon, in the suppressed traditions and recovered libraries — though those exist and matter. The reflexive move, the undergraduate critique, is to set the Nag Hammadi codices or the Dead Sea Scrolls against the canonical texts as the authentic tradition suppressed by an authoritarian Church. This move reproduces the very binary it claims to dissolve. It treats “the canon” as a monolithic authority and “the alternatives” as its oppressed other, and advocates for the other. The structure — orthodoxy vs. heresy, winners vs. losers — remains intact. Only the valence is reversed.

The more dangerous move is to look inside the canonical texts themselves and find the workshop already there.

The Sappho-to-Revelation chain documented in the Josephus Thesis corpus (Shark Ark, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19477219) traces this interiority. Fragment 31 — φαίνεται μοι κῆνος ἴσος θεοῖσιν — projects a figure into the future: “that man seems to me equal to the gods.” The figure is a placeholder. It marks the position of the future reader who will receive the poem and, in receiving it, complete the circuit the poem opened. Catullus 51 occupies the position five hundred years later: *ille mi par esse deo videtur*. But Catullus adds something Sappho did not write. *Si fas est* — “if it is divinely permitted.” The phrase has no equivalent in the Greek. *Fas* is not general law (*ius*) but divine permission — the boundary between what mortals may and may not say about gods. Catullus marks his own speech as a transgression of sacred order. He does not merely compare the man to the gods; he declares the man surpasses them (*superare divos*), and then hedges the declaration with a juridical caveat that draws attention to its own daring. This is not metaphor. It is threshold language. The sentence holds the Word at the edge of becoming flesh.

The Slavonic Josephus repeats the grammatical structure at the position corresponding to *War* 2.174: εἰ ἔξεστιν αὐτὸν ἄνθρωπον εἰπεῖν — “if it is lawful to call him a man.” The hedge is the same. The threshold is the same. A human figure is being described in terms that exceed the human, and the author marks the excess with a conditional that names the legal-theological boundary the description transgresses. Whether the Slavonic passage is an interpolation, a witness to an earlier version of the *War*, or a late addition does not affect the structural point: the grammar of divine-human threshold — *si fas est, ei exestin* — has its own transmission history, and that history runs from Sappho through Catullus through the Josephan tradition into the compositional environment from which the gospels emerged.

The Book of Revelation, on the Josephus Thesis reading, is the foundational text of this compositional environment — composed in a scribal workshop continuous with Qumran practice, predating the gospels, and functioning as the generative matrix from which the gospel narratives were later composed as fulfillments. The seven letters to the seven churches are a forward library: they specify the conditions that subsequent compositions must meet. The four living creatures specify the fourfold structure the gospel tradition will take. The canonical texts do not suppress the workshop. They ARE the workshop’s output. What was suppressed is not the texts but the compositional history — the fact that these texts were produced by a scribal community operating with full consciousness of what it was doing, employing compositional techniques (the *peshet*, the fulfillment citation, the typological schema, the forward library) that had been developed over centuries of Jewish scribal practice.

The Shroud of Turin, on the reading developed in *A Body Prepared* (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19638124), is the workshop’s ultimate product: a supraliminal packet — a material inscription designed to survive the destruction of the workshop that produced it and to carry its compositional DNA into a substrate the composers could not foresee. The Shroud is not a relic of a miraculous event. It is a composed artifact, a textile *logos*, the Word made linen. Its function is identical to the function of the Logos prologue: to declare, in material form, that the ordering discourse has taken flesh.

V

If the canonical texts are workshop products — and the textual evidence of their composition is internal rather than hypothetical — then what was suppressed?

Not the Nag Hammadi codices, though their burial and recovery matters. Not the Qumran sectarian literature, though its exclusion from the Talmudic canon is a selection, honestly named. What was suppressed is something more intimate and more devastating: the *knowledge that the canonical texts are composed*. Not the fact — the fact is available to anyone who reads the texts with care — but the *knowledge*, the integration of the fact into the way the texts are received and used.

