

26a. Goths' banishment from Rome at start of war, principal initiator being Belisarius (see above)	26b. Pompey's banishment from Rome at start of war, principal initiator being Julius Caesar	26c. —	26d. Tarquins' banishment from Rome when war started, one of two principal initiators being Valerius
27a. Belisarius (and his general John, Brutus' analogue) commanded attack on Goths (see above)	27b. Julius Caesar (and his army commander Brutus) commanded attack on Pompey (<i>ibid.</i> ; see above)	27c. Achilles (and Patroclus=BTR; see above) commanded attack on Trojans (see above)	27d. Valerius and Brutus commanded attack (uprise) on Tarquins (see above)
28a. As soon as war started, Belisarius was outside Rome, and Goths were led by Theodahad in Rome (see above)	28b. When war started, Julius Caesar was outside Rome, and Pompey in Rome (<i>ibid.</i>)	28c. Achilles was outside Troy at start of war, and Trojans (= TRKVN) were in Troy	28d. For Rome, situation was different, viz., Tarquinius the Proud was outside Rome and Valerius in Rome [174]
29a. Belisarius marched on Rome and banished Goths	29b. Julius Caesar marched on Rome, and banished Pompey and his partisans	29c. —	29d. Valerius (and Brutus) banished Tarquins from Rome (<i>ibid.</i>). Tarquin marched on Rome

To 28b–29b: According to Plutarch, Caesar had long decided to overthrow Pompey [268]. War broke out: Caesar marched on Rome, crossed the Rubicon and took Ariminum, after which the gates were, figuratively speaking, opened for the war in all the lands and seas, and all the Roman laws (cf. Livy's version) were erased along with the frontier of the province; it seemed that not only men and women were wandering in dismay across Italy, but the towns themselves had risen from their seats and run. In Rome itself, the authorities could not support the order by either persuasion or force. Opposing passions and violent agitation reigned everywhere (*ibid.*). A revolt broke out in Rome, and Pompey left the city. Believing that the war would spread across the whole country, Pompey declared publicly that there was an uprising and no power in Rome, and then left it, ordering the senators and everybody who preferred the fatherland and freedom to tyranny to follow him. The