

14a. Subsequently inimical relations between them	14b. Subsequently inimical relations between them, ending in war ( <i>ibid.</i> )	14c. Subsequently inimical relations between them, ending in quarrel, rupture and Achilles' "house arrest"	14d. Subsequently inimical relations between them, ending in war (see above)
15a. —	15b. Crassus second-most important king in civil war	15c. Menelaus second-most important king in TR-war	15d. Tarquinius Collatinus second-most important king in Tarquinian war
16a. —	16b. Triumvirate: Pompey Magnus, Crassus and Julius Caesar	16c. Triumvirate: Agamemnon, Menelaus and Achilles	16d. Three figures: Tarquinius the Proud, Tarquinius Collatinus and Valerius (not forming Triumvirate)

To 16b: Pompey and Caesar were accompanied by Crassus, all forming the so-called First Triumvirate. The most important position was occupied by Pompey Magnus (as well as Agamemnon), the leading army commander was Julius Caesar (as well as Achilles), whereas Crassus, being not a professional military specialist but just a rich Roman, joined the two former military men (as well as Menelaus; cf. TR-version). The ranks are the same both in the Roman version referring to the 1st c. B.C. and the TR-version [268]. Note that the second column describing the Roman version of the 1st B.C. is mainly known from Plutarch's account, whereas the third is the Greek TR-war variant; therefore, the parallel between the second and third columns here and the absence of an isomorphism between the first and fourth (Roman-Eastern Roman) columns is not surprising. The Tarquins' version includes all three figures, Pompey's, Crassus' and Caesar's analogues; however, according to Livy, they do not form a Triumvirate. In the following, both "Greek" columns (according to the treatment) will be linked by a stronger parallel than the one linking the second with the remaining ones. We have already discussed the "legend of a woman" in the GTR-war. It turns out that the same legend is also present in the second column. Indeed,

#### 4. The "legend of a woman"

17a. "Legend of woman", its principal heroine being Amalassuntha (Julia Maesa)	17b. "Legend of woman", its principal heroine being Pompeia (and Julia near her)	17c. "Legend of woman", its principal heroine being Helen	17d. "Legend of woman", its principal heroine being Lucretia (Tullia)
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