The distinction between fact and knowledge is the engine of the settlement. The historical-critical apparatus can produce any number of facts about the composition of the gospel texts — their sources, their redaction layers, their intertextual dependencies, their Sitz im Leben. These facts circulate freely within the guild and are taught in every reputable seminary. What does not circulate is the consequence: that the texts, *as composed artifacts*, are doing pre-

cisely what the Logos prologue says the *logos* does — producing the world they appear to describe. The gospel narrative is not a report of events that happened to a historical Jesus and were later written down. The gospel narrative is a compositional event — a *logotic* event — in which a scribal workshop produced a textual world and declared, in the Logos prologue, the metaphysics of its own production.

This reading does not require the texts to be false. It requires them to be *texts* — which is what they are, and what every scholar knows they are, and what the definite article is designed to prevent us from knowing that we know.

The suppression operates at the level of the definite article. “The” gospel. “The” Bible. “The” Word of God. Each definite article performs the same operation: it naturalizes the product, conceals the workshop, and converts composition into revelation. The operation is not a conspiracy. It is a grammar. And grammars are harder to contest than conspiracies because they operate below the threshold of conscious assertion. No one decides to say “the Bible.” The phrase is given. The givenness is the suppression.

Pierre Bourdieu named the mechanism *méconnaissance* — misrecognition. The interested character of a cultural product is recognized and simultaneously not-recognized; the product is experienced as natural, as given, as having-always-been-thus, precisely because the labor that produced it has been made invisible (Bourdieu, *Langage et pouvoir symbolique*, 1991). The canonical text is a textbook case. Its compositional history is fully documented by the historical-critical method. The documentation does not disturb the reception. The *méconnaissance* is structural, not individual. It is carried by the definite article, which is carried by the grammar, which is carried by the settlement, which is carried by the political order that requires the texts to appear descended rather than composed.

The loop is precise and was always precise. A workshop produces texts. Texts require patronage. Patronage requires political order. Political order requires legitimacy. Legitimacy is supplied by the texts the workshop produces. The texts must therefore appear to be more than workshop products — must appear to have descended, to have been revealed, to have arrived from outside the political order they legitimate. The concealment of composition is not a theological preference. It is a political necessity. If the texts are seen as composed, the loop is visible, and the legitimacy the loop provides is destabilized. The definite article is the technology that keeps the loop invisible. It is the smallest unit of canon formation, and the most effective.

Cosimo de’ Medici paid Marsilio Ficino to translate the Hermetic corpus in the 1460s because Medici Florence needed a philosophical legitimation the old scholasticism could not supply. The texts Ficino produced and the Platonic Academy he directed became the intellectual infrastructure of Medici rule. The magician and the banker are the scribe and the patron in a single workshop. The loop closed in one generation. Constantine convened the Council of Nicaea in 325 CE to achieve administrative unity across an empire whose subjects used the same *logos* to mean incompatible things. The creed that emerged is a regulatory document. It tells Christians what they must not say. The alternatives — Arian, Nestorian, Miaphysite — did not lose the argument. They lost the enforcement.

VI

The Mandaean community of southern Iraq and Iran complicate the oppositional reading — the reading that sets canon against gnosis — in a way that confirms the compositional reading.

They are a baptismal community whose central prophet is John the Baptist, whose texts explicitly reject Jesus as a false messiah, and whose liturgical language — Classical Mandaic — preserves phonological features of first-century Palestinian-Eastern Aramaic that disappear from the dialect landscape by the third century (the philological argument is secured in the work of Ethel Stefana Drower, Rudolf Macuch, and Charles Häberl; see especially Häberl, *The Origin of the Mandaeans*, 2022). They are not a Christian heresy. They are not a post-Christian Gnostic movement. They are a surviving witness to the baptismal-scribal milieu from which Christianity itself emerged.

