

To 75b: After Cicero's banishment, the situation in Rome changed, and the decision to return him to Rome was adopted by the assembly. In August A.D. 57, Cicero landed in Brundisium, and his return to Rome turned into a triumph. In Rome, he made thanksgiving speeches before the senate and the people ([258*], p. 156, Comm.).

76a. Narses' death occurred under unknown circumstances	76b. Cicero's tragic death while fleeing ([268*], V. 3, p. 189)	76c. Ulysses' death surrounded by obscure circumstances	76d. Martius (Coriolanus') tragic death (when he fled) (<i>ibid.</i>)
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We have exhausted all the basic legends in all four versions which turned out to be linked by the isomorphism. We now compare certain remaining and auxiliary legends outside the basic story, and annul column *c* (isomorphism ending with it).

8. Anthony and Antonina

77a. Antonina: Belisarius' wife and one of basic figures in Gothic war [109]	77b. Anthony: closest associate of Julius Caesar and one of basic figures in war of 1st c. B.C.
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The names "Anthony" and "Antonina" are practically identical.

78a. Antonina constantly accompanied Belisarius during Gothic war. She was powerful woman, and allegedly strongly influenced her "husband" Belisarius [109]	78b. Anthony constantly accompanied Julius Caesar during his war with Pompey, Gothic war's analogue (see above) [268]
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To 78: The difference between them is in "Antonina" being a woman (according to the chronicles of the 6th c. A.D.), and "Anthony" a man (according to Plutarch). At the same time, Plutarch (without our prompting) compared the Trojan war with that in the 1st c. B.C., and associated the "man" Anthony with the "woman" Helen, indicating that Cicero wrote in his *Philippicae* that the Trojan war had been waged by Helen, and the intestine war by Anthony [268].

79a. Antonina: prostitute in Eastern Roman Empire (second-most known after Theodora, Justinian's wife) [44], [109]	79b. Anthony: well-known Roman prostitute, of whom allegedly legends were made (see below)
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To 79b: Young Anthony was extremely handsome. Curiosity made Anthony addicted to drink, promiscuity and monstrous prodigality. Plutarch devoted many pages to the description of Anthony's "entertainment". The whole way of Anthony's life seemed outrageous to "good citizens": They loathed his disgusting evils, horrible spending and interminable debauchery with prostitutes (*ibid.*). All of Anthony's characteristics are unique, and no other figure taking part in the war of the 1st c. B.C. was characterized by Plutarch likewise (*ibid.*). Therefore, superimposing