

68a.Narses: Belisarius' "con- tinuation" (see above)	68b.Cicero (= RCC in Hebrew read- ing): Julius Caesar's "contin- uation"	68c.Ulysses (= Odysseus): Achilles' "con- tinuation"	68d.Lartius (Marcus Coriolanus): Va- lerius' "continua- tion"
69a.Narses: Goths' conqueror (see above). He com- pleted Belisa- rius' cause	69b.Cicero: legate and legion's com- mander in Julius Caesar's army (<i>ibid.</i>)	69c.Ulysses: Trojans' con- queror, who completed Achil- les' cause	69d.Lartius: Tarquins' con- queror, who completed Vale- rius' cause
70a. —	70b.Names "Caesar" and "Cicero" are possibly close	70c.Names "Achil- les" and "Ulys- ses" are close	70d."Lartius" is close to "Nar- ses"

To 69b: During Caesar's Gallic war (according to Plutarch) Cicero commanded a legion [268]. The historians regarded this Cicero as Marcus Tullius Cicero's "brother", but Plutarch himself said nothing about him, only mentioning a "Cicero". The orator Cicero, i.e., the famous Cicero, who was not a professional military man (like Narses, who was a eunuch in the court), but was Julius Caesar's favourite and repeatedly took part in military action (e.g., during his reign in Cilicia, an army of 1,200 men and 2,600 cavalymen was under his command) (*ibid.*). According to Plutarch, Cicero made war, and the warriors rewarded him with the title of emperor (*ibid.*). Cicero was a consul and did not take part in the conspiracy against Caesar (*ibid.*). After Julius Caesar's death, a movement arose in Rome which lifted Cicero (succeeding Julius Caesar) to the crest of the political wave. Cicero's name was often heard and acquired a special influence at that time, being the symbol of the republic ([258], p. 174.). Thus, Cicero "extended" Julius Caesar's cause, Narses extended Belisarius', and Ulysses extended Achilles' cause (see above) ([268], "Caesar", XXIV; "Cicero", XXXVI).

71a.Narses and Belis- arius allegedly were friends [109]. Narses did not take part in Belis- arius' arrest and persecution	71b.Cicero and Julius Caesar were on friend- ly terms [268]. Cicero did not take part in anti- Caesar conspir- acy	71c.Ulysses and Achilles were on friendly terms. Ulysses did not take part in Tro- jans' conspiracy against Achilles	71d.Lartius and Va- lerius were not enemies (at any rate, Livy said nothing about it) [174]
72a.Narses was eu- nuch (<i>orbator</i> in Latin, ster- ile)	72b.Cicero: orator (<i>orator</i> in La- tin)	72c.Achilles (= Uly- sses): "eunuch" (<i>orbator</i> in La- tin) (for Achil- les' "eunuchism", see above)	72d. —