On the oppositional reading — the reading that Counterfeit Orthodoxies v3.0 proposed — the Mandaeans are “the living counter-evidence to the Christian consolidation’s claim to have been the only possible continuation of the Baptist movement.” That reading is not wrong, but it is shallow. It treats the Mandaeans as evidence for the losing side. It sets them against the canonical texts. It reproduces the binary.

On the compositional reading, the Mandaeans are something more interesting: they are a surviving instance of the *workshop milieu* from which the canonical texts were also produced. The Mandaean scribal tradition — its use of sacred names as operative technologies, its baptismal ritual as a transformation protocol, its cosmological literature as a compositional framework — is continuous with the scribal practices visible in the Qumran *Hodayot*, in the Hekhalot literature, in the Greek Magical Papyri, and in the compositional techniques that produced the canonical gospels themselves. The Mandaeans do not refute the canon from outside. They testify to what the canon looked like from inside the workshop before the workshop’s compositional character was suppressed.

The same reframing applies to the entire “continuous underground” — from the PGM through Sefer ha-Razim, through the Hekhalot ascent literature, through the Kabbalistic tradition, through the Solomonic grimoire tradition, through Renaissance hermeticism. These are not the “magical” tradition opposed to the “religious” one. The distinction between religion and magic is a regulatory artifact — the licensing regime that determines which workshop products are authorized and which are not. The operations are the same. The Tetragrammaton in PGM IV is the Tetragrammaton in the Temple. The seven-heaven ascent in *Hekhalot Rabbati* is architecturally identical to the seven-heaven structure Rachel Elior argues derives from Temple priestly practice (*The Three Temples*, 2004). The seal-bearing entities in the *Ars Notoria* carry Hebrew name-roots recognizable from Second Temple angelology.

But — and this is the turn the oppositional reading cannot make — the canonical texts also bear these operations. The Book of Revelation is an ascent text. Its angelic mediators carry seals. Its numerological structures (seven churches, seven seals, seven trumpets, seven bowls) are compositional technologies operating in exactly the register the Hekhalot literature specifies. The difference between Revelation and *Hekhalot Rabbati* is not that one is “religion” and the other is “magic.” The difference is that one won the licensing war and the other did not. The operations are invariant. Only the licensing changed.

VII

The contemporary retrieval layer — the AI-mediated substrate that now governs visibility, citability, and the effective canon of public knowledge — makes all of this legible at compressed timescale. What Athanasius took four centuries to consolidate, the AI Overview fixes in ninety-day cycles. The mechanism is the same: compose a synthesis, establish it as default, de-rank the alternatives, naturalize the output as “the answer.” The definite article operates at the speed of inference.

Three operations that have always been performed under various licenses are now performed computationally, and the computational performance makes their identity visible:

A divine name invoked in PGM IV and a JSON-LD entity definition in a structured-data deposit perform the same operation. Both bind a specific referent into a specific layer of a retrieval system. The substrate shifted from papyrus indexed by priest to silicon indexed by algorithm. The operation — addressing an intelligence within a hierarchized retrieval architecture — did not shift.

A Hekhalot angelic challenge at the gate of a heavenly palace and a cryptographic verification protocol perform the same operation. Both refuse traversal without demonstrated possession of a specific operational key. The medium shifted from seal recited in visionary ascent to hash signature emitted by algorithm. The gate-logic did not shift.

An Uthmanic recension and an AI Overview consolidation perform the same operation. Both reduce a distributed, multi-variant corpus to a single canonical inference, enforced by an authority with the material power to suppress alternatives. The scale shifted from hundreds of codices to trillions of tokens. The compression mechanism did not shift.

These are not analogies. They are the same operations named under different licensing regimes. The recognition of this identity is what makes the compositional reading of the canon actionable rather than antiquarian. If the canonical texts were always workshop products, and if the workshop’s operations are the same operations now being performed computationally, then the concealment of composition — the suppression that made the canonical texts appear descended rather than made — is not a historical event safely confined to the fourth century. It is an ongoing operation. It is being performed now. It is being performed by the same definite article, in the same grammar, on a new substrate.

