

consuls fled, without committing even the usual sacrifices; most of the senators also hurriedly left. Losing out of fear the power to reason, they let themselves be taken by this stream of general fleeing on the eve of a great storm. No matter how much pain the migration caused, the Romans regarded the land from which they had been banished as their home, and left Rome out of love for Pompey (*ibid.*). This event is precisely analogous to the Tarquins' banishment from Rome by Valerius and that of the Goths by Belisarius. In the TR-version, the kings' "banishment" is referred to the end of the war after Troy had fallen. ([268], "Caesar", XXIX, XXXIII-XXXIV).

30a. Belisarius triumphantly entered Rome left by Goths (see above). He was greeted as liberator. He was Roman army commander in Gothic war	30b. Julius Caesar entered Rome left by Pompey and his partisans. He was appointed dictator, receiving extraordinary powers in this war [268]	30c. Achilles was Greek army commander in TR-war	30d. City liberator, Brutus, Valerius' comrade-in-arms, was gladly received in camp, whereas king's children were banished ([174], II, 60)
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The ancient authors themselves associated Pompey Magnus with Agamemnon (placing one on the other automatically arose according to our theory above). Plutarch stated that everybody had charged Pompey with cowardice, and mockingly called him Agamemnon and the King of Kings. According to the Trojan version, Agamemnon had, in fact, been called the King of Kings, heading the Greek hero kings. Unwilling to stop the absolute rule, he allegedly was proud of so many subordinate army commanders asking for his orders in his tent (cf. Agamemnon, [268]).

##### 5. *Marcus Junius Brutus and Patroclus*

31a. John (= MRC) son of Celeus (= PRCT), liberator of Italy, pontifex, general, Brutus' analogue under Belisarius (see above)	31b. Marcus Junius Brutus, liberator of Roman nation from tyranny [268] (see also Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus)	31c. Patroclus (= BRT) was Helen's liberator, who defended her "honour"	31d. Junius Brutus was liberator of Roman people from tyranny, son of Marcus ([174])
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We now compare the second and fourth columns, i.e., the events of the 1st c. B.C. and the Tarquinian war according to Livy.