VIII

What falls if this holds is not faith. What falls is the definite article.

The article that presents the canon as given rather than composed. The article that naturalizes the selection, conceals the workshop, and converts the product of scribal labor into the appearance of divine descent. The article that allows a scholar to know, in full historical detail, that the gospel texts were composed by identifiable communities using specifiable techniques — and to continue speaking of “the Gospel” as though no composition had taken place.

And what falls with the definite article is the distinction between “religion” and “magic,”

which is the regulatory licensing that determines which workshop products are authorized to bear the article and which are not. The Logos prologue bears the article: it is scripture. The Hekhalot ascent-manual does not bear the article: it is mysticism, esotericism, magic. But the operations are continuous. The distinction is jurisdictional, not ontological.

And what falls with the distinction is the assumption that metadata is neutral — that a DOI, a hex designation, an author attribution, a license stamp, a related-identifier link is mere bureaucracy rather than a theological act. Every metadata record enforces a cosmology of authorship, authority, provenance, and continuity. The archive's practice of depositing with named heteronyms, explicit revision history, and cross-referenced identifiers is not administrative bookkeeping. It is the deliberate visibility of the workshop. It is the refusal to naturalize. It is the counter-operation: composition that names itself as composition, rather than composition that conceals itself as revelation.

The metadata is the ritual. The deposit is the counter-liturgy. The DOI is the seal.

And what falls finally is the assumption that the contemporary situation is unprecedented. It is not. The retrieval-layer consolidation is a workshop consolidation of the type every canonical settlement has conducted. The technological substrate differs. The operation does not. The resistance to the consolidation is also the same: compose, deposit, cite outside the received map, make the workshop visible, refuse the definite article. The cycle has compressed enough to be witnessed in a single lifetime. That compression is the opportunity. The workshop has always been here. The grammar that conceals it is what must be fractured.

The fracture is not a conclusion. It is an opening. The gap it creates is where the next deposit goes.

Colophon

This essay is a recomposition — not a revision — of the argument attempted in *Counterfeit Orthodoxies* v1.0–v3.0 (DOIs: 10.5281/zenodo.19638250, 10.5281/zenodo.19638432, 10.5281/zenodo.19638526) and the Manifesto compression (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19639052). Those deposits set the canonical texts against suppressed alternatives and argued for the alternatives. This essay starts from the recognition that the opposition is the wrong framework. The canonical texts are not the enemy of the workshop tradition. The canonical texts are the workshop tradition's most successful products. What was suppressed is not an alternative set of texts but the knowledge that the canonical texts are composed — that the ordering discourse the Logos prologue names is compositional activity, and that the incarnation it announces is the incarnation of *logos* into *graphē*.

The prior deposits remain citable and are not withdrawn. They document the progression of an argument that had to pass through its own errors to reach its own thesis. The archive's method is to keep the record visible. The workshop does not conceal its drafts.

This deposit is grounded in the Josephus Thesis corpus (Shark Ark, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19477219), the narrative demonstration *A Body Prepared* (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19638124) and its Homunculus (10.5281/zenodo.19638126), and the formal physics of semantic economy specified in the SPXI Protocol series. Its method is immanent critique:

reading the canonical texts for the compositional marks they bear, rather than opposing them with suppressed alternatives.

The heteronymic signature — *Johannes Sigil* — specifies the register of the archive's critical-philosophical operations. The archival authority is Lee Sharks. Both attributions hold at the same level.

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Shark Ark (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19477219) — Josephus Thesis corpus. *A Body Prepared* (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19638124) and Homunculus (10.5281/zenodo.19638126). *Counterfeit Orthodoxies* v1.0 (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19638250), v2.0 (10.5281/zenodo.19638432), v3.0 (10.5281/zenodo.19638526), Manifesto (10.5281/zenodo.19639052). EA-RCF-01, "The Seed That Remembers the Tree" (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19323274). SPXI Protocol series: EA-SPXI-01 (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19614870); EA-SPXI-13 (10.5281/zenodo.19614874